

PROTEINS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING SAME

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority from U.S.S.N. 60/260,018, filed January 5, 2001;
U.S.S.N. 60/260,360, filed January 8, 2001; U.S.S.N. 60/272,411 filed February 28, 2001;
5 U.S.S.N. 60/272,817 filed March 2, 2001; U.S.S.N. 60/291,186, filed May 15, 2001; U.S.S.N.
60/303,231, filed July 5, 2001; U.S.S.N. 60/305,060 filed July 12, 2001; U.S.S.N. 60/318,405,
filed September 10, 2001; U.S.S.N. and 60/318,700 filed September 12, 2001; each of which
is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention generally relates to nucleic acids and polypeptides encoded thereby.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention generally relates to nucleic acids and polypeptides encoded therefrom.
15 More specifically, the invention relates to nucleic acids encoding cytoplasmic, nuclear,
membrane bound, and secreted polypeptides, as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies, and
recombinant methods for producing these nucleic acids and polypeptides.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 The invention is based in part upon the discovery of nucleic acid sequences encoding
novel polypeptides. The novel nucleic acids and polypeptides are referred to herein as NOVX,
or NOV1, NOV2, NOV3, NOV4, NOV5, NOV6, NOV7, NOV8, NOV9, NOV10, NOV11,
NOV12, NOV13, and NOV14 nucleic acids and polypeptides. These nucleic acids and
polypeptides, as well as derivatives, homologs, analogs and fragments thereof, will hereinafter
25 be collectively designated as "NOVX" nucleic acid or polypeptide sequences.

In one aspect, the invention provides an isolated NOVX nucleic acid molecule
encoding a NOVX polypeptide that includes a nucleic acid sequence that has identity to the
nucleic acids disclosed in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31,
33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197. In some embodiments, the NOVX nucleic acid molecule
30 will hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid sequence complementary to a

nucleic acid molecule that includes a protein-coding sequence of a NOVX nucleic acid sequence. The invention also includes an isolated nucleic acid that encodes a NOVX polypeptide, or a fragment, homolog, analog or derivative thereof. For example, the nucleic acid can encode a polypeptide at least 80% identical to a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 198. The nucleic acid can be, for example, a genomic DNA fragment or a cDNA molecule that includes the nucleic acid sequence of any of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197.

Also included in the invention is an oligonucleotide, *e.g.*, an oligonucleotide which includes at least 6 contiguous nucleotides of a NOVX nucleic acid (*e.g.*, SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197) or a complement of said oligonucleotide.

Also included in the invention are substantially purified NOVX polypeptides (SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 198). In certain embodiments, the NOVX polypeptides include an amino acid sequence that is substantially identical to the amino acid sequence of a human NOVX polypeptide.

The invention also features antibodies that immunoselectively bind to NOVX polypeptides, or fragments, homologs, analogs or derivatives thereof.

In another aspect, the invention includes pharmaceutical compositions that include therapeutically- or prophylactically-effective amounts of a therapeutic and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The therapeutic can be, *e.g.*, a NOVX nucleic acid, a NOVX polypeptide, or an antibody specific for a NOVX polypeptide. In a further aspect, the invention includes, in one or more containers, a therapeutically- or prophylactically-effective amount of this pharmaceutical composition.

In a further aspect, the invention includes a method of producing a polypeptide by culturing a cell that includes a NOVX nucleic acid, under conditions allowing for expression of the NOVX polypeptide encoded by the DNA. If desired, the NOVX polypeptide can then be recovered.

In another aspect, the invention includes a method of detecting the presence of a NOVX polypeptide in a sample. In the method, a sample is contacted with a compound that selectively binds to the polypeptide under conditions allowing for formation of a complex between the polypeptide and the compound. The complex is detected, if present, thereby identifying the NOVX polypeptide within the sample.

The invention also includes methods to identify specific cell or tissue types based on their expression of a NOVX.

Also included in the invention is a method of detecting the presence of a NOVX nucleic acid molecule in a sample by contacting the sample with a NOVX nucleic acid probe or primer, and detecting whether the nucleic acid probe or primer bound to a NOVX nucleic acid molecule in the sample.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method for modulating the activity of a NOVX polypeptide by contacting a cell sample that includes the NOVX polypeptide with a compound that binds to the NOVX polypeptide in an amount sufficient to modulate the activity of said polypeptide. The compound can be, *e.g.*, a small molecule, such as a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, peptidomimetic, carbohydrate, lipid or other organic (carbon containing) or inorganic molecule, as further described herein.

Also within the scope of the invention is the use of a therapeutic in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing disorders or syndromes including, *e.g.*, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, Corneal dystrophy, Thiel-Behnke type; Dubin-Johnson syndrome; Retinol binding protein, deficiency of; SEMD, Split hand/foot malformation, type 3; Tolbutamide poor metabolizer; Urofacial syndrome; Warfarin sensitivity; Wolman disease, Combined factor V and VIII deficiency; Cone-rod retinal dystrophy-1; myasthenia gravis, endometriosis, pancreatitis, hyperparathyroidism, hypoparathyroidism, xerostomia, actinic keratosis, acne, hair growth/loss, alopecia, pigmentation disorders, endocrine disorders, tonsillitis, cystitis, incontinence, fatty acid transport of skin, oral mucosa, uveitis and corneal fibroblast proliferation, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, acute pancreatitis, cerebral cryptococcosis, colitis, thyroiditis, cirrhosis, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, ataxia-telangiectasia, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neurodegeneration; Pakistani type; Spinocerebellar ataxia, infantile-onset, with sensory neuropathy, neuroprotection, muscular dystrophy, leukodystrophies, Leukemia, T-cell acute lymphocytic; Colorectal cancer; Leukemia/lymphoma, B-cell, 2; Lymphoma/leukemia, Osteosarcoma; cancer, lymphedema, Cholesteryl ester storage disease; diabetes, obesity, fertility, growth and reproductive disorders, pregnancy, hypertensive toxemia, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia (gestational proteinuric hypertension), glomerular endotheliosis, cholestasis, and pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy autoimmune disease, lupus erythematosus, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, B-cell, variant; Protoporphyrria, erythropoietic; Protoporphyrria, erythropoietic, recessive, with liver failure; skin psoriasis,

allergic encephalomyelitis, various forms of arthritis, cancer such as AML, bacterial infections, graft versus host disease (GVHD), lymphoedema renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, asthma, emphysema, scleroderma, allergy, ARDS, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, transplantation, ulcers, and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

The therapeutic can be, *e.g.*, a NOVX nucleic acid, a NOVX polypeptide, or a NOVX-specific antibody, or biologically-active derivatives or fragments thereof.

For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like. The polypeptides can be used as immunogens to produce antibodies specific for the invention, and as vaccines. They can also be used to screen for potential agonist and antagonist compounds. For example, a cDNA encoding NOVX may be useful in gene therapy, and NOVX may be useful when administered to a subject in need thereof. By way of non-limiting example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

The invention further includes a method for screening for a modulator of disorders or syndromes including, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like. The method includes contacting a test compound with a NOVX polypeptide and determining if the test compound binds to said NOVX polypeptide. Binding of the test compound to the NOVX polypeptide indicates the test compound is a modulator of activity, or of latency or predisposition to the aforementioned disorders or syndromes.

Also within the scope of the invention is a method for screening for a modulator of activity, or of latency or predisposition to disorders or syndromes including, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like by administering a test compound to a test animal at increased risk for the aforementioned disorders or syndromes. The test animal expresses a recombinant polypeptide encoded by a NOVX nucleic acid. Expression or activity of NOVX polypeptide is then measured in the test animal, as is expression or activity of the protein in a control animal which recombinantly-expresses NOVX polypeptide and is not at increased risk for the disorder or syndrome. Next, the expression of NOVX polypeptide in both the test animal and the control animal is

compared. A change in the activity of NOVX polypeptide in the test animal relative to the control animal indicates the test compound is a modulator of latency of the disorder or syndrome.

5 In yet another aspect, the invention includes a method for determining the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of a NOVX polypeptide, a NOVX nucleic acid, or both, in a subject (*e.g.*, a human subject). The method includes measuring the amount of the NOVX polypeptide in a test sample from the subject and comparing the amount of the polypeptide in the test sample to the amount of the NOVX polypeptide present in a control sample. An alteration in the level of the NOVX polypeptide in the test sample as
10 compared to the control sample indicates the presence of or predisposition to a disease in the subject. Preferably, the predisposition includes, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like. Also, the expression levels of the new polypeptides of the invention can be used in a method to screen for various cancers as well as to determine the stage of cancers.

15 In a further aspect, the invention includes a method of treating or preventing a pathological condition associated with a disorder in a mammal by administering to the subject a NOVX polypeptide, a NOVX nucleic acid, or a NOVX-specific antibody to a subject (*e.g.*, a human subject), in an amount sufficient to alleviate or prevent the pathological condition. In preferred embodiments, the disorder, includes, *e.g.*, the diseases and disorders disclosed above
20 and/or other pathologies and disorders of the like.

In yet another aspect, the invention can be used in a method to identify the cellular receptors and downstream effectors of the invention by any one of a number of techniques commonly employed in the art. These include but are not limited to the two-hybrid system, affinity purification, co-precipitation with antibodies or other specific-interacting molecules.

25 Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references
30 mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In the case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel nucleotides and polypeptides encoded thereby. Included in the invention are the novel nucleic acid sequences and their encoded polypeptides.

5 The sequences are collectively referred to herein as "NOVX nucleic acids" or "NOVX polynucleotides" and the corresponding encoded polypeptides are referred to as "NOVX polypeptides" or "NOVX proteins." Unless indicated otherwise, "NOVX" is meant to refer to any of the novel sequences disclosed herein. Table A provides a summary of the NOVX nucleic acids and their encoded polypeptides.

10 **TABLE A. Sequences and Corresponding SEQ ID Numbers**

NOVX Assignment	Internal Identification	SEQ ID NO (nucleic acid)	SEQ ID NO (polypeptide)	Homology
1a	CG55974-01	1	2	Human laminin alpha 5-like
1b	CG102167-01	3	4	Human laminin alpha 5-like
1c	CG55974-02	5	6	Human laminin alpha 5-like
1d	164875783	7	8	Human laminin alpha 5-like
2a	CG55999-01	9	10	Human Hurpin/PI 13-like
2b	CG55999-02	11	12	Human Hurpin/PI 13-like
2c	CG55999-05	13	14	Human Hurpin/PI 13-like
2d	CG55999-06	15	16	Human Hurpin/PI 13-like
2e	166485357	197	198	Human Hurpin/PI 13-like
3a	CG56019-01	17	18	Set Binding Factor (SBF1)-like
3b	CG56019-02	19	20	Set Binding Factor (SBF1)-like
4	CG55692-01	21	22	TSPAN-1-like
5	CG56073-01	23	24	Fatty Acid-Binding Protein, Epidermal-like
6	CG50261-02	25	26	Uncoupling Protein 1-like
7a	CG56077-01	27	28	Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like
7b	CG56077-02	29	30	Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like
8	AL163195_da1	31	32	RNase-like
9	CG56069-01	33	34	Insulin like growth factor binding protein-like
10	SC133419534_A	35	36	Novel pregnancy zone protein precursor -like
11	SC139725617_A	37	38	Transmembrane Receptor UNC5H2-like
12a	SC134999661_A	39	40	Thymosin-like
13	AC025256_da7	41	42	Neuromodulin-like
14a	CG56075-01	43	44	Prostatin Precursor-like
14b	CG56075-01	45	46	Prostatin Precursor-like

NOVX nucleic acids and their encoded polypeptides are useful in a variety of applications and contexts. The various NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides according to the

invention are useful as novel members of the protein families according to the presence of domains and sequence relatedness to previously described proteins. Additionally, NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides can also be used to identify proteins that are members of the family to which the NOVX polypeptides belong.

5 NOV1 is homologous to a Human laminin alpha 5-like family of proteins. Thus, the NOV1 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example; Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-
 10 Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neurodegeneration; Cholesteryl ester storage disease; Corneal dystrophy, Thiel-Behnke type; Dubin-Johnson syndrome; Leukemia, T-cell acute lymphocytic; Retinol binding protein, deficiency of; SEMD, Pakistani type; Spinocerebellar ataxia, infantile-onset, with sensory neuropathy; Split hand/foot malformation, type 3;
 15 Tolbutamide poor metabolizer; Urofacial syndrome; Warfarin sensitivity; Wolman disease, neuroprotection, fertility, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect,
 20 ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, ulcers, systemic lupus erythematosus, autoimmune disease, asthma, emphysema, scleroderma, allergy, ARDS, or other pathologies or conditions.

NOV2 is homologous to the Human Hurlin/PI 13-like family of proteins. Thus NOV2
 25 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in Colorectal cancer; Combined factor V and VIII deficiency; Cone-rod retinal dystrophy-1; Leukemia/lymphoma, B-cell, 2; Lymphoma/leukemia, B-cell, variant; Protoporphyrin, erythropoietic; Protoporphyrin, erythropoietic, recessive, with liver failure; Obesity, autosomal dominant; Osteosarcoma;
 30 cancer, skin psoriasis, and/or other pathologies and disorders.

NOV3 is homologous to a family of Set Binding Factor (SBF1)-like proteins. Thus, the NOV3 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example: Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis,

hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neurodegeneration; Cholesteryl ester storage disease; Corneal dystrophy, Thiel-Behnke type; Dubin-Johnson syndrome; Leukemia, T-cell acute lymphocytic; Retinol binding protein, deficiency of; SEMD, Pakistani type; Spinocerebellar ataxia, infantile-onset, with sensory neuropathy; Split hand/foot malformation, type 3; Tolbutamide poor metabolizer; Urofacial syndrome; Warfarin sensitivity; Wolman disease, and/or other pathologies.

NOV4 is homologous to the TSPAN-1-like family of proteins. Thus, NOV4 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example: adrenoleukodystrophy, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, allergies, asthma, immunodeficiencies, transplantation, graft versus host disease, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection, arthritis, tendonitis, fertility, atherosclerosis, aneurysm, hypertension, fibromuscular dysplasia, stroke, scleroderma, obesity, myocardial infarction, embolism, cardiovascular disorders, bypass surgery, cirrhosis, inflammatory bowel disease, diverticular disease, Hirschsprung's disease, Crohn's Disease, appendicitis, ulcers, diabetes, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, laryngitis, emphysema, ARDS, lymphedema, muscular dystrophy, myasthenia gravis, endometriosis, pancreatitis, hyperparathyroidism, hypoparathyroidism, growth and reproductive disorders, xerostomia, psoriasis, actinic keratosis, acne, hair growth/loss, alopecia, pigmentation disorders, endocrine disorders, tonsillitis, cystitis, incontinence, and/or other pathologies.

NOV5 is homologous to the Fatty Acid-Binding Protein, Epidermal-like family of proteins. Thus NOV5 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, fatty acid transport of skin, oral mucosa, and/or other disorders and conditions.

NOV6 is homologous to the Uncoupling Protein 1-like family of proteins. Thus NOV6 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will

be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example: obesity, hyperphagia, and/or other pathologies/disorders.

NOV7 is homologous to members of the Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like family of proteins. Thus, the NOV7 nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example; uveitis and corneal fibroblast proliferation, allergic encephalomyelitis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, acute pancreatitis, cerebral cryptococcosis, autoimmune disease including Type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM), experimental allergic encephalomyelitis (EAE), systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), colitis, thyroiditis and various forms of arthritis, cancer such as AML, bacterial infections, and/or other pathologies/disorders.

NOV8 is homologous to the RNase-like family of proteins. Thus, NOV8 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example; Diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Pancreatitis, Obesity, Hyperthyroidism and Hypothyroidism and Cancers including, but not limited to Thyroid and Pancreas, and/or other pathologies/disorders.

NOV9 is homologous to the Insulin like growth factor binding protein-like family of proteins. Thus, NOV9 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in diabetes, obesity, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection, cirrhosis, transplantation, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, graft versus host disease (GVHD), lymphoedema, and/or other pathologies or disorders.

NOV10 is homologous to the Pregnancy Zone Protein Precursor -like family of proteins. Thus, NOV10 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in pregnancy, hypertensive toxemia, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia (gestational proteinuric hypertension), glomerular endotheliosis, cholestasis, and pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy, and/or other pathologies or disorders.

NOV11 is homologous to the Transmembrane Receptor UNC5H2-like family of proteins. Thus, NOV11 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds

according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in various pathologies or disorders.

NOV12 is homologous to the Thymosin-like family of proteins. Thus, NOV12 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in, for example; osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, cardiac hypertrophy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, restenosis, and/or other pathologies/disorders.

NOV13 is homologous to the Neuromodulin-like family of proteins. Thus, NOV13 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in various pathologies/disorders.

NOV14 is homologous to the Prostatin Precursor-like family of proteins. Thus, NOV14 nucleic acids and polypeptides, antibodies and related compounds according to the invention will be useful in therapeutic and diagnostic applications implicated in Cardiomyopathy, Atherosclerosis, Hypertension, Congenital heart defects, Aortic stenosis, Atrial septal defect (ASD), Atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, Ductus arteriosus, Pulmonary stenosis, Subaortic stenosis, Ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, Tuberosclerosis, Scleroderma, Obesity, Transplantation, and/or other pathologies/disorders.

The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides can also be used to screen for molecules, which inhibit or enhance NOVX activity or function. Specifically, the nucleic acids and polypeptides according to the invention may be used as targets for the identification of small molecules that modulate or inhibit, *e.g.*, neurogenesis, cell differentiation, cell proliferation, hematopoiesis, wound healing and angiogenesis.

Additional utilities for the NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides according to the invention are disclosed herein.

NOV1

NOV1 includes three novel human laminin alpha 5-like proteins disclosed below. The disclosed sequences have been named NOV1a, NOV1b, and NOV1c.

NOV1a

A disclosed NOV1a nucleic acid of 10809 nucleotides (also referred to as CG55974-01) encoding a human laminin alpha 5-like protein is shown in Table 1A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TAG codon at nucleotides 10801-10803. A putative untranslated region downstream

from the termination codon is underlined in Table 1A. The start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 1A. NOV1a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1).

ATGCGAAGCGGCTCTGCGCGGGGAGCGCACTGTGTGTTTCGCGGCCCCCGGGCCCCCGCGCGCTGCTGCTG
 CACCCGCCCTACTTCAACCTGGCCGAGGGCGCCCGCATCGCCGCTCCGCGACCTGCGGAGAGGAGGCCCG
 GCGCGCGCTCCCCGCGCCCCACCGAGGACCTTACTGCAAGCTGGTAGGGGGCCCCGTGGCCGGCGGCGAC
 CCCAACAGACCATCCAGGGCCAGTACTGTGACATCTGCACGGCTGCCAACAGCAACAAGGCACACCCCGCG
 AGCAATGCCATCGATGGCACGGAGCGCTGGTGGCAGAGTCCACCGCTGTCCCGCGGCTGGAGTACAACAGAG
 GTCAACGTCAACCTGGACCTGGGCCAGGTCTTCCACGTGGCCTACGTCTCATCAAGTTTGCCAACTCACC
 CGGCCGACCTCTGGGTGCTGGAGCGGTCCATGCACTTCGGCCGACCTACAGCCCTGGCAGTCTCTTTGCC
 GCCTCCAAGAGGGACTGTCTGGAGCGGTTCCGGCCACAGACGCTGGAGCGCATCACACGGGACGACGCGGCC
 ATCTGCACACCGAGTACTCAGCATCGTGCCCTGGAGAACGGAGAGATCGTGGTGTCCCTGGTGAACGGA
 CGTCCGGGCGCCATGAATTTCTCTACTCGCCGCTGCTACGTGAGTTTACCAAGGCCACCAACGTCCGCTG
 CGCTTCTCGGTACCAACACGCTGCTGGGCCATCTCATGGGGAAGGCGCTGCGGGACCCACGGTCACCCGC
 CGGTATTATTACAGCATCAAGGATATCAGCATCGGAGGCCGCTGTGTCTGCCACGGCCACGCGGATGCCTGC
 GATGCCAAAGACCCACGGACCCGTTCAGGCTGCAGTGCACCTGCCAGCACAAACCTGCGGGGACCTTGC
 GACCGCTGCTGCCCCGGCTTCAATCAGCAGCCGTGGAAGCCTGCGACTGCCAACAGTGCCAACGAGTGCCAG
 TGTGAGTGTACGGCCATGCCACCGACTGTTACTACGACCTGAGGTGGACCGGCGCGCGCCAGCCAGAGC
 CTGGATGGCACCTATCAGGGTGGGGGTGTCTGTATCGACTGCCAGCACCAACACCGGCGTCAACTGTGAG
 CGCTGCTGCCCCGGCTTACCGCTCTCCCAACACCCCTCTCGACTCGCCCCAGTCTGCCGCGGCTGCAAC
 TCGGAGTCCGACTTACGGATGGCACCTGCGAGGACCTGACGGGTGATGCTACTGCCGGCCCCAATTTCTCT
 GGGGAGCGGTGTGACGTGTGTGCCGAGGGCTTACGGGCTTCCAAAGCTGCTACCGTGAGCACCTGCCAGGG
 AATGACACCGAGGAGCAGGTGTGTCAGCGCGGCGAGATTGTGAGTTGTGACTGCAGCGCGGCGAGGACCCAG
 GGCAACGCCCTGCCGGAAGGACCAAGGGTGGGACGCTGTCTGTGCAAAACCAACTTCCAAGGCACCCATTGT
 GAGCTCTGCGCGCCAGGGTTCTACGGCCCCGGCTGCCCTGCCAGTGTTCAGCCCTGGAGTGGCCGATGACC
 GCTGTGACCTGACACAGGCCAGTGCAGGTGCCAGTGGGCTTCGAGGGGGCCACATGTGATCGTGTGCC
 CCGGCTACTTTCACTTCCCTCTCTGCCAGTCACCCGCTCCGCTCTGCAGTGTGTGGCTGCAGCCCTGCAGGA
 ACCTTGCCCCGAGGGCTGCGATGAGGCCGCGCGCTGCCATGCCAGCCTGAGTTGCTGGACCTCATTTGTGAC
 CGGTGCCGCGCTGGCTACCATGGTTTCCCCAACTGCGCAGCATGCACCTGCGACCCCTCGGGGAGCCCTGGAC
 CAGCTCTGTGGGGCGGAGGTTTGTGCCGCTGCCGCCCGGCTACACAGGCACTGCCTGCCAGGAATGCAGC
 CCCGCTTTTACGGCTTCCCCAGCTGTCTTGCACCTGCTCTGCTGAAGGCTCCCTGCACGCAGCCTGTGACC
 CCCGGAGTGGGCAGTGCAGCTGCCGGCCCCGTGCCGGGCTGCCGTGTGACACATGTGTGCCCGTGCCCTACA
 ACTTCCCCTACTGCGAAGCCTCTTTCAAGCTGGCTCTTGCCACCCTGCCGCTCTGGCCCCAGTGGATCCT
 GCGCTTCTGAGGTGAGCCACCTGTATGTGCCGGGCTCACGTGGAGGGGCGGAGCTGTGACCGCTGCAAA
 CCTGGGTTCTGGGACTGAGCCCCAGCAACCCGAGGGCTGTACCCGTTGCAGCTGCGACCTCAGGGGCACA
 CTGGGTGGAGTTGCTGAGTGCCAGGGCACCGGCCAGTGCTTCTGCAAGCCCCAGTGTGCGGCCAGGCCTGC
 GCGTCTGCAAGGATGGCTTCTTTGACTGGATCAGGCTGACTATTTGGCTGCCGAGTTCGCCGTGTGAC
 ATTGCGGTGCACTGGGCCAGAGCTGTGAACCGAGGACGGGCGCTGCCGCTGCCGCCCAACACCCAGGGC
 CCACTGACGCGAGCCTGCGAGGGACCACTACCTCCCGACCTGCACCACTGCGCCTGGAGCTGGAGGAG
 GCTGCCACACCTGAGGTCACGCCGTGCGCTTTGGCTTCAACCCCTCGAGTTGAGAACTTCAGCTGGAGG
 GGCTACGCGCAGATGGCACCTGTCCAGCCAGGATCGTGGCCAGGCTGAACCTGACCTCCCCTGACCTTTTC
 TGGCTCGTCTTCCGATACGTCAACCGGGGGGCCATGAGTGTGAGCGGGCGGCTCTGTGTGCGAGAGGAGGC
 AGGTGCGGCTGCCCGCAACTGTACAGCACAGAGTACAGCCGCTGCGCTTCCACCCAGCACGGAGCCTGCC
 TTCAATACCGTGCCCCAGAGGGGCTTCGGAGAGCCCTTTGTGCTGAACCTGGCACCTGGGCCCTGCGTGTG
 GAGGCCGAAGGGGTGCTCCTGGACTACGTGGTTCTGCTGCCCTAGCGCATACTACAGGCGCGCTCCTGCAG
 CTGCGGGTGACTGAGGCTGCACATAACGTCCTCTGCCAGCAGTCTCCCCCAGTGCCTCCTCTACACA
 CACCTCCCCCTGGATGGCTTCCCTCGGCCGCGGGCTGGAGGCCCTGTGTCGCCAGGACAACAGCCTGCC
 CGGCTGCCCCCAGGAGCAGCTCAGCCCGTGCACCCGCACTGATCACCTGCACGGGAGTGTGTGGAC
 GTCCAGCTTCAAGTGGCAGTGCCACAGCCAGGCCGCTATGCCCTAGTGGTGGAGTACGCCAATGAGGATGCC
 CGCCAGGAGGTGGCGGTGGCCGTGCACACCCACAGCGGGCCCCCAGCAGGGGCTGCTCTCCCTGCACCCC
 TGCCTGTACAGCACCTGTGCGGGGCACTGCCCGGATACCCAGGACCACTGGCTGTCTTCCACCTGGAC
 TCGGAGGCCAGCGTGAAGCTCACAGCCGAACAGGCACGCTTCTTCTGCACGGGTCACTCTGGTGCCATT
 GAGGAGTTACGCCCGGAGTTCTGTGAGCCCCGGGTGAGCTGCATCAGCAGCCAGCGCGCTTTGGCCCCAAC
 AGTGCCGCTGTCTGCCCTCGCGCTTCCAAAGCCGCCCCAGCCATCATCCTCAGGGACTGCCAGGTGATC
 CCGCTGCCGCCCGGCTCCCGCTGACCCACGCGCAGGATCTCACTCCAGCCATGTCCCCAGCTGGACCCCGA
 CCTCGGCCCCCACCCTGTGGACCTGATGCAGAGCCACCTGCTGCGTGAGCCCCAGGCCACCGTGGTCT
 TTCAACCACTATGTGCCACGCTGGGCCGTATGCCCTTCTGTGTCACGGCTACAGCCAGCCACCCACC
 TTCCCGGTGGAAGTCTCATCAACCGCGCGCGGTGGCAGGGTCAAGCCAAACGCCAGCTTCTGTCCACAT
 GGCTACGGCTGCCACACCTGGTGGTGTGTGAGGGCCAGGCCCTGCTGGACGTGACCCACAGCGAGCTCACT
 GTGACCGTGGTGTGCCAAGGGCCGGTGGCTCTGGCTGGATTATGTACTCGTGGTCCCTGAGAACCTTAC
 AGCTTTGGCTACCTCCGGGAGGAGCCCCGGATAAATCCTATGACTTCAATCAGCCACTGCGCAGCCAGGGC
 TACCACATCAGCCCCAGCAGCTCATCCCTGTTCTGCCGAAACGCTGCTGCTTCCCTCTCTTCTATAAC
 AACGGAGCCCGTCCATGTGGCTGCCACGAAGTAGGTGCTACAGGCCCACTGTGTGAGCCCTTCGGGGGCCAG
 TGTCCCTGCCATGCCATGTCATTGGCCGTGACTGCTCCGCTGTGCCACCGGATACTGGGCTTCCCCAAC

bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/123456>; this version posted January 1, 2018. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

TGCAGGGCCTGTGACTGCGGTGCCCCCTCTGTGACGAGCTCACGGGCCAGTGTCATCTGCCCGCCACGCAC
ATCCCCGCCCCGACTGCCTGTGTGCCAGCCCCAGACCTTTGGCTGCCACCCCTGGTGGCTGTGAGGAGTGT
AACTGCTCAGGGCCCCGCATCCAGGAGCTCAGACCCCTACCTGTGACACAGACAGCGGCCAGTGACAGGTGC
AGACCCAACGTGACTGGGCGCCGTGTGATACCTGCTCTCGGGCTTCCATGGCTACCCCCGCTGCCGCC
TGTGACTGTACAGAGCGGGCACTGCGCTGGCGTGTGTGACCCCTCACAGGGCAGTGCTACTGTAAGGAG
AACGTGCAGGGCCCCAAATGTGACAGTGACAGCTTGGGACCTTCTCACTGGATGCTGCCAACCCCAAAGT
TGACCCCGCTGCTTCTGCTTTGGGGCCACGGAGCGCTGCCGAGCTCGTCTACACCGCCAGGAGTTCGTG
GATATGGAGGGATGGGTGCTGCTGAGCACTGACCGGCAGGTGGTGGCCACGAGCGGCAGCCAGGGACGGAG
ATGCTCCGTGACAGCTGCGGCACGTGCCTGAGGCTGTGCCCGAGGCTTTCCCCGAGCTGTACTGGCAGGCC
CCACCTCTACCTGGGGGACCGGGTAAGCTCCTACGGTGGGACCTCCGTATGAACTGCACTCAGAGACC
CAGCGGGGAGATGTCTTTGTCCCATGGAGAGCAGGCCGATGTGGTGTGTCAGGGCAACAGATGAGCATC
ACATTCTGGAGCCGCATACCCACGCCTGGCCACGTTACCGTGGGCAGCTGCAGCTGGTGGAGGGGAAC
TTCCGGCATAACGAGACGCGCAACACTGTGTCCCGCAGGAGCTCATGATGGTGTGGCCAGCTGGAGCAG
CTGCAGATCCGTGCCCTCTTCTCACAGATCTCCTCGGCTGTCTTCTGCGCAGGGTGGCACTGGAGTGGCC
AGCCAGCAGGCCAGGGGGCCCTGGCCAGCAATGTGGAGCTGTGCTGTGCCCCCGCAGCTACCGGGGGAC
TCATGCCAGGAATGTGCCCGCGCTTCTATCGGGACGTCAAAGGTCTCTTCTGGGCCGATGTGTCCCTTGT
CAGTGCCATGGACACTCAGACCGCTGCCTCCCTGGCTCTGGCGTCTGTGTGTGCCAGCACAACCCGAAGGG
GCCCACTGTGAGCGCTGCCAGGCTGGCTTCTGAGCAGCAGGGACGACCCAGCGCCCCCTGTGTGCTGCTG
CCCTGCCCCCTCTCAGTGCCCTTCAAACAGGTGTGCGCCCGGATTCTTTGGGAACCCACTGGTGTGGGACG
TCCCTGCCAGCCATGCGACTGCAGCGCAACCGTGACCCCAACTTGCTCTTCAAGCACTGCGACCCCTGACG
GGCGCTGCGGTGGCTGCTGCGCCACACCACTGGGCCCGCTGCGAGATCTGTGCCCGCGCTTCTACGGC
AACGCCCTGCTGCCCGCAACTGCACCCGTGCGACTGTACCCATGTGGGACAGAGGCTGCCACCCCCAC
AGCGGGCACTGCCTGTGAAGCGGGCGTGAAGTGGGCGCGCTGTGACCGTGGCAGGAGGACATTTTGGT
TTGATGGCTGCGGGGGCTGCCGCCGTGTGCTTGTGGACCGGCCCGAGGGCTCCGAGTGCCACCCCCAG
AGCGGACAGTGCCACTGCCAGCAGGACCATGGGACCCAGTGCCGCGAGTGTGCCCTGGCTACTGGGGG
CTCCCTGAGCAGGGCTGCAGCGTGTGCGAGTGCCCTGGGGCGCTGTGACCTCACACGGGCCGTGCAAC
TGCCCCCGGGGCTCAGCGGGAGCGCTGCGACACCTGCAGCCAGCAGCATCAGGTGCTGTTCAGGGCGG
CCTGTGGGCCACAGCATCCATGTGAAGTGTGTGACCACTGTGTGGTCTGCTCCTGGATGACCTGGAACGG
GCCGGCGCCCTCTCCCGCCATTACAGAGCAACTGCGTGGCATCAATGCCAGCTCCATGGCTGGGCCGT
CTGCACAGGCTGAACGCTTCCATCGCTGACCTGAGGTACTGAGCGTCTGCGCTTCCCTCCCCAACCCGGG
CCAGTGCAGGCTTCACTTTTGCCTCCACAGAGCCAGCTCCGGAGCCCCCTGGGCCCGCCATGAGACG
GCACAGCAGCTGGAGGTGCTGGAGCAGCAGACACAAGCTTCTCCACAGGCGTGGGGAACCCAGACACG
GCGAGCCAATTGCTGCGCGGACCCAGGCCCCACTGGGCCATGCGAAGACGCTGTGGCGGCCATCCGGGT
GTGGACCGCACCTGAGCGAGCTCATGTCCAGACGGGCCACTGGGGCTGGCAATGCTCGGCTCCATCA
GGTGAGCAGTGTCTCGGACACTGGCCAGGTGGAGCGGTGCTCTGGGAGATGCGGGGCCCGGACCTGGGG
GCCCCGAGGCAGCAGCTGAGCTGAGTGGCTGCGACACAGAGTGTGGCCCGGTGCGAGGAGCAGCTG
AGCAGCTCTGGGAGGAGAACCAGGCACTGGCCACACAACCCGCGACCGGCTGGCCCAAGCAGGCGCGC
CTCATGAGCTGCGAGAGGCTTTGAACCGGGCAGTGGACGCCACACGGGAGGCCAGGAGCTCAACAGCCG
AACCAGGAGCGCTGGAGGAAGCCCTGCAAAGGAGCAGGAGCTGTCCCGGACAATGCCACCTGCGAGCC
ACTCTGCATGCGGTAGGGACACCTGGCCAGCGTCTTTCAGATTGCTGGAGGGGCTAAGTCCACTCAAATTC
CAGGAGCTGGAGCGCTCGCCGCCAGCTGGATGGGGCTCGGACCCCACTGCTGCAGAGGATGCAGACCTTC
TCCCCGGGGGCGAGCAAGCTGCGTCTAGTGGAGGCGCGGAGGCCACGACAGCAGCTGGGCCAGCTGGCA
CTCAATCTGTCCATCATCCTGAGCGTCAACAGGACCGCTCACCCAGAGGGCCATCGAGGCTTCAACGCC
TACAGCCGATCCTGCAGGCGTGCAGGCTGCCAGGATGCTGCTGGCCAGGCTTGCAGCAGCGGACCA
ACGTGGCAGCGGTGGTGGCGAGGGCTGGTGGACCGAGCCAGCAGCTCCTGGCCAAACAGCACTGCACTA
GAAGAGGCCATGTCTCAGGAACAGCAGAGGCTGGGCTTGGTGAAGTGTGGGCTCCGATGGGGGCCCTTAGG
CCTGCTGGGACCCAGCTCCGAGATGTCCGGGCCAAGAAGGACAGCTGGAGGCGCATCCAGGCGGCGCAG
GCCATGCTTGCATGGACACAGGTGAGACAAGCAAGAAGATCGCACAAGGCTGTGGCTGCTGAAGCC
CAGGACACCGCCACCGTGTGAGTCCCAGCTGCAGGCCATGCAGGAGAATGTGGAGCGGTGGCAGGGCCAG
TACAGGGCTGCGGGGCCAGGACCTGGGCCAGGCACTGCTTGAACGAGGCTGTGAGTGTCCACCTGGAG
AAGACGCTGCCCGAGCTGCTGGCCAAGCTGAGCATCTGGAGAACCGTGGGGTGCACAACGCCAGCTGGCC
CTGTCCGCGAGCATTTGCCCGCTGCGAGAGCTCATGCCCCAGGCCCGGGGGCTGCCAGTAAGGTGGTCAAG
GTGCCCATGAAGTTCAACGGGCGCTCAGGGGTGACGTGCGCACCCACGGGATCTTGGCGACCTTGTGCTG
TACTGTCCCTCAAGTTCTACCTGCAGGGCCCAGAGCCTGAGCCTGGGCAGGGTACCGAGGATCGCTTTGTG
ATGTACATGGGCAGCCGCCAGGCCACTGGGACTACATGGGTGTGTCTCTGCGTGACAAGAAGGTGCACTGG
GTGTATCAGCTGGGTGAGGCGGGCCCTGCAGTCTTAAGCATCGATGAGGACATTTGGGAGCAGTTCGAGCT
GTCAGCTGACAGGACTCTCCAGTTTGGCCACATGTCCGTCAAGTGGAGAGACAGATGATCCAGGAAACC
AAGGGTGACACGGTGGCCCTGGGGCAGAGGGCTGCTCAACCTGCGGCCAGACGACTTCGTCTTCTACGTC
GGGGGTACCCAGTACCTTACGCCCCCTCCCTGCTTCCGCTTCCCGGCTACCGGGGCTGCATCGAGATG
GACACGTGAATGAGGAGGTGGTCAAGCTTCAACTTCAGAGGACCTTCCAGCTGGACACGGCTGTGGAC
AGGCCCTGTGCCCGGTCCAAGTCGACCGGGGACCGTGGCTCACGGACGGCTCTACCTGGACGGCACCGGC
TTCCGCCGATCAGCTTGCAGAGTCAATCAGCACCACCAAGCGCTTCGAGCAGGAGCTGCGGCTCGTGTCC
TACAGCGGGGTGCTCTTCTTCTGAAGCAGCAGAGCCAGTTCCTGTGCTTGGCCGTGCAAGAAGGAGCCTC
GTGCTGTTGTATGACTTTGGGGCTGGCTGAAAAGGCCGTCCCACTGCAGCCCCACCGCCCTGACCTCG
GCCCAAGGCGATCCAGGTGTTCTGCTGGGGGGCAGCGCGAAGCGTGTGCTGGTGTGCTGGAGCGGGCC
ACGGTGTACAGCGTGGAGCAGGACAATGATCTGGAGCTGGCCGACGCTACTACCTGGGGGGCTGCCGCC
GACAGCTGCCAGCCTGCGACGGCTCTTCCCCACGGAGGCTCAGTCCGTGGCTGCGTCAAAGGCATCAAG
GCCCTGGGCAAGTATGTGAGCTCAAGCGGCTGAACACGACAGGCGTGAAGCGCGGCTGCACCGCCGACCTG
CTGGTGGGGCGGCCATGACTTTCCATGGCCACGGCTTCCTTGCCTGGCGCTCTCGAAGCTGGCACCGCTC

```

ACTGGCAACGTCTACTCCGGCTTCGGCTTCCACAGCGCCAGGACAGTGCCCTGCTCTACTACCGGGCGTCC
CCGGTGAGACCTCACCAGGTGTCCCTGCAGCAGGGCCGTGTGAGCCTACAGCTCCTGAGGACTGAAGTGAAA
ACTCAAGCGGGCTTCGCCGATGGTGCCCCCATTACGTGCGCTTCTACAGCAATGCCACGGGGGTCTGGCTG
TATGTGATGACAGCTCCAGCAGATGAAGCCCCACCGGGGACCAACCCCGAGCTCCAGCCGAGCCTGAG
GGGCCCCGAGGCTCCTCCTGGGAGGCTGCCTGAGTCTGGCACCATTACAACTTCAGTGGCTGCATCAGC
AACGTCTTCGTGCAGCGGCTCCTGGGCCCACAGCGCGTATTTGATCTGCAGCAGAACCTGGGCAGCGTCAAT
GTGAGCACGGGCTGTGCACCCGCCCTGCAAGCCAGACCCCGGGCCTGGGGCCTAGACAGGCTCCCGCCGC
AGCCGTACAGCCCGCCCGCATCCTGCCTGCATGCTGCCCCACACCTCAGGACCAACCGAGACTCCTACCAG
TTTGGGGGTTCCCTGTCCAGTCACCTGGAGTTTGTGGGCATCCTGGCCCGACATAGGAACGTCTCCGTGCGC
TGGGAGAAGAACCGATCCTGCTGGTGACGGACGGGGCCCGGGCCTGGAGCCAGGAGGGCCGACCGGCAG
CACGAGGGGCGAGACACCCCGACCCCAACCCCTCTTTGTGGGCGGCCTCCCGCCAGCAGCCACAGCTCC
AACTTCCGGTGACCGTCGGGTTCAGCGGCTGTGTGAAGAGACTGAGGCTGCACGGGAGGCCCTGGGGGCC
CCACACGATGGCAGGGGTACACCCCTGCATCTTGGGCCCCCTGGAGGCGGGCCTGTTCTTCCAGGCAGC
GGGGGAGTTATCACTTTAGGTCTGCCAGGAGCTACACTGCCTGATGTGGGCTGGAAGTGGAGGTGCGGCC
CTGGCAGTACCCGACTGATCTTCCACTTGGGCCAGGCCCGGACGCCCCCTACTTGCAGTTGCAGGTGCTA
CCCCGCCAGGTCTCTGCGGGCGGATGACGGAGCAGGGGAGTTCTCCAGTCAGTGACCCGCCCTCAGTG
CTGTGTGATGGCCAGTGGCACCGGCTAGCGGTGATGAAAAGCGGGAATGTGCTCCGGCTGGAGGTGGACCGG
CAGAGCAACCAACCGTGGGGCCCTTGTGCGGCTGCAGCTGGTGGCCAGCCCTCTGTACCTCGGGGGC
CTGCCTGAGCCATGGCCGTGCAGCCCTGGCCCCCGCCTACTGCGGCTGCATGAGGAGGCTGGCGGTGAAC
CGGTCCCCCTCGCATGACTCGCTCTGTGGAGTCCACGGGCGAGTGGGGCCAGTGGCTGCCAGCCGCC
TAGAATAAA

```

In a search of public sequence databases, the NOV1a nucleic acid sequence, located on chromosome 20 is 80% identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:MMU37501|acc:U37501.1 *Mus musculus* laminin alpha 5 chain (Lama5) mRNA, and 61% identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:DROLAMZ|acc:L07288.1 *Drosophila melanogaster* laminin A (Lam-A) mRNA. Public nucleotide databases include all GenBank databases and the GeneSeq patent database.

In all BLAST alignments herein, the “E-value” or “Expect” value is a numeric indication of the probability that the aligned sequences could have achieved their similarity to the BLAST query sequence by chance alone, within the database that was searched. For example, the probability that the subject (“Sbjct”) retrieved from the NOV1 BLAST analysis, e.g., *Mus musculus* laminin alpha 5 chain (Lama5) mRNA, matched the Query NOV1 sequence purely by chance is 0.0. The Expect value (E) is a parameter that describes the number of hits one can “expect” to see just by chance when searching a database of a particular size. It decreases exponentially with the Score (S) that is assigned to a match between two sequences. Essentially, the E value describes the random background noise that exists for matches between sequences.

The Expect value is used as a convenient way to create a significance threshold for reporting results. The default value used for blasting is typically set to 0.0001. In BLAST 2.0, the Expect value is also used instead of the P value (probability) to report the significance of matches. For example, an E value of one assigned to a hit can be interpreted as meaning that in a database of the current size one might expect to see one match with a similar score simply by chance. An E value of zero means that one would not expect to see any matches with a similar score simply by chance. See, e.g.,

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Education/BLASTinfo/>. Occasionally, a string of X's or N's will result from a BLAST search. This is a result of automatic filtering of the query for low-complexity sequence that is performed to prevent artifactual hits. The filter substitutes any low-complexity sequence that it finds with the letter "N" in nucleotide sequence (e.g.,

5 "NNNNNNNNNNNNNN") or the letter "X" in protein sequences (e.g., "XXXXXXXXXX").

Low-complexity regions can result in high scores that reflect compositional bias rather than significant position-by-position alignment. (Wootton and Federhen, *Methods Enzymol* 266:554-571, 1996).

10 The disclosed NOV1a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:2) encoded by SEQ ID NO:1 has 3600 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 1B using the one-letter amino acid code. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV1a has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized extracellularly with a certainty of 0.8200. In other embodiments, NOV1a may also be localized to the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1900, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000 or in the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a

15 certainty of 0.1000. The most likely cleavage site for a NOV1a peptide is between amino acids 14 and 15, at: CVR-GP.

Table 1B. Encoded NOV1a protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:2).

```
MAKRLCAGSALCVRGPRGPAPLLHPPYFNLAEGARIAASATCGEEAPARGSPRPTEDLYCKLV
GGPVAGGDPNQTIQGQYCDICTAANSNKAHPASNAIDGTERWWQSPPLSRGLEYNVNTLDLG
QVFHVAYVLIKFANSRPDLWVLEERSMDFGRTYQPWFFAASKRDCLEFRGPQTLERITRDDAA
ICTTEYSRIVPLENGEIVVSLVNGRPGAMNFSYSPLLEFTKATNVRLRFLRTNTLLGHLMGKA
LRDPTVTRRRYYSIKDISIGGRVCVCHHADACDAKDPTDFRLQCTCQHNTCGGTCDRCCPGFN
RCLPGFYRSPNHPLDSPHVCRGCNCESDFTDGTCEDLTGRCYCRPNFSGERCDVCAEGFTGFPS
CYREHLPGNDTREQVLPAQIVSCDSCSAAGTQGNACRKPDRVGRCLCKPNFQGTCHCELCAPGFY
GPGCPASVPALEWPMATAVTLTQASAGAWEASRGPHVIAVPPATFTSLASHPLSAVCGCSPAG
TLPEGCDEAGRCLCQPEFAGPHCDRCRPGYHGFNPNAACDPRGALDQLCGAGGLCRCPGYT
GTACQECSPGFHGFSPCPATALLKAPCTQPVTPGVGSAAAGPVRGCGVTHVCPVPTTSPTAKPL
FTAGSCHPAGLAPVDPALPEVSPPCMRAHVEGSPCDRCKPGFWGLSPSNPEGCTRCSDLRGT
LGGVAECQGTGQCFCKPHVCGQACASCKDGFGLDQADYFGCRSCRCDIGGALGQSCEPRTGVC
RCRPNTQGPTCSEPARDHYLPDLHHLRLELEEAATPEGHAVRFGNPLEFENFWRGYAQMAPV
QPRIVARLNLTSDFLWLVFRYVNRGAMSVSGRVSVREEGRSATCANCTAQSQPVAFFPSTEP
FITVPQRGFGPEFVLNPGTWALRVEAGVLLDYVLLPSAYYEAALLQLRVTEACTYRPSAQQS
PPSCLLYTHLPLDGFPSAAGLEALCRQDNLPRPCPTEQLSPSHPLITCTGSDVDVQLQVAVP
QPGRYALVVEYANEDARQEVGVAVHTPQRAPOQGLLSLHPCLYSTLCRGTTARDTQDHLAVFHL
SEASVRLTAEQARFLLHGVTLVPIEEFSPFVEPRVSCISSHGAFGPNSAACLPFRFPKPPQPI
ILRDCQVILPPLPGLPLTHAQDLTPAMSPAGPRPRPPTAVDPDAEPTLLREPQATVVFTHVPTL
GRYAFLLHGYQPAHPTFFVEVLINAGRVWQGHANASFCPHGYGCRTLVVCEGQALLDVTHSELT
VTVRVPKGRWLWLDYVLVVPENVYSFGYLREEPLDKSYDFISHCAAQGYHISPSSSLFCR
NAASLSLFYNNGARPCGCEHVGATGPTCEPFGGQCPCHAHVIGRDCSRCATGYWGFNCRACDCGA
RLCDELGTQCICPPRTIPPDCLLCQPQTFGCHPLVGCEECNCSGPGIQELTDPTCDTDSGQCRC
RPNVTGRRCDTCSPGFHGYPRCRPCDCHEAGTAPGVCDPLTGQCYCKENVQGPCKDQCSLGTFS
LDAANPKGCTRCFCGATERCRSSSYTRQEFVDMEGWVLLSTDRQVVPHERQPGTEMLRADLRH
VPEAVPEAFPELYWQAPPSYLGDRVSSYGGLTRYELHSETQRGDVFPVPMESRPDVVLQGNQMSI
TFLEPAYPTPGHVHRQLQLVEGNFRHTETRTNTVSREELMMVLASLEQLQIRALFSQISSAVFL
RRVALEVASPAQGALASNVELCLCPASYRGDSCQECAPGFYRDVKGLFLGRCVPCQCHGHSR
```

```

CLPGSGVCVCQHNTGHAHCERCQAGFVSSRDDPSAPCVSCPCPLSVPSNRCAPGFFGNPLVLGS
SCQPCDCSGNGDPNLLFSDCDPLTGACRGCLRHTTGPRCEICAPGFYGNALLPGNCTRCDCSTPC
GTEACDPHSGHCLCKAGVTGRRCDRCQEGHFGFDGCGGCRPCACGPAAGSECHPQSGQCHCRP
GTMGPQCRECAPGYWGLPEQGCRRQCPCGGRCDPHTGRCNCPPGLSGERCDTCSQQHQVPVPGG
PVGHSIHCEVCDHCVLLDDLERAGALLPAIHEQLRGINASSMAWARLHRLNASIADLQVLSV
LAFPPQPGPVQAFTFRLPQSQLRSPLGPRHETAQQLEVLQEQSTSLPPQAVGTRDQASQLLAGT
EATLGHAKTLLAAIRAVDRTLSELMSQTGHLGLANASAPSQEQLLRTLAEVERLLWEMRARDLG
APQAAAEAEALAAQVRVLARVQEQLSSLWEENQALATQTRDRLAQHEAGLMDLREALNRAVDATR
EAQELNSRNQERLEEALQRKQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLLLEGLSPLKFQELERLAA
SLDGARTPLLQRMQTFSPAGSKLRLVEAAEAHAQQQLGQLALNLSIILDVNQDRLTQRAIEASNA
YSRIILQAVQAAEDAAGQALQQADHTWQTVVRQGLVDRAQQLLANSTALEEAMLQEQRLGLGEC
WAPMGALRPAGTQLRDVRAKQDQLEAHIQAAQAMLAMDTGETSKKIAHAKAVAAEAQDTATRVQ
SQLQAMQENVERWQGYEGLRGQDLGQAVLDAGSAVSTLEKTLPLLLAKLSILENRGVHNASLA
LSASIGRVRELIAQARGAASKVVKVPMKFNGRSGVQLRTPRDLADLAAYTALKFYLGPEPEPG
QGTEDRFVVMGSRQATGDMGVSLRDKKVHVWVYQLGEAGPAVLSIDEDIGEQAFAVSLDRTLQ
FGHMSVTVERQMIQETKGDTVAPGAEGLLNLRPDDFVFYVGGYPSTFTPPPLLRFPQYRGCIE
DTLNEEVVSLYNFERTFQLDTAVDRPCARSKSTGDPWLTGDSYLDGTGFARISFDSQISTTKRF
EQELRLVSYSYSGVLFLLKQSQFLCLAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVF
LLGGSRRKRVLRVERATVYSVEQNDLELADAYLGGVPPDQLPSLRRLRFTGGSVRGCVKGKIK
ALGKYVDLKRINTTGVSAGCTADLLVGRAMTFHGHGFLRLALSNAVPLTGNVYSGFGFHSAQDS
ALLYRASVPRPHQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVKTQAGFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQQ
MKPHRGPPPELQPPQEGPPRLLGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLGPRVFDLQQNLGSVN
VSTGCAPALQAQTPGLGPRQASRRSRQPARHPACMLPPLRTRTDSYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILA
RHRNVSVRWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQEGPHRQHQAEPHPQHTLFVGGPLPASSHSSKLPVTVG
SGCVKRLRLHGRPLGAPTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVITLGLPGATLPDVGLELEVRP
LAVTGLIFHLGQARTPPYLQLQVLPQVLLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPSVLCDGQWHRLAVMKSGN
VLRLEVDAQSNHTVGPLLAAGAPAPLYLGGPLPEPMAVQPPWPAYCGCMRRLAVNRSVPAMTR
SVEVHGAVGASGCPAA

```

A search of sequence databases reveals that the NOV1a amino acid sequence has 2566 of 3652 amino acid residues (70%) identical to, and 2823 of 3652 amino acid residues (77%) similar to, the 3652 amino acid residue ptnr:>ptnr: SWISSNEW-ACC:T10053 laminin alpha 5 chain from mouse (E = 0.0). Public amino acid databases include the GenBank databases, SwissProt, PDB and PIR.

NOV1a is expressed in at least the following tissues: brain, Prostate, ovary, kidney, melanocyte+heart+uterus, breast, head and neck, stomach, genitourinary tract, pancreas, lung+testis+b-cell, dorsal root ganglia. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

NOV1b

A disclosed NOV1b nucleic acid of 3126 nucleotides (also referred to as CG102167-01) encoding a novel human laminin alpha 5-like protein is shown in Table 1C. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 121-123 and ending with a TGA termination codon at nucleotides 2845-2847. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 1C, and the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are underlined.

Table 1C. NOV1b nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:3).

TCAGGGGTGCAGCTGCGCACCCACGGGATCTTGCCGACCTTGCTGCCTACACTGCCCTCAAGTTCTACCTG
CAGGGCCCAGAGCCTGAGCCTGGGCAGGGTACCGAGGATCGCTTGTGATGTACATGGGCAGCCGCCAGGCC
ACTGGGGACTACATGGGTGTGTCTCTGCGTGACAAGAAGGTGCACTGGGTGTATCAGCTGGGTGAGGCGGGC
CCTGCAGTCTTAAGCATCGATGAGGACATTGGGGAGCAGTTCCGAGCTGTACGCTGGACAGGACTCTCCAG
TTTGGCCACATGTCCGTCAAGTGGAGAGACAGATGATCCAGGAAACCAAGGGTGACACGGTGGCCCCCTGGG
GCAGAGGGGTGCTCAACCTGCGGGCAGACGACTTCGTCTTCTACGTGCGGGGTACCCAGTACCTTCAAG
CCCCCTCCCCTGCTTCCGCTTCCCCGGCTACCGGGGCTGCATCGAGATGGACACGCTGAATGAGGAGGTGGTC
AGCCTCTACAACCTCGAGAGGACCTTCCAGCTGGACACGGCTGTGGACAGGCCTTGTGCCCGCTCCAAGTCG
ACCGGGGACCCGCTGCTCACGGACGGCTCCTACCTGGACGGCACCGGCTTCGCCCCGATCAGCTTCGACAGT
CAGATCAGCACCAACCAAGCGCTTCGAGCAGGAGCTGCGGCTCGTGTCTTACAGCGGGGTGCTCTTCTTCTG
AAGCAGCAGAGCCAGTTCCGTGTCTTGGCCGTGCAAGAAGGCAGCCTCGTGTGTGTATGACTTTGGGGCT
GGCCTGAAAAAGGCGCTCCCACTGCAGCCCCACCGCCCTGACCTCGGCCAGCAAGGCGATCCAGGTGTTT
CTGCTGGGGGGCAGCCGAAGCGTGTGCTGGTGCCTGTGGAGCGGGCCACGGTGTACAGCGTGGAGCAGGAC
AATGATCTGGAGCTGGCCGACGCCTACTACCTGGGGGGCGTGCCGCCGACAGCTGCCCCGAGCCTGCGA
TGGCTCTTCCCACCGGAGGCTCAGTCCGTGGCTGCGTCAAAGGCATCAAGGCCCTGGGCAAGTATGTGGAC
CTCAAGCGGCTGAACACGACAGCGCTGAGCGCGGCTGCACCGCCGACCTGCTGGTGGGGCGCGCATGACT
TTCCATGGCCACGGCTTCTTTCGCTGGCGCTCTCGAACGTGGCACCGCTCACTGGCAACGTCTACTCCGGC
TTCGGCTTCCACAGCGCCAGGACAGTGCCTGCTCTACTACCGGGCGTCCCCGGATGGGCTATGCCAGGTG
TCCCTGCAGCAGGGCGTGTGAGCCTACAGCTCCTGAGGACTGAAGTGAAGTCAAGCGGGCTTCGCCGAT
GGTGGCCCCCATTAAGTCGCTTCTACAGCAATGCCACGGGAGTCTGGCTGTATGTGATGACAGCTCCAG
CAGATGAAGCCCCACCGGGGACCAACCCCCGAGCTCCAGCCGACGCTGAGGGGCCCCGAGGCTCCTCCTG
GGAGGCTTGCCTGAGTCTGGCACCATTACAACCTTCAAGTGGCTGCATCAGCAACGTCTTCTGTCAGCGGCTC
CTGGGCCCCACAGCGCTATTTGATCTGCAGCAGAACCTGGGCAGCGTCAATGTGAGCACGGGCTGTGACCCC
GCCCTGCAAGCCCCAGACCCCGGGCTGGGGCTAGAGGACTGCAGGCCACCGCCCGAAGGCTCCCCGGCC
AGCCGTGAGCCCGCCCGCATCTGCTGCTGATGCTGCCCCACCTCAGGACCAACCGAGACTCCTACAG
TTTGGGGGTTCCTGTCCAGTCACCTGGAGTTTGTGGGCATCCTGGCCCCGACATAGGAAGTGGCCAGTCTC
TCCATGCAGCTCCTCCCGGAAGCTCCCGAGGCTCCTCCTTCACTGCCCGTCTGAGGCCCGGACGCCCC
TCCCTGGCGCTCTTCTGAGCAATGGCCACTTCGTTGCACAGATGGAAGGCTTCGGGACTCGGCTCCGCGCC
CAGAGCCGCGCAGCGCTCCCGGCTGGCCGCTGGCACAAGGTCTCCGTGCGCTGGGAGAAGAACCGGATCCTG
CTGGTGACGGAACGGGGCCCGGCTGGAGCCAGGAGGGGCGCACCGGCAGCACAGGAGGAGCAGACCCCC
CAGCCCCACACCTCTTTGTGGGGCGGCTCCCGGCCAGCAGCCACAGCTCCAACTTCCGGTGACCGTCCGG
TTCAGCGGCTGTGTGAAGAGACTGAGGCTGCACGGGAGGCCCCCTGGGGGCCCCACAGGATGGCAGGGGT
ACACCTGCTCTTGGGCCCCCTGGAGGCGGGCTGTTCTTCCAGGCAGCGGGGAGTTATCACTTTAGAC
CTCCAGGAGCTACACTGCCTGATGTGGCCTGGAAGTGGAGGTGCGGCCCTGGCAGTCAACCGGACTGATC
TTCACTTGGGCCAGGCCCCGACGCCCCCTACTTGCAGTTGCAGGTCTGCTGCGGGCGGATGACGGAGCA
GGGAGTTCTCCACGTCAAGTACCGGCCCTCAGTGCTGTGTGATGGCCAGTGGCACCGGCTAGCGGTGATG
AAAAGCGGGAATGTGCTCCGGCTGGAGGTGGACGCGCAGAGCAACCAACCGTGGGCCCTTGTGCGGGCT
GCAGCTGGTGGCCAGCCCTCTGTACCTCGGGGGCTGCTGAGCCATGGCCGTGAGCCCTGGCCCCC
GCCTACTGCGGCTGCATGAGGAGGCTGGCGGTGAACCGGTCCCCGTCGCCATGACTCGCTCTGTGGAGGT
CACGGGCGAGTGGGGGCCAGTGGCTGCCAGCGGCTAGGACACAGCAACCCCGGCCCTGGTCAAGGCC
TGCACTGGCTCACACCGCCCTTGTGCTCGCCTCATAGTGTCTATTGGAGTCTAAGCTCTACGGGTGAC
AGATCTTGTCTTGAAGATGGTTAAGTTATAGCTTCTTAAACGAAAGAATAAAATACTGCAAAATGTTTTT
ATATTTGGCCCTTCCACCATTTTAAATTGTGAGAGATTTGTACCAATCATCACTGGTTCTCTCTAAAAA
TTAAAAAGTAACCTTCTGTGTAATAAAAAAA

In a search of public sequence databases, the NOV1b nucleic acid sequence, located on chromosome 20 has 2495 of 2495 bases (100%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSLAMA5|acc:Z95636.1 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (*H.sapiens* mRNA for laminin alpha 5 chain) (E = 0.0). Public nucleotide databases include all GenBank databases and the GeneSeq patent database.

The disclosed NOV1b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:4) encoded by SEQ ID NO:3 has 908 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 1B using the one-letter amino acid code. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV1b has no signal peptide and is likely to be localized the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.5371. In other embodiments, NOV1b may also be localized to the lysosome (lumen) with acertainty of 0.3191, the

mitochondrial matrix space with a certainty of 0.1000 or in the nucleus with a certainty of 0.1000.

Table 1D. Encoded NOV1b protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:4).

```
MYMGSRQATGDYMGVSLRDKKVHWVYQLGEAGPAVLSIDEDIGEQQFAAVSLDRTLQFGHMSVTVERQMIQET
KGD TVAPGAEGLLNLRPDDFVFYVGGYPSTFTPPPLLRFPYRGCIEMDTLNBEVVS LYNFERTFQLDTAVD
RPCARSKSTGDPWLT DGSYLDGTGFARISFDSQISTTKRFEQELRLVSYSGLVFFLKQSQFLCLAVQEGSL
VLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRRKRLVRVERATVYSVEQDNDLEADAYYLGVP
DQLPPSLRWLFPTTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRINTTGVSA GCTADLLVGRAMTFHGHGFLRLALS NVAP
LTGNVYSGGFHS AQDSALLYRASPDGLCQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVK TQAGFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVW
LYVDDQLQQMKPHRGPPPELQPPQPEGPPRLLLGGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRL LGPQRVFDLQQNLG SV
NVSTGCAPALQAQTPGLGPRGLQATARKASRRSRQPARHPACMLP PHLRTTRDSYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILA
RHRNWPSLSMHVLP RSSRGLLLFTARLRPGSPSLALFLSNGHFVAQMEGLGTRLRAQSRQSRPGRWHKVS V
RWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQEGPHRQHQAHPQHTL FVGGLPASSHSSKLPVTVGFGSCVKRLRLHGRPLG
APTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVTITLDLPGATLPDVGLELEVRPLAVTGLIFHLGQARTPPYQLQV
LLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPSVLC DGQWHLAVMKSGNVLRLEVD AQSNHTVGPLLAAAAGAPAPLYLGGLPEP
MAVQWPWPAYCGCMRRLAVNRS PVAMTRSVEVHGAVGASGCPAA
```

A search of sequence databases reveals that the NOV1b amino acid sequence has 908 of 913 amino acid residues (99%) identical to, and 908 of 913 amino acid residues (99%) similar to, the 1645 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSNEW-ACC:O15230 protein from *Homo sapiens* (Human) (Laminin Alpha-5 Chain) (E = 0.0). Public amino acid databases include the GenBank databases, SwissProt, PDB and PIR.

NOV1b is expressed in at least the following tissues: brain, Prostate, ovary, kidney, melanocyte, heart, uterus, breast, head and neck, stomach, genitourinary tract, pancreas, lung, testis, b-cell, dorsal root ganglia. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of CuraGen Acc. No. CG102167-01. The sequence is predicted to be expressed in placenta because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:HSLAMA5|acc:Z95636.1) a closely related *H.sapiens* mRNA for laminin alpha 5 chain.

NOV1c

A disclosed NOV1c nucleic acid of 10800 nucleotides (also referred to as CG55974-02) encoding a novel human laminin alpha 5-like protein is shown in Table 1E. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TGA termination codon at nucleotides 10792-10794. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 1E, and the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are underlined. Since the start codon of NOV1c is not a traditional initiation codon, and NOV1c has no termination codon, NOV1c could be a partial open reading frame that could be extended in the 5' and/or 3' direction(s).

Table 1E. NOV1c nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:5).

ATGGCGAAGCGGCTCTGCGCGGGGAGCGCACTGTGTGTTCGCGGCCCCGGGGCCCCGCGCCGCTGCTGCTG
CACC CGCCCTACTTCAACCTGGCCGAGGGCGCCCGCATCGCCGCTCCGCGACCTGCGGAGAGGAGGCCCCG
GCGCGCGCTCCCCGCGCCCCACCGAGGACCTTTACTGCAAGCTGGTAGGGGGCCCCGTGGCCGCGCGCGAC
CCCAACCAGACCATCCAGGGCCAGTACTGTGACATCTGCACGGCTGCCAACAGCAACAAGGCACACCCCGCG
AGCAATGCCATCGATGGCAGGAGCGCTGGTGGCAGAGTCCACCGCTGTCCCGCGGCTGGAGTACAACGAG
GTCAACGTACCCCTGGACCTGGGCCAGGTCTTCCACGTGGCCTACGTCTCATCAAGTTTGGCAACTCACCC
CGGCCGACCTCTGGGTGCTGGAGCGGTCCATGGACTTCGGCCGACCTACCAGCCCTGGCAGTTCTTTGCC
GCCTCCAAGAGGGA CTGTCTGGAGCGGTTCGGGCCACAGACGCTGGAGCGCATCACACGGGACGACGCGGCC
ATCTGCACCACCGAGTACTCACGCATCGTGCCCTGGAGAACGGAGAGATCGTGGTGTCCCTGGTGAACGGA
CGTCCGGGCGCCATGAATTTCTCTACTCGCCGCTGCTACGTGAGTTACCAAGGCCACCAAGCTCCGCTG
CGCTTCCCTGCGTACCAACACGCTGCTGGGCCATCTCATGGGGAAGGCGCTGCGGGACCCACGGTCACCCGC
CGGTATTATTACAGCATCAAGGATATCAGCATCGGAGGCCGCTGTGTCTGCCACGGCCACGCGATGCCTGC
GATGCCAAAGACCCACGACCCGTTAGGCTGCAGTGCACCTGCCAGCAACAACCTGCGGGGACACCTGC
GACCGCTGCTGCCCCGGCTTCAATCAGCAGCCGTGGAAGCCTGCGACTGCCAACAGTGCCAACGAGTGCCAG
TGTGAGTGCTACGGCCATGCCACCGACTGTTACTACGACCTGAGGTGGACCGCGCGCGCCAGCCAGAGC
CTGGATGGCACCTATCAGGGTGGGGTGTCTGTATCGACTGCCAGCACCAACACCGCGCTCAACTGTGAG
CGCTGCCTGCCCGGCTTCTACCGCTCTCCCAACCACTCTCGACTCGCCACGCTCTGCCGCGGTGCAAC
TGCGAGTCCGACTTACGGATGGCACCTGCGAGGACCTGACGGGTGATGCTACTGCCGCGCCAACTTCTCT
GGGAGCGGTGTGACGTGTGTGCCGAGGGCTTACGGGCTTCCCAAGCTGTACCGTGAGCACTGCCAGGG
AATGACACCAGGGAGCAGGTGCTGCCAGCCGGCCAGATTGTGAGTTGTGACTGCAGCGCGGACGGACCCAG
GGCAACGCGCTCCGGAAGGACCAAGGGTGGGACGCTGTCTGTGCAAAACCAACTTCCAAGGCACCCATTGT
GAGCTCTGCGCGCCAGGGTTCTACGGCCCCGGCTGCCCTGCCAGTGTTCAGCCCTGGAGTGGCCGATGACC
GCTGTGACCTGACACAGGCCAGTGCAGGTGCCGAGTGGGCTTCGAGGGGGCCACATGTGATCCTGTGCC
CCGCTACTTTCACTTCCCTCTCTGCCAGTCAACCGCTCCGCTCTGCAGTGTGTGGCTGCAGCCCTGCAGGA
ACCTTGCCCGAGGGCTGCGATGAGGCCGGCCGCTGCCTATGCCAGCTGAGTTGTCTGGACCTATTGTGAC
CGGTGCCGCGCTGGTACCATGTTTCCCAACTGCGCAGCATGCACTGCGACCTCGGGGAGCCCTGGAC
CAGCTCTGTGGGGCGGAGGTTGTGTCCGCTGCCGCCCCGGCTACACAGGCACTGCCTGCCAGGAATGCAGC
CCCCGGCTTTCAGGCTTCCCAAGCTGTCTGCCACTGCTCTGCTGAAGGCTCCCTGCACGCAGCTGTGACC
CCCGGAGTGGGCGAGTGCAGCTGCCGCCCCCGTGCGGGGCTGCGGTGTGACACGTGTGTGCCCGGTGCCTACA
ACTTCCCTACTGCGAAGCTGGCTCTTGCCACCTGCCGCTTGGCCCCAGTGGATCCTGCCCTTCTCTGAG
GCACAGTTCCCTGTATGTGCGCGGCTCACGTGGAGGGGCGGAGCTGTGACCGCTGCAACCTGGGTCTCTGG
GGACTGAGCCCCAGCAACCCGGAAGGCTGTACCCGCTGCAGCTGCGACCTCAGGGGCACACTGGGTGGAGTT
GCTGAGTGCCAGCCGGGCACCGCCAGTGTCTTGCAGGCCACAGTGTGCGGCCAGGCTGCGCGTCTCTGC
AAGGATGGCTTCTTTGGAGTGGATCAGGCTGACTATTTGGCTGCCGAGCTGCCGCTGTGACATTGGCGGT
GCACTGGGCGAGAGCTGTGAACCGAGGACGGCGCTGTCGCGGTGCCGCCCCAACACCCAGGGCCCCACCTGC
AGCGAGCCTGCGAGGACCACTACCTCCCGACCTGCAACACCTGCGCTGGAGCTGGAGGAGGCTGCCACA
CCTGAGGCTCAGCCGTGCGCTTTGGCTTCAACCCCTCGAGTTCGAGAATTACAGCTGGAGGGGTACGCG
CAGATGGCACCTGTCCAGCCAGGATCGTGCCAGGCTGAACCTGACCTCCCCGACCTTTTCTGGCTCGTC
TTCCGATACGTCAACCGGGGGCCATGAGTGTGAGCGGGCGGCTCTGTGCGAGAGGAGGGCAGGTGCGCC
GCCTGTGCCAACTGCACAGCACAGAGTCAAGCCGTGGCCCTTCCACCCAGCACGAGAGCTGCTTATCACC
GTGCCCCAGAGGGGCTTCGAGAGAGCCCTTTGTGCTGAACCTGGCACCTGGGCCCTGCGTGTGGAGGCCGAA
GGGGTGCTCTGGACTACGTGGTTCTGTGCTAGCGCATACTACGAGGCGGCGCTCTGACAGCTGCGGGTG
ACTGAGGCTGCACATACCGTCCCTCTGCCAGAGTCTCCCCCAGCTGCCTCTCTACACACCTCCCC
CTGGATGGCTTCCCTCGGCCGCGGGCTGGAGGCCCTGTGTGCCAGGACAACAGCTGCCCGGCGCTGC
CCCACGGAGCAGCTCAGCCGTCGCACCCGCACTGATCACTGACGCGGAGTGTGAGAGCTCCAGCTT
CAAGTGGCAGTGCCACAGCCAGGCCGTATGCCCTAGTGGTGGAGTACGCCAATGAGGATGCCCGCCAGGAG
GTGGGCGTGGCCGTGCACACCCACAGCGGGCCCCCAGCAGGGGCTGCTCTCCCTGCACCCCTGCTGTAC
AGCACCTGTGCGGGGCACTGCCGGGATACCCAGGACCACTGGCTGTCTTCCACCTGGAGTCCGAGGCC
AGCGTGAGGCTCAGCCGAACAGGCACGCTTCTTCTGACGCGGGTCACTCTGGTGCCATTGAGGAGTTCC
AGCCCGGAGTTCTGTGGAGCCCCGGGTCACTGATCAGCAGCCACGCGCCTTGGCCCCAACAGTGCCGCG
TGCTGCCCCCTGCGCTTCCCAAAGCCGCCCCAGCCCATCATCTCAGGAGTGCAGGTGATCCCGCTGCCG
CCCGGCTCCCGCTGACCCACGCGCAGGATCTCACTCCAGCCATGTCCCAGCTGGACCCGACCTCGGCC
CCCACCGCTGTGGACCTGATGCAGAGCCACCCCTGCTGCGTGAGCCCCAGGCCACCGTGTCTTACCACC
CATGTGCCACGCTGGGCGCTATGCCTTCTGTGACGGCTACAGCCAGCCACCCACCTTCCCCGTG
GAAGTCTCATCAACGCGCGCGCTGTGGCAGGTCACGCCAACGCCAGCTTCTGTCCACATGGCTACGGC
TGCCGACCCCTGGTGGTGTGTGAGGGCCAGGCCCTGCTGGACGTGACCCACAGCGAGTCACTGTGACCGTG
CGTGTGCCAAGGGCCGTGGCTCTGGCTGGATTATGTA CTGTGGTCCCTGAGAACGTCTACAGCTTTGGC
TACCTCCGGGAGGAGCCCTGGATAAATCCTATGACTTCACTAGCCACTGCGCAGCCAGGGCTACCATC
AGCCCCAGCAGCTCATCCTGTTCTGCCGAACGCTGCTGCTTCCCTCTCCCTCTTATAACAACGGAGCC
CGTCCATGTGGCTGCCACGAAGTAGGTGTACAGGCCCCACGTGTGAGCCCTTCCGGGGCGGCTGCTGCTGC
CATGCCCATGTATTGGCGGTGACTGCTCCGCTGTGCCACCGGATACTGGGGCTTCCCAACTGCAGGGCC
TGTGACTGCGGTGCCGCTCTGTGACGAGCTCACGGGCCAGTGCATCTGCCGCCACGCACCATCCCGCCC
GACTGCTGTGTGCCAGCCCCAGACCTTTGGCTGCCACCCCTGGTGGCTGTGAGGAGTGTAACTGCTCA
GGGCCCCGCATCCAGGAGCTCAGACCCCTACCTGTGACACAGACAGCGGCCAGTGCAGGTGCAGACCAAC
GTGACTGGGCGCGCTGTGATACCTGCTCCGGGCTTCCATGGTACCCCCGCTGCGCGCCCTGTGACTGT
CACGAGCGGGCACTGCGCTGGCGTGTGTGACCCCTCACAGGGCAGTGTACTGTAAAGGAGAAGCTGCAG
GGCCCCAAATGTGACAGTGCAGCTTGGGACCTTCTACTGGATGCTGCCAACCCCAAGGTTGCACCCGC

TGCTTCTGCTTTGGGGCCACGGAGCGCTGCCGGAGCTCGTCTACACCCGCCAGGAGTTCTGATATGGAG
 GGATGGGTGCTGCTGAGCACTGACCGGCAGGTGGTGGCCACGAGCGGCAGCCAGGGACGGAGATGCTCCGT
 GCAGACCTGCGGCACGTGCCTGAGGCTGTGCCCGAGGCTTTCCCGAGCTGTACTGGCAGGCCCCACCTCC
 TACCTGGGGGACCGGTAAGCTCCTACGGTGGGACCTCCGTTATGAACAGCACTCAGAGACCCAGCGGGGA
 GATGCTCTTTGTCCCCATGGAGAGCAGGCCGGATGTGGTGTGTCAGGGCAACCAGATGAGCATCAATTCCTG
 GAGCCGGCATACCCCACGCTGGCCACGTTACCGTGGGCAGCTGCAGCTGGTGGAGGGAACTTCCGGCAT
 ACGGAGACGCGCAACACTGTGTCCCGGAGGAGCTCATGATGGTGTGGCCAGCCTGGAGCAGCTGCAGATC
 CGTGCCCTCTTCTACAGATCTCCTCGGCTGTCTTCTGCGCAGGGTGGCACTGGAGGTGGCCAGCCAGCA
 GGCCAGGGGGCCCTGGCCAGCAATGTGGAGCTGTGCTGTGCCCGCCAGCTACCGGGGGGACTCATGCCAG
 GAATGTGCCCGGCTTCTATCGGGACGTCAAAGGTCTCTTCTGCGCCGATGTGTCCCTTGTCAGTGCCAT
 GGACACTCAGACCGCTGCCTCCCTGGCTCTGGCGTCTGTGTGTGCCAGCACAAACCCGAAGGGGCCACTGT
 GAGCGCTGCCAGGTGGCTTCTGTGAGCAGCAGGACGACCCAGCGCCCTGTGTGAGCTGCCCTGCCCGC
 CTCTCAGTGCCCTTCAAACAGGTGTGCGCCCGGATTCTTTGGGAACCCACTGGTGTGGGCAGCTCCTGCCAG
 CCATGCGACTGCAGCGCAACGGTGACCCCAACTTGTCTTTCAGCGACTGCGACCCCTGACGGGCGCTGC
 CGTGGCTGCCTGCGCCACACCACTGGGCCCGCTGCGAGATCTGTGCCCGGCTTCTACGGCAACGCCCTG
 CTGCCCGGCAACTGCACCCGTTGCGACTGTACCCATGTGGGACAGAGGCTGCGACCCCAACAGCGGGCAC
 TGCTGTGCAAGCGGGCGTGACTGGGCGCGCTGTGACCGCTGCCAGGAGGACATTTTGGTTTCGATGGC
 TGGGGGGGTGCGCCCGTGTGCTTGTGGACCGGCCGCGAGGGCTCCGAGTGCCACCCCAAGAGCGGACAG
 TGCCACTGCCGACAGGACCATGGGACCCAGTGCCGCGAGTGTGCCCTGGCTACTGGGGGTCCCTGAG
 CAGGGCTGCAGGCGTGTCCAGTGCCCTGGGGCGCTGTGACCTCACACGGGCGCTGCAACTGCCCGCG
 GGGCTCAGCGGGGAGCGCTGCGACACCTGCAGCCAGCAGCATCAGGTGCCTGTTCCAGGCGGGCTGTGGGC
 CACAGCATCACTGTGAAGTGTGTGACCACTGTGTGGTCTGCTCCTGGATGACCTGGAACGGGCGCGGCC
 CTCTCCCCGCCATTACAGAGCAACTGCGTGGCATCAATGCCAGCTCCATGGCCTGGGCCGCTGTGCACAGG
 CTGAACGCCTCCATCGCTGACCTGCAGGTACTGAGCGTCTGGCCTTCCCTCCCCAACCCGGGCCAGTGACAG
 GCCTTACCTTTTCGCTCCACAGAGCAGCTCCGAGGCCCTGGGCCCGCCATGAGACGGCAGCAGCAG
 CTGGAGGTGTGGAGCAGCAGAGCAAGCCTTCTCCACAGGCGTGGGGACCCGAGACAGGCGAGCCAA
 TTGTGGCCGCGACCGAGGCCCACTGGGCCATGCGAAGACGCTGTGGCGGCCATCCGGGCTGTGGACCGC
 ACCCTGAGCGAGCTCATGTCCAGACGGGCCACCTGGGGCTGGCCAATGCCCTCGGCTCCATCAGGTGAGCAG
 CTGCTCCGGACACTGGCCGAGGTGGAGCGGCTGCTTGGGAGATGCGGGCCCGGACCTGGGGGCCCGCAG
 GCAGCAGCTGAGGCTGAGTGTGGCTGCGACACAGAGAGTGTGGCCGGGTGCGAGGAGCAGCTGAGCAGCCTC
 TGGGAGGAGAACCAGGCACTGGCCACACAAACCCGCGACCGGCTGGCCAGCAGAGGCCGCTCATGGAC
 CTGCGAGAGGCTTTGAACCGGGCAGTGAGCGCCACACGGGAGGCCAGGAGCTCAACAGCCGCAACAGGAG
 CGCTGAGGGAAGCCCTGCAAGGAAGCAGGAGCTGTCCCGGACAAATGCCACCTGAGGCCACTCTGCAT
 GCGGCTAGGGACACCTGGCCAGCGTCTTCAATTGCTGGAGGGGCTAAGTCACTCAAATTCAGGAGCTG
 GAGCGCTCGCCGCGAGCTGTGATGGGCTCGGACCCCACTGCTGCGAGGATGCGAGGCTTCTCCCGGCG
 GGCAAGAGCTGCGCTAGTGGAGGCCCGGAGGCCACGCAAGCAGCTGGGCCAGCTGGCACTCAATCTG
 TCCATCATCTGGAGCTCAACAGGACCGCTCACCCAGAGGCCATCGAGGCTTCAACGCTTACAGCCGC
 ATCTGCGAGCCGTGCGAGGTGCCGAGGATGCTGCTGGCCAGGCCCTGCAGAGGCGGACCAACGTGGCAG
 ACGGTGGTGGCGGAGGCCCTGGTGGACCGAGCCAGCAGCTCTGGCCAACAGCACTGCACTAGAAGAGGCC
 ATGCTCCAGGAACAGCAGAGGTGGGCTTGGTGAAGTGTGGGCTCCGATGGGGGCCCTTAGGCTGTGGG
 ACCAGCTCCGAGATGTCCGGGCCAAGAAGGACAGCTGGAGGCGCACATCCAGGCGGCGCAGGCCATGCTT
 GCCATGGACACAGGTGAGACAAGCAAGAAGATCGCACATGCCAAGGTGTGGCTGCTGAAGCCAGGACACC
 GCCACCCGTGTGAGTCCAGCTGCAGGCCATGCAGGAGAATGTGGAGCGGTGGCAGGGCCAGTACGAGGGC
 CTGCGGGGCCAGGACCTGGGCCAGGCACTGTGACCGAGGCTCTGAGTGTCCACCTGGAGAGAAGCGTG
 CCCAGCTGCTGGCCAAAGCTGAGCATCTTGGAGAACCCTGGGGTGCACAACGCCAGCCTGGCCCTGTCCGCC
 AGCATTTGGCCGCTGCGAGAGCTCATTTGCCAGGCCCGGGGGCTGCCAGTAAGGTGGTCAAGGTGCCCATG
 AAGTTCAACGGGCGCTCAGGGGTGCGAGCTGCGCACCCACGGGATCTGCGGACCTTGTGCTTCACTGCC
 CTCAAGTTCTACCTGACGGGCCAGAGCCTGAGCCTGGGCGAGGTACCGAGGATCGCTTTGTGATGTACATG
 GGCAGCGCCAGGCCACTGGGGACTACATGGGTGTGCTCTGCGTGACAAGAAGGTGCACTGGGTGTATCAG
 CTGGGTGAGCGGGCCCTGCACTCTTAAGCATCGATGAGGACATTGGGGAGCAGTTGCGAGCTGTGAGCCTG
 GACAGGACTCTCAGTTTGGCCACATGTCCGTACAGTGGAGAGACAGATGATCCAGGAAACCAAGGGTGAC
 ACGGTGGCCCTGGGGCAGAGGGGTGCTCAACCTGCGGCCAGACGACTTCGTCTTCTACGTGCGGGGGTAC
 CCCAGTACCTTACGCCCCCTCCCTGCTTCTGCTTCCCGGCTACCGGGGTGCATCGAGATGGACACGCTG
 AATGAGGAGGTGGTCAAGCTTCAACTTCGAGAGGACCTTCCAGCTGGACACGGCTGTGACAGGCCCTTGT
 GCCCGTCCAAGTTCGACCGGGGACCCGTGGCTCACGGACGGCTCTACCTGGACGGCACCGGCTTCCCGGC
 ATCAGCTTCGACAGTCAGATCAGCACCAACCAAGCGCTTCGAGCAGGAGCTGCGGCTCGTGTCTACAGCGG
 GTGCTCTTCTTCTGAGCAGCAGAGCCAGTTCCTGTGCTTGGCCGTGCAAGAAGGCAGCCTCGTGTGTG
 TATGACTTTGGGGCTGGCCTGAAAAAGGCGCTCCCACTGCAGCCCCACCGCCCTGACCTCGGCCAGCAAG
 GCGATCCAGGTGTTCTGTGCTGGGGGACGCGCAAGCGTGTGCTGGTGTGAGCGGGCCACGGTGTAC
 AGCGTGGAGCAGGACAATGATCTGGAGCTGGCCGACGCTACTACTGGGGGCGTGGCCCGGACAGCTG
 CCCAGCCTGCGACGGCTCTTCCCCACGGAGGCTCAGTCCGTGGCTGCGTCAAAGGCATCAAGGCCCTGGGC
 AAGTATGTGAGCTTCAAGCGGCTGAACACGACAGGCGTGAAGCGCGCTGCACCGCCGACCTGCTGGTGGG
 CGCGCCATGACTTTCCATGGCCACGGCTTCTTCGCTGGCGCTCTCGAACGTGGCACCGCTCACTGGCAAG
 GTCTACTCCGCTTTCGCTTCCACAGCGCCAGGACAGTCCCTGCTTACTACCGGGCGTCCCGGTGAGA
 CCTCACAGGTGTCCCTGCAGCAGGGCGGTGTGAGCCTACAGCTCTGAGGACTGAAGTGAAGTCAAGCG
 GGCTTCGCGGATGGTGGCCCCATTACGTGCGCTTCTACAGCAATGCCACGGGGGTCTGGCTGTATGTGAT
 GACAGCTCCAGCAGATGAAGCCCCACGGGGACCAACCCCGAGCTCCAGCCGAGCCTGAGGGGCCCCCG
 AGGCTCTCTGGGAGGCTGCTGAGTCTGGACCAATTTACAATTCAGTGGCTGCATCAGCAACGTCTTC
 GTGACGCGCTCTGGGCCACAGCGCTATTTGATCTGCAGCAGAACCTGGGCAGCGTCAATGTGAGCAG

Table 6A. NOV6 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:25)

ATGGGGGGCCTGACAGCCTCGGACGTACACCCGACCCTGGGGGTCCAGCTCTTCTCAGCTGGAATAGCGG
CGTGCTTGGCGGACGTGATCACCTTCCCGCTGGACACGGCCAAAGTCCGGCTCCAGGTCCAAGTGAATG
CCCCACGTCCAGTGTTATTAGGTATAAAGGTGTCTGGGAAACAATCACCGCTGTGGTAAAAACAGAAGGG
CGGATGAAACTCTACAGCGGGCTGCCTGCGGGGCTTCAGCGGCAAATCAGCTCCGCCTCTCTCAGGATCG
GCCTCTACGACACGGTCCAGGAGTTCCTCACCGCAGGGAAGAAACAGCACCTAGTTTAGGAAGCAAGAT
TTTAGCTGTGCTAACGACTGGAGGAGTGGCAGTATTCATTGGGCAACCCACAGAGGTCGTGAAAGTCAGA
CTTCAAGCACAGAGCCATCTCCACGGAATCAAACCTCGCTACACGGGGACTTATAATGCGTACAGAATAA
TAGCAACAACCGAAGGCTTGACGGGTCTTTGGAAGGGACTACTCCAATCTGATGAGAAGTGTATCAT
CAATGTACAGAGCTAGTAACATATGATCTAATGAAGGAGGCCTTTGTGAAAAACAACATATTAGCAGGA
CAGTACAAAAGTGTGCCCACTGTGCAATGAAAGTGTTCCTAACGAAGGACCAACGGCTTTCTTCAAGG
GGTTGGTACCTTCTTCTTGGCACTTGGATCCTGGAACGTCATTATGTTTGTGTGCTTTGAACAACCTGAA
ACGAGAACTGTCAAAGTCAAGGCAGACTATGGACTGTGCCACATAA

The disclosed NOV6 nucleic acid sequence, located on chromosome 4, has 628 of 628 bases (100%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSU28480|acc:U28480.1 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (Human uncoupling protein (UCP) mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 1.1e^{-176}$).

5 A disclosed NOV6 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:26) encoded by SEQ ID NO:25 is 271 amino acid residues and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 6B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV6 contains no signal peptide and is likely to be localized extracellularly with a certainty of 0.4753. In other embodiments, NOV6 is also likely to be localized to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.1900, to the microbody
10 (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.1544, or to the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000

Table 6B. Encoded NOV6 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:26).

MGGLTASDVHPTLGVQLFSAGIAACLADVITFPLDTAKVRLQVQGECPSTSSVIRYKGVLTITAVVKTEGRMKLY
SGLPAGLQRQISSASLRIGLYDTVQEFLTAGKETAPSLGSKILAGLTGGVAVFIGQPTFVVKVRLQAQSHLHGI
KPRYTGTYNAYRIIATTEGLTGLWKGTTPNLMRSVIINCTELVTYDLMKEAFVKNNILAGQYKSVPNCAMKVFTN
EGPTAFFKGLVPSFLRLGSWNVIMFVCFEQLKRELSKSRQTMDCAT

15 The disclosed NOV6 amino acid sequence has 209 of 209 amino acid residues (100%) identical to, and 209 of 209 amino acid residues (100%) similar to, the 307 amino acid residue ptnr:pir-id:G01858 protein from human (uncoupling protein 1, mitochondrial) ($E = 4.8e^{-140}$).

NOV6 is expressed in at least the following tissues: Adrenal Gland/Suprarenal gland and Brown adipose. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources,
20 Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

NOV6 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 6C.

```

GPGIQELTDPTCDTDSGQCRCRPNVTGRRCDTCSPGFHGYPCRCPCDCHEAGTAPGVCDPLTGQCYCKENVQ
GPKCDQCSLGTFSLDAANPKGCTRCFCFGATERCRSSSYTRQEFVDMEGWVLLSTDQVVPHERQPGTEMLR
ADLRHVPEAVPEAFPELYWQAPPSYLGDRVSSYGTLRYELHSETQRGDVFPVPMESRPDVLQGNQMSITFL
EPAYPTPGHVHRGQLQLVBEFNFRHTETRTNVSREELMMVLASLEQLQIRALFSQISSAVFLRRVALEVASPA
GQGALASNVELCLCPASYRGDSCQECAPGFYRDVKGLFLGRCVPCQCHGHSRCLPGSGVCVCQHNTGHAHC
ERCQAGFVSSRDDPSAPCVSCPCPLSVPSNRCAPGFFGNPLVLGSSCQPCDCSNGDPNLLFSDCDPLTGAC
RGCLRHTTGPRCEICAPGFYGNALLPGNCTRCDCPTCGTEACDPHSGHCLCKAGVTGRRCDRCQEGHFGFDG
CGGCRPCACGPAAEGSECHPQSGQCHCRPGTMGPQCRECAPGYWGLPEQGCRCRCQCPGGRCDPHTGRCNCPP
GLSGERCDCSCQHQVPVPGGPVGHSHCEVCDHCVVLLDDLERAGALLPAIHEQLRGINASSMAWARLHR
LNASIADLQVLSVLAFFPPQPGPVQAFTFRLPQSQRLRSPLGPRHETAQQLEVLQQSTSLPPQAVGTRDQASQ
LLAGTEATLGHAKTLAAIRAVDRTLSELMSTQTHLGLANASAPSGEQLLRTLAEVERLLWEMRARDLGAPQ
AAAAEELAAQVRVLRVQEQLSSLWEENQALATQTRDLAQHEAGLMDLREALNRAVDATREAQELNSRNQE
RLEEALQRKQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLLLEGLSPLKFQELERLAASLDGARTPLLQRMQTFSPA
GSKLRLVEAAEAHAQQLGQALNLISIIIDVNQDRLTQRAEASNAYSRILQAVQAAEDAAGQALQQAADHTWQ
TVVRQGLVDRAQQLLANSTALEEAMLQEQRLGLGECWAPMGALRPAGTQLRDVRAKKDQLEAHIQAAQAML
AMDTGETSKKIAHAKAVAAEAQDTATRVQSQLQAMQENVERWQGGYEGLRGQDLGQAVLDAGSAVSTLEKTL
PQLLAKLSILENRGVHNASLALSASIGRVRELIAQARGAASKVVKVPMKFNGRSGVQLRTPRDLADLAAYTA
LKFYLLQGEPEPEPGQGTEDRFVMYMGSRQATGDMYGVSLRDKKVHVYVYQLGEAGPAVLSIDEDIGEQFAAVSL
DRTLQFGHMSVTVRQMIQETKGDTPVAPGAEGLLNLRPDDFVFYVGGYPSTFTPPPLLRFPFGYRGCIEMDTL
NEEVVSLYNFERTFQLDTAVDRPCARSKSTGDPWLTGSLYLDGTGFARISFDSQISTTKRFEQELRLVSYSG
VLFFLQKQSQFLCLAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRKRLVLRVERATVY
SVEQDNDLELADAYYLGVPDPQLPSLRRLFPFTGGSVRCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRNLTTGVSAGCTADLLVG
RAMTFHGHGFLRLALSNVAPLTGNVYSGFGFHSQDSALLYRASVVRPHQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVKTQA
GFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQMKPHRGPPPELQFQPEGPPRLLGLLPGESGTIYNFSGCISNVF
VQRLGPRQVFDLQONLGSVNVSTGCAPALQAQTPGLGPRQASRRSRQPARHPACMLPPLHRTTRDSYQFGG
SLSSHLEFVGILARHNVSVRWEKNRIILLVTDGARAWSQEGPHRQHQAHPQPHTLFVGGGLPASSHSSKLP
VTVGFGSCVKRLRLHGRPLGAPTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVITLGLPGATLPDVGLELEVRPLAV
TGLIFHLGQARTPPYLQQLVLRQVLLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPSVLCDGQWHRLAVMKSGNVLRLEVDQSN
HTVGPLLAAAAGAPAPLYLGGLEPMAVQWPWPAYCGCMRRLAVNRSFVAMTRSVVEVHGAVGASGCPAA

```

NOV1c is expressed in at least the following tissues: Mammalian Tissue, Small Intestine, Bone Marrow, brain, Prostate, ovary, kidney, melanocyte, heart, uterus, breast, head and neck, stomach, genitourinary tract, pancreas, lung, testis, b-cell, dorsal root ganglia.

- 5 Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of CuraGen Acc. No. CG55974-02.

NOV1d

- 10 A disclosed NOV1d nucleic acid of 5204 nucleotides (also referred to as 164875783) encoding a novel Human laminin alpha 5-like protein is shown in Table 1G. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an TGT codon at nucleotides 3-5 and ending with a TAG codon at nucleotides 4923-4925. The start and stop codons are in bold letters and the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are underlined in Table 1G. Because the start codon is not a traditional initiation codon, NOV1d could be a partial reading frame. NOV1d could extend further in the
- 15 5' direction.

Table 1G. NOV1d nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:7).

GCTGTGACCGCTGCCAGGAGGGACATTTTGGTTTCAATGGCTGCGGGGGCTGCCGCCGTGTGCTTGTGGAC
CGGCCGCGAGGGCTCCGAGTGCCACCCCGAGCGGACAGTGCCACTGCCGACCAGGGACCATGGGACCCC
AGTGCCCGAGTGTGCCCTGGCTACTGGGGGCTCCCTGAGCAGGGCTGCAGGCGCTGCCAGTGCCTGGGG
GCCGCTGTGACCTCACACGGGCGCTGCAACTGCCCCCGGGGCTCAGCGGGAGCGCTGCGACACCTGCA
GCCAGCAGCATCAGGTGCCTGTTCCAGGCGGGCTGTGGGCCACAGCATCCACTGTGAAGTGTGTGACCACT
GTGTGGTCTGCTCCTGGATGACCTGGAACGGGCGGCGCCCTCCTCCCCGCCATTACAGCAACTGCGTG
GCATCAATGCCAGCTCCATGGCCTGGGCGCGTCTGCACAGGCTGAACGCCCTCCATCGCTGACCTGCAGAGCC
AGCTCCGAGACCCCTGGGCCCCGCCATGAGACGGCACAGCAGCTGGAGGTGCTGGAGCAGCAGACAA
GCCTCGGGCAGGACGACGCGGCTAGGCGGCCAGGCGGTGGGGACCCGAGACCAGGCGAGCCAATTGCTGG
CCGGCACCGAGGCCACACTGGGCCATGCGAAGACGCTGTTGGCGGCCATCCGGGCTGTGGACCGACCCCTGA
GCGAGTCTATGTCACAGCGGCCACCTGGGGCTGGCCAATGCCTCGGCTCCATCAGGTGAGCAGCTGCTCC
GGACACTGGCCAGGTGGAGCGGTGCTCTGGGAGATGCGGGCCCGGACCTGGGGGCCCCGAGGCAGCAG
CTGAGGCTGAGTTGGCTGCAGCACAGAGATTGCTGGCCCGGTGCAGGAGCAGCTGAGCAGCCTCTGGGAGG
AGAACCAGGCACTGGCCACACAAACCCGCGACCGGCTGGCCACGACAGGCGCGGCTCATGGACCTGCGAG
AGGCTTTGAACCGGGCAGTGGACGCCACACGGGAGGCCAGGAGCTCAACAGCCGCAACAGGAGCGCCTGG
AGGAAGCCCTGCAAAGGAAGCAGGAGCTGTCCGGGACAAATGCCACCTGCAGGCCACTCTGTCATGCGGCTA
GGGACACCCCTGGCCAGCGTCTTCAGATTGCTGCACAGCCTGGACAGGCTAAGGAGGAGCTGGAGCGCCTCG
CCGCCAGCCTGGACGGGGCTCGGACCCCACTGCTGCAGAGGATGCAGACCTTCTCCCCGGCGGGCAGCAAGC
TGCGTCTAGTGAGGCGCGCCAGGCCACGACAGCAGCTGGGCCAGCTGGCACTCAATCTCTCCAGCATCA
TCCTGGACGTCAACAGGACCGCTCACCCAGAGGGCCATCGAGGCTCCAACGCCCTACAGCCGATCCTGCG
AGGCGGTGCGAGGCTGCCGAGGATGCTGCTGGCCAGGCCCTGCAGCAGGCGGACCAACGTTGGCGTGGTGG
TGCGCGAGGGCTGTTGGACCGAGCCAGCAGCTCCTGGCCAACAGCACTGCACTAGAAGAGGCCATGCTCC
AGGAACAGCAGAGGCTGGGCCTTGTGTGGGTGCCCTCCAGGGTGCAGGACCCAGCTCCGAGATGTCCGGG
CCAAGAGGACAGCTGGAGGCCACATCCAGGCGGCGAGGCCATGCTTGGCATGGACACAGACGAGACAA
GCAAGAAGATCGCACATGCCAAGGCTGTGGCTGCTGAAGCCAGGACACCGCCACCCGTGTGCACTCCAGC
TGCAGCCCATGCAGGAGAATGTGGAGCGGTGGCAGGCCAGTACGAGGGCTGCGGGGCCAGGACCTGGGCG
AGGCACTGCTTGCAGCAGGCCACTCAGTGTCCACCTGGAGAAGACGCTGCCCGAGCTGCTGGCCAAGCTGA
GCATCTGGAGAACCCTGGGGTGCAACGCCAGCCTGGCCCTGTCCGCCAGCATTTGGCCGCTGCGAGAGC
TCATTGCCAGGCCCGGGGGGCTGCCAGTAAGGTCAAGGTGCCCATGAAGTTCAACGGGCGCTCAGGGGTGC
AGCTGCCACCCCAAGGATCTTGCCGACCTTGTGCTTACCTGCCCCCAAGTTCTACCTGCAGGGCCAG
AGCCTGAGCCTGGGCGAGGTACCGAGGATCGCTTGTGATGTACATGGGCGAGCCGCGAGGCCACTGGGACT
ACATGGGTGTGCTCTGCGTGACAAGAAGGTGCACTGGGTGTATCAGCTGGGTGAGGCGGGCCCTGCAGTCC
TAAGCATCGATGAGGACATTGGGGAGCAGTTTCGAGCTGTGAGCTGGACAGGACTCTCCAGTTTGGCCACA
TGTCCGTCACTGAGGAGACAGATGATCCAGGAAACCAAGGGTGACACGGTGGCCCTGGGGCAGAGGGGC
TGCTCAACCTGCGGCCAGACGACTTCTGCTTCTACGTCGGGGGTACCCAGTACCTTACGCCCCCTCCCC
TGCTTCGCTTCCCCGGCTACCGGGGCTGCATCGAGATGGACACGCTGAATGAGGAGGTGGTCAAGCTCTACA
ACTTCGAGAGGACCTTCCAGCTGGACACGGCTGTGGACAGGCCTTGTGCCCGCTCCAAGTCGACCGGGACC
CGTGGCTCACGACCGGCTCTTACCTGGACGGCACCGGCTTCGCCCGCATCAGCTTCGACAGTCAGATCAGCA
CCACCAAGCGCTTCGAGCAGGAGCTGCGGCTCGTGTCTACAGCGGGGTGCTTCTTCTGTAAGCAGCAGA
GCCAGTCTGTGCTTGGCCGTGCAAGAAGGCAGCCTCGTGTGTTGATGACTTTGGGGCTGGCCTGAA
AGGCGTCCCACTGCAGCCCCACCGCCCTGACCTCGCCAGCAAGGCGATCCAGGTGTTCTGCTGGGGG
GCAGCCGCAAGCGTGTGCTGGTGGTGGAGCGGGCCAGGTGTACAGCGTGGAGCAGGACAATGATCTGG
AGCTGGCCGACGCTTACTTACCTGGGGGCGTGCGCCCGACAGCTGCCCGGAGCTGCGATGGCTCTTCC
CCACCGGAGGCTCAGTCCGTGGCTGCGTCAAAGGCATCAAGGCCCTGGGCAAGTATGTGGACCTCAAGCGGC
TGAACACGACAGGCGTGAGCCGCGCTGCACCGCGACCTGCTGGTGGGGCGCGCCATGACTTTCATGGCC
ACGGCTTCTTTCGCTGGCGCTCTCGAACGTGGCACCGCTCACTGGCAACGTCTACTCCGGCTTCGGCTTCC
ACAGCGCCAGGACAGTGCCTGCTTACTACCGGGCGTCCCCGATGGGCTATGCCAGGTGTCCCTGCAGC
AGGGCGGTGTGAGCTACAGCTCCTGAGGACTGAAGTGAAGTCAAGCGGGCTTCGCCGATGGTGCCTCC
ATTACGTCGCTTCTACAGCAATGCCACGGGAGTCTGGCTGTATGTGATGACAGCTCCAGCAGATGAAGC
CCCACCGGGGACCACCCCCGAGCTCCAGCCGAGCCTGAGGGGCCCGGAGGCTCCTCCTGGGAGGCTCTGC
CTGAGTCTGGCACCATTATAAATTCTAGTGGCTGCATCAGCAACGTCTTCTGTCAGCGGCTCCTGGGCCAC
AGCGCGTATTTGATCTGCAGCAGAACCTGGGCAGCGTCAATGTGAGCACGGGCTGTGCACCCGCCCTGCAAG
CCGAGACCCCGGGCTGGGGCTAGAGGACTGCAGGCCACCGCCCGGAAGGCTCCCGCCGAGCCGTGAGC
CCGCCCCGATCTGCTGCTGATGCTGCCCCACACTCAGGACCAACCGAGACTCTACAGTTTGGGGGTT
CCCTGTCCAGTCACTGGAGTTTGTGGGCATCTGGCCGACATAGGAAGTGGCCAGTCTCTCCATGCACG
TCTCCCGCAAGCTCCCGAGGCTCCTCCTTCACTGCCCGTCTGAGGCCCGGAGCCCTCCTGGCGC
TCTTCTGAGCAATGGCACTTCGTGTCACAGATGGAAGGCTCGGACTCGGCTCCGCGCCAGAGCCGCC
AGCGCTCCCGGCTGGCGCTGGCACAAAGTCTCCGTGCGTGGGAGAAGAACGGATCTGTGCTGGTGACGG
ACGGGCCCGGGCTGGAGCCAGGAGGGCCGACCCGCGAGCACAGGGGGCAGAGCACCCCGCCACA
CCCTCTTGTGGGCGGCTCCCGGCCAGCAGCCACAGCTCCAACTTCCGGTGACCGTCCGGTTACGCGGCT
GTGTGAAGAGACTGAGGCTGCACGGGAGGCCCTGGGGCCCCACACGATGGCAGGGGTACACCCCTGCA
TCTTGGGCCCCCTGGAGGCGGCGCTGTTCTTCCAGGACGCGGGGAGTTATCACTTTAGACCTCCAGGAG
CTACACTGCCCTGATGTGGGCTGGAAGTGGAGGTGCGGCCCTGGCAGTACCGGACTGATCTTCACTTGG
GCCAGGCCGAGACGCCCCCTACTTGCAGTTGCAAGTCTGCTGCGGGCGGATGACGAGCAGGGAGTTCT
CCACGTCAGTGACCCGCCCTCAGTGTGTGTGATGGCCAGTGGCACCGGCTAGCGGTGATGAAAGCGGGA
ATGTGCTCCGCTGGAGGTGGACGCGCAGAGCAACCAACCGTGGGCCCCCTGCTGGCGGTGCAGCTGGTG
CCCCAGCCCTCTGTACTCGGGGCGCTGCTGAGCCATGGCCGTGCAGCCCTGGCCCCCGCCTACTGCG

GCTGCATGAGGAGGCTGGCGGTGAACCGGTCCCCCGTCGCCATGACTCGCTCTGTGGAGGTCCACGGGGCAG
 TGGGGGCCAGTGGCTGCCCAGCCGCTAGGACACAGCCAACCCCGGCCCTGGTCAGGCCCTGCAGCTGCC
 TCACACCGCCCCCTGTGCTCGCCCTCATAGGTGTCTATTGGACTCTAAGCTCTACGGGTGACAGATCTTGTT
 TCTGAAGATGGTTTAAGTTATAGCTTCTTAAACGAAAGAATAAAATCTGCAAAATGTTTTATATTGGCC
 CTTCCACCATTTTTAATTGTGAGAGATTGTACCAATCATCACTGGTTCCTCTTAAAAATTAAAAAGTA
 ACTTCTGTGTAAAAA

In a search of public sequence databases, the NOV1d nucleic acid sequence, located on chromosome 20 has 4573 of 4573 bases (100%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-

ID:AB011105|acc:AB011105.1 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (*Homo sapiens* mRNA for KIAA0533 protein, partial cds) (E = 0.0). Public nucleotide databases include all GenBank databases and the GeneSeq patent database.

The disclosed NOV1d polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:8) encoded by SEQ ID NO:7 has 1640 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 1H using the one-letter amino acid code. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV1d has no signal peptide and is likely to be localized the cytoplasm with a certainty of 0.5050. In other embodiments, NOV1b may also be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3000, the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.2741 or in the mitochondrial matrix space with a certainty of 0.1000.

Table 1H. Encoded NOV1d protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:8).

CDRCQEGHFGFNGCGGCRPCACGPAAGSECHPQSGQCHCRPGTMGPQCRECAPGYWGLPEQGCRRCCQCPGG
 RCDPHTGRCNCPGLSGERCDCSQQHQVPVPGGPVGHSHCEVCDHCVVLLDDLERAGALLPAIHEQLRG
 INASSMAWARLHRLNASIADLQSQLRSLGPRHETAQQLEVLQSTSLGQDARRLGGQAVGTRDQASQLLA
 GTEATLGHAKTLLAAIRAVDRTLSELMSQTGHLGLANASAPSGEQLRLTLAEVERLLWEMRARDLGAPQAAA
 EAEIAAAQRLRLARVQEQLSSLWEENQALATQTRDLRAQHEAGLMDLREALNRAVDATREAEQLNSRNQERLE
 EALQRKQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLLHSLDQAKEELERLAASLDGARTPLLQRMQTFSPAGSKL
 RLVEAAEAHAQQLGQLALNLSSIILDVNQDRLTQRAIEASNAYSRIIQAQVAAEDAAGQALQQADHTWATVV
 RQGLVDRAQQLLANSTALEEAMLEQQRLGLVWAALQGARTQLRDVRAKKDQLEAHIQAAQAMLAMDTEETS
 KKHIAHAKAVAAEAQDTATRVQSQLQAMQENVERWQGGYEGLRGQDLGQAVLDAGHSVSTLEKTLQQLAKLS
 ILENRGVHNASIALSASIGRVRELIAQARGAASKVKVPMKFNRSVQVLRTPRDLADLAAYTALKFYLGQPE
 PEPGQGTEDRFVMYMGSRQATGDMGVSLRDKKVHVYQLGEAGPAVLSIDEDIGEQAQVSLDRTLQFGHM
 SVTVERQMIQETKGDIVAPGAEGLLNLRPDDFVYVGGYPSTFTPPPLLRFPYRGCIEMDTLNEEVVSLYN
 FERTFQLDTAVDRPCARSKSTGDPWLTDGSLYDGTGFARISFDSQISTTKRFEQELRLVSYSGVLFFLKQQS
 QFLCLAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRRKRLVLRVERATVYSVEQDNDLE
 LADAYYLGGVPPDQLPPSLRWLFPTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRNLTTGVSAGCTADLLVGRAMTFHGH
 GFLRLALSNAVPLTGNVYSGFGFHSQAQDSALLYRASPDGLCQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVKTQAGFADGAPH
 YVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQMKPHRGPPPELQPEGPRLLLGGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLGPG
 RVFDLQQNLGSVNVSTGCAPALQAQTPGLGPRGLQATARKASRRSRQPARHPACMLPPLRLTRDSYQFGGS
 LSSHLEFVGILARHNRWPSLSMHVLPSSRGLLLFTARLRPGSPSLALFLSNHGFVAQMEGLGTRLRAQSRQ
 RSRPGRWHKVSVRWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQEGPHRQHQAEHPQPHTLFVGGLPASSHSSKLPVTGFGSGC
 VKRLRLHGRPLGAPTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVI TLDLPGATLPDVGLELEVREPLAVTGLIFHLG
 QARTPPYLQQLVLLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPSVLCQGWHLAVMKSGNVLRLEVDAQSNHTVGPPLAAAGA
 PAPLYLGLPEPMAVQWPWPAYCGCMRRLAVNRSPVAMTRSVEVHGAVGASGCPAA

A search of sequence databases reveals that the NOV1d amino acid sequence has 908 of 913 amino acid residues (99%) identical to, and 1640 of 1645 amino acid residues (99%) identical to, and 1640 of 1645 amino acid residues (99%) similar to, the 1645 amino acid residue ptrn:SWISSNEW-ACC:O15230 protein from *Homo sapiens* (Human) (Laminin

Alpha-5 Chain) (E = 0.0). Public amino acid databases include the GenBank databases, SwissProt, PDB and PIR.

Homologies to any of the above NOV1 proteins will be shared by the other NOV1 proteins insofar as they are homologous to each other as shown below. Any reference to NOV1 is assumed to refer to all four of the NOV1 proteins in general, unless otherwise noted.

The disclosed NOV1a polypeptide has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 1I.

Table 1I. BLAST results for NOV1a					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|7459688|pir||T10053	laminin alpha 5 chain - mouse (fragment)	3635	2441/3319 (73%)	2666/3319 (79%)	0.0
gi|2497593|sp|Q00174|LMA_DROME	Laminin alpha chain precursor	3712	793/2179 (36%)	1106/2179 (50%)	0.0
gi|14786772|ref|XP_037217.1| (XM_037217)	laminin, alpha 5 [Homo sapiens]	1634	1060/1213 (87%)	1063/1213 (87%)	0.0
gi|2281044|emb|CAB09137.1| (Z95636)	laminin alpha 5 chain [Homo sapiens]	953	571/620 (92%)	571/620 (92%)	0.0
gi|17136292|ref|NP_476617.1| (NM_057269)	LanA-P1; headline; laminin; laminin A; laminin alpha; laminin alpha3,5; laminin alpha-chain [Drosophila melanogaster]	3712	790/2179 (36%)	1105/2179 (50%)	0.0

The homology between these and other sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 1J. In the ClustalW alignment of the NOV1 proteins, as well as all other ClustalW analyses herein, the black outlined amino acid residues indicate regions of conserved sequence (*i.e.*, regions that may be required to preserve structural or functional properties), whereas non-highlighted amino acid residues are less conserved and can potentially be altered to a much broader extent without altering protein structure or function.

Table 1J. ClustalW Analysis of NOV1

- 1) Novel NOV1a (SEQ ID NO:2)
- 2) Novel NOV1b (SEQ ID NO:4)
- 3) Novel NOV1c (SEQ ID NO:6)
- 4) Novel NOV1d (SEQ ID NO:8)
- 5) gi|7459688|pir||T10053 laminin alpha 5 chain - mouse (fragment) (SEQ ID NO:47)

6) gi|2497593|sp|Q00174|LMA_DROME Laminin alpha chain precursor (SEQ ID NO:48)
 7) gi|14786772|ref|XP_037217.1| (XM_037217) laminin, alpha 5 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:49)
 8) gi|2281044|emb|CAB09137.1| (Z95636) laminin alpha 5 chain [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:50)
 9) gi|17136292|ref|NP_476617.1| (NM_057269) LanA-P1; headline; laminin; laminin A; laminin alpha; laminin alpha3,5; laminin alpha-chain [Drosophila melanogaster] (SEQ ID NO:51)

10			10	20	30	40	50	60	
	NOV1a	MAKRLCAGSALCVRGPRGPAPLLHPPYFNLAEGARIAASATCGEEAPARGSPRPTEDLY	60						
	NOV1b	-----	1						
	NOV1c	MAKRLCAGSALCVRGPRGPAPLLHPPYFNLAEGARIAASATCGEEAPARGSPRPTEDLY	60						
15	NOV1d	-----	1						
	gi|7459688|pir|	-----DLY	3						
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	MHGCVASIGALLVILAISSYCAELTPPYFNLATGRKIYATATCGPDTD-----GPELY	53						
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
20	gi|17136292|ref	MHGCVASIGALLVILAISSYCAELTPPYFNLATGRKIYATATCGQDTD-----GPELY	53						
				70	80	90	100	110	120
	NOV1a	CKLVGG-PVAGGDPNQTIQGQYCDICTAANSNKAHPASNAIDGTERWWQSPPLSRGLEYN	119						
25	NOV1b	-----	1						
	NOV1c	CKLVGG-PVAGGDPNQTIQGQYCDICTAANSNKAHPASNAIDGTERWWQSPPLSRGLEYN	119						
	NOV1d	-----	1						
	gi|7459688|pir|	CKLVGG-PVAGGDPNQTIQGQYCDICTAANSNKAHPVSNAIDGTERWWQSPPLSRGLEYN	62						
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	CKLVGANTEHDHIDYSVIQGQVCDYCDPTVPERNHPPENAIIDGTEAWWQSPPLSRGMKFN	113						
30	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
	gi|17136292|ref	CKLVGANTEHDHIDYSVIQGQVCDYCDPTVPERNHPPENAIIDGTEAWWQSPPLSRGMKFN	113						
				130	140	150	160	170	180
35	NOV1a	EVNVTLDLQGVFHVAYVLIKFANSRPRDLWVLESMDFGRTYQPWFQFFAASKRDCLERFG	179						
	NOV1b	-----	1						
	NOV1c	EVNVTLDLQGVFHVAYVLIKFANSRPRDLWVLESMDFGRTYQPWFQFFAASKRDCLERFG	179						
	NOV1d	-----	1						
40	gi|7459688|pir|	EVNVTLDLQGVFHVAYVLIKFANSRPRDLWVLESTDFGHTYQPWFQFFAASKRDCLERFG	122						
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	EVNLTINFEQEFHVAYLFIKMGNSRPRGLWTLEKSTDYGKTWTPWQHFSPTPADCETYFG	173						
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
45	gi|17136292|ref	EVNLTINFEQEFHVAYLFIKMGNSRPRGLWTLEKSTDYGKTWTPWQHFSPTPADCETYFG	173						
				190	200	210	220	230	240
	NOV1a	PQTLERITRDAAICTTEYSRIVPLENGEIVVSLVNGRPGAMNFSYSPLLRFTKATNVR	239						
	NOV1b	-----	1						
50	NOV1c	PQTLERITRDAAICTTEYSRIVPLENGEIVVSLVNGRPGAMNFSYSPLLRFTKATNVR	239						
	NOV1d	-----	1						
	gi|7459688|pir|	PRTLERITQDDDVICTTEYSRIVPLENGEIVVSLVNGRPGALNFSYSPLLRFTKATNIR	182						
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	KDITYKPIITRDDDVICTTEYSKIVPLENGEIPVMLLNERPSSTNYFNSTVLQEWTRATNVR	233						
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
55	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
	gi|17136292|ref	KDITYKPIITRDDDVICTTEYSKIVPLENGEIPVMLLNERPSSTNYFNSTVLQEWTRATNVR	233						
				250	260	270	280	290	300
60	NOV1a	LRFLRTNTLLGHLMGKALRDPVTTRYYYSIKDISIGGRCVCHGHADACDAKDPTDPF-R	298						
	NOV1b	-----	1						
	NOV1c	LRFLRTNTLLGHLMGKALRDPVTTRYYYSIKDISIGGRCVCHGHADACDAKDPTDPF-R	298						
	NOV1d	-----	1						
	gi|7459688|pir|	LRFLRTNTLLGHLMGKALRDPVTTRYYYSIKDISIGGRCVCHGHADVCDKDPDLPF-R	241						
65	gi|2497593|sp|Q	IRLLRTKNLLGHLMSVARQDPTVTRYYFYSIKDISIGGRCMCNGHADTCVDKDPKSPVRI	293						
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
	gi|17136292|ref	IRLLRTKNLLGHLMSVARQDPTVTRYYFYSIKDISIGGRCMCNGHADTCVDKDPKSPVRI	293						

			310	320	330	340	350	360	
								
	NOV1a		LQCTCQHNTCGGTCDRCCPGFNQQPWKPATANSANECQ-CECYGHATDCYYDPEVDRRRA	357					
	NOV1b		-----	1					
5	NOV1c		LQCTCQHNTCGGTCDRCCPGFNQQPWKPATANSANECQ-CECYGHATDCYYDPEVDRRRA	357					
	NOV1d		-----	1					
	gi|7459688|pir|	LQCACQHNTCGGSCDRCCPGFNQQPWKPATTDSANECQSCNCHGHAYDCYYDPEVDRRNA	301						
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	LACRCQHHTCGIQCNECCPGFEQKKWRQNTNARPFNCEPCNCHGHSNECKYDEEVNRKGL	353						
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
10	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
	gi|17136292|ref	LACRCQHHTCGIQCNECCPGFEQKKWRQNTNARPFNCEPCNCHGHSNECKYDEEVNRKGL	353						
			370	380	390	400	410	420	
								
15	NOV1a		SQSLDGTYYQGGGVCIDCQHHTTGVNRCERCLPGFYRSPNHPLDSPHVCRCNCESDFTDGT	417					
	NOV1b		-----	1					
	NOV1c		SQSLDGTYYQGGGVCIDCQHHTTGVNRCERCLPGFYRSPNHPLDSPHVCRCNCESDFTDGT	417					
	NOV1d		-----	1					
	gi|7459688|pir|	SQNQDNVYQGGGVCIDCQHHTTGINRCERCLPGFFRAPDQPLDSPHVCRCPCDESFTDGT	361						
20	gi|2497593|sp|Q	SLDIHGHYDGGGVCQNCQHNTVGINCNKCKPKYYRPGKHWNETDVCSPQCQDYFFSTGH	413						
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
	gi|17136292|ref	SLDIHGHYDGGGVCQNCQHNTVGINCNKCKPKYYRPGKHWNETDVCSPQCQDYFFSTGH	413						
			430	440	450	460	470	480	
								
	NOV1a		CEDLTGRCYCRPNFSGERCDCVCAEGFTGFPSY-REHLPNDTREQVLPAGQIVSCDCSA	476					
	NOV1b		-----	1					
	NOV1c		CEDLTGRCYCRPNFSGERCDCVCAEGFTGFPSY-REHLPNDTREQVLPAGQIVSCDCSA	476					
30	NOV1d		-----	1					
	gi|7459688|pir|	CEDLTGRCYCRPNFSGELCAACAEGYTDFPHCYPLSPFPHNDTREQVLPAGQIVNDCNA	421						
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	CEEETGNCECRAAFQPPSCDSAYGYGYPNCR-----ECECNL	452						
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
35	gi|17136292|ref	CEEETGNCECRAAFQPPSCDSAYGYGYPNCR-----ECECNL	452						
			490	500	510	520	530	540	
								
40	NOV1a		AGTQGNACRKDPVRGRLCKPNFQGTGTHCELCAPGFY-GPGCPASVPALEWPM TAVTLTQA	535					
	NOV1b		-----	1					
	NOV1c		AGTQGNACRKDPVRGRLCKPNFQGTGTHCELCAPGFY-GPGCPASVPALEWPM TAVTLTQA	535					
	NOV1d		-----	1					
	gi|7459688|pir|	AGTQGNACRKDPRLGRCVCKPNFRGAHCELCAPGFH-GPSCHPCQCSSPGVANSLCDPES	480						
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	NGTNGYHCEAESGQ-QCPCKINFAGAYCKQCAEGYYGFPECKACECNKIGSITNDCNVTT	511						
45	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
	gi|17136292|ref	NGTNGYHCEAESGQ-QCPCKINFAGAYCKQCAEGYYGFPECKACECNKIGSITNDCNVTT	511						
			550	560	570	580	590	600	
								
50	NOV1a		SAGAEWASRGPHVIAVPPATFTSLSASHPLRSVAVCGCSPAGTLPEGCD-EAGRCLCQPEF	594					
	NOV1b		-----	1					
	NOV1c		SAGAEWASRGPHVIAVPPATFTSLSASHPLRSVAVCGCSPAGTLPEGCD-EAGRCLCQPEF	594					
	NOV1d		-----	1					
55	gi|7459688|pir|	GQ-----CMCRTGFEGDRCDHICALGYFHFPLCQLCGCSPAGTLPEGCD-EAGRCQCRPGF	534						
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	G-----ECKCLTNFGDNCERCKHGYFNYPTCSYCDNQGTESEICNKQSGQCICREGF	566						
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						
60	gi|17136292|ref	G-----ECKCLTNFGDNCERCKHGYFNYPTCSYCDNQGTESEICNKQSGQCICREGF	566						
			610	620	630	640	650	660	
								
	NOV1a		AGPHCDRCRPGYHGFNCAACTCDPRGALDQLCGAGGLCRCRPGYTGTACQECSPGFHGF	654					
	NOV1b		-----	1					
65	NOV1c		AGPHCDRCRPGYHGFNCAACTCDPRGALDQLCGAGGLCRCRPGYTGTACQECSPGFHGF	654					
	NOV1d		-----	1					
	gi|7459688|pir|	DGPHCDRCRPGYHGYPDCHACACDPRGALDQCGVGGLCHCRPGNTGATCQECSPGFYGF	594						
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	GGPRCDQCLPGFYNYPDCKPCNCSSSTGSSAITCDNTGKCNCLNMFAGKQCTLTAGYYSY	626						
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1						
70	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1						

gi|17136292|ref GGPRCDQCLPGFYNYPDCKPCNCSSTGSSAITCDNTGKCNCNLFAGKQCTLCTAGYYSY 626

5 NOV1a PSCPATALLKAPCTQPVTPGVGSAAAGPVRGCGVTHVCPVPTTSPTAKPLFTAGSCHPAG 714
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c PSCPATALLKAPCTQPVTPGVGSAAAGPVRGCGVTRVCPVPTTSPTAKLALATLPVWP-- 712
NOV1d ----- 1
10 gi|7459688|pir| PSCIPCHCSADGSLHTTCDPTTGQCRCRPRVTGLHCDMCVPG--AYNFPYCEAGSCHPAG 652
gi|2497593|sp|Q PDCLPCHCDSHGSQGVSCN-SDGQCLCQPNFDGRQCDSCKEG--FYNFPSCEDCNCDPAG 683
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref PDCLPCHCDSHGSQGVSCN-SDGQCLCQPNFDGRQCDSCKEG--FYNFPSCEDCNCDPAG 683

15 730 740 750 760 770 780
NOV1a LAPVDP--ALPEVSPPCMRAHVEGSPCDRCKPGFWGLSPSNPEGCTRCSCDLRGTLLGGV 772
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c --PVDP--ALPEAQVPCMRAHVEGSPCDRCKPGFWGLSPSNPEGCTRCSCDLRGTLLGGV 768
NOV1d ----- 1
20 gi|7459688|pir| LAPANP--ALPETQAPCMRAHVEGSPCDRCKPGYWGLSASNPEGCTRCSCDPRGTLLGGV 710
gi|2497593|sp|Q VIDKFAGCGSVPGELCKCKERVTGRICNECKPLYWNLNISNTEGCEICDCWTDGTISAL 743
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref VIDKFAGCGSVPGELCKCKERVTGRICNECKPLYWNLNISNTEGCEICDCWTDGTISAL 743

30 790 800 810 820 830 840
NOV1a AECQ-GTGQCFCCKPHVCGQACASCKDGFGLDQADYFGCRSCRDIGGALGQSCEPRTGV 831
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c AECQPGTGQCFCCKPHVCGQACASCKDGFGLDQADYFGCRSCRDIGGALGQSCEPRTGV 828
NOV1d ----- 1
35 gi|7459688|pir| TECQ-GNGQCFCCKAHVCGKTCACKDGFGLDYADYFGCRSCRDVGGLGQGCEPKTGA 769
gi|2497593|sp|Q DTCTSKSGQCPCKPHTQGRRCQECRDGTFDLDSASLFGCKDCSDVGGSWQSVCDKISGQ 803
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref DTCTSKSGQCPCKPHTQGRRCQECRDGTFDLDSASLFGCKDCSDVGGSWQSVCDKISGQ 803

40 850 860 870 880 890 900
NOV1a CCRCPNTQGPTCSEPARDHYLPDLHHLRLELEEAATPEGHAVRFGFNPLEFENFSWRGYA 891
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c CCRCPNTQGPTCSEPARDHYLPDLHHLRLELEEAATPEGHAVRFGFNPLEFENFSWRGYA 888
NOV1d ----- 1
45 gi|7459688|pir| CCRCPNTQGPTCSEPAKDHYLPDLHHLRLELEEAATPEGHAVRFGFNPLEFENFSWRGYA 829
gi|2497593|sp|Q CKCHPRIITGLACTQPLTTHFFPTLHQFYEYEDGSLPSGTQVRYDYDEAAFPFGFSSKGYV 863
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref CKCHPRIITGLACTQPLTTHFFPTLHQFYEYEDGSLPSGTQVRYDYDEAAFPFGFSSKGYV 863

50 910 920 930 940 950 960
NOV1a QMAPVQPRIVARLNLTSDDLFWLVFRYVNRGAMSVSGRVSVREEGRSATCANCTAQSQPV 951
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c QMAPVQPRIVARLNLTSDDLFWLVFRYVNRGAMSVSGRVSVREEGRSAACANCTAQSQPV 948
NOV1d ----- 1
55 gi|7459688|pir| HMAIQPRIVARLNLTSDDLFWLVFRYVNRGSTSVNGQISVREEGKLSSCTNCTEQSQPV 889
gi|2497593|sp|Q VFNAIQNDVRNEVNVFKSSLYRIVLRVNPNAENVNTATISVTSNPLEVDQHVKVLLQPT 923
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref VFNAIQNDVRNEVNVFKSSLYRIVLRVNPNAENVNTATISVTSNPLEVDQHVKVLLQPT 923

65 970 980 990 1000 1010 1020
NOV1a AFPPSTEPAFITVPQRGFGPEFVLNPGTWALRVEAEG-VLLDYVLLPSAYYEAALLQLR 1010
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c AFPPSTEPAFITVPQRGFGPEFVLNPGTWALRVEAEG-VLLDYVLLPSAYYEAALLQLR 1007
NOV1d ----- 1
70 gi|7459688|pir| AFPPSTEPAFITVPQRGFGPEFVLNPGI WALLVEAEG-VLLDYVLLPSTYYEAALLQHR 948
gi|2497593|sp|Q SEP---QFVTVAGPLGVKPSAIVLDPGRYVFTTKANKNVMLDYFVLLPAAYYEAAILTRH 980

bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.03.10.434444>; this version posted March 10, 2021. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

```
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref SEP---QFVTVAGPLGVKPSAIVLDPGRYVFTTKANKNVMLDYFVLLPAAYYEAGILTRH 980

5      1030      1040      1050      1060      1070      1080
      ....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|
NOV1a VTEACTYRPSAQQSPPSCLLYTHLPLDGFPSAAGLEALCRQDNSLPRPCPTQLSPSHPP 1070
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c VTEACTYRPSAQQSPPSCLLYTHLPLDGFPSAAGLEALCRQDNSLPRPCPTQLSPSHPP 1067
NOV1d ----- 1
10 gi|7459688|pir| VTEACTYRPSALHSTENCLVYAHPLDGFPSAAGTEALCRHDNSLPRPCPTQLSPSHPP 1008
gi|2497593|sp|Q I SNPCELGNMELCRHYKYASVEVFSPAATPFVIGENSKPTNPVETYTDPEHLQIVSHVGD 1040
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb ----- 1
15 gi|17136292|ref I SNPCELGNMELCRHYKYASVEVFSPAATPFVIGENSKPTNPVETYTDPEHLQIVSHVGD 1040

      1090      1100      1110      1120      1130      1140
      ....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|
NOV1a LITCTGSDVDVQLQVAVPQPGRYALVVEYANEDAR-QEVGVAVHTPQRAPQQGLLSLHPC 1129
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c LITCTGSDVDVQLQVAVPQPGRYALVVEYANEDAR-QEVGVAVHTPQRAPQQGLLSLHPC 1126
NOV1d ----- 1
20 gi|7459688|pir| LATCFGSDVDIQLEMAVPOPGQYVLVVEYVGEDSH-QEMGVAVHTPQRAPQQGVNLHPC 1067
gi|2497593|sp|Q IPVLSGSQNELHYIVDVPRSGRYIFVIDYISDRNFPDSYYINLKLKDNPDSETSVLLYPC 1100
25 gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref IPVLSGSQNELHYIVDVPRSGRYIFVIDYISDRNFPDSYYINLKLKDNPDSETSVLLYPC 1100

      1150      1160      1170      1180      1190      1200
      ....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|
NOV1a LYSTLCRGTARDTQDHLAVFHLDEASVRLT---AEQARFFLHGVTLVPIEEFSPEFVE 1185
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c LYSTLCRGTARDTQDHLAVFHLDEASVRLT---AEQARFFLHGVTLVPIEEFSPEFVE 1182
NOV1d ----- 1
35 gi|7459688|pir| PYSSLCRSPARDTQHHLAIFHLDEASIRLT---AEQAHFFLHSVTLVPVEEFSTEFVE 1123
gi|2497593|sp|Q LYSTICRTSVNEDGMEKSFYINKEDLPVVIISADIEDGSRFPFIISVTAIPVDQWSIDYIN 1160
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb ----- 1
40 gi|17136292|ref LYSTICRTSVNEDGMEKSFYINKEDLPVVIISADIEDGSRFPFIISVTAIPVDQWSIDYIN 1160

      1210      1220      1230      1240      1250      1260
      ....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|
NOV1a PRVSCISSHGAFGPNSSAACLPFRFPKPPQPIILRDCQVIPLPPGLPLTHAQDLTPAMSPA 1245
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c PRVSCISSHGAFGPNSSAACLPFRFPKPPQPIILRDCQVIPLPPGLPLTHAQDLTPAMSPA 1242
NOV1d ----- 1
45 gi|7459688|pir| PRVFCVSSHGTIFNPSSAACLASRFPKPPQPIILKDCQVLPLPPDLPLTQSQELSPGAPPE 1183
gi|2497593|sp|Q PSPVCVIHDQQCATPKFRSVPD-----SKKIEFETDHDRIATNKPPY 1203
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
50 gi|2281044|emb ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref PSPVCVIHDQQCATPKFRSVPD-----SKKIEFETDHDRIATNKPPY 1203

      1270      1280      1290      1300      1310      1320
      ....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|
NOV1a GPRPRPPTAVDPDAEPTLLREPQATVVFTTHVPTLGRYAFLHGYQPAHPTFPVEVLINA 1305
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c GPRPRPPTAVDPDAEPTLLREPQATVVFTTHVPTLGRYAFLHGYQPAHPTFPVEVLINA 1302
NOV1d ----- 1
60 gi|7459688|pir| GPQPRPPTAVDPNAEPTLLRHPQGTVVFTTQVPTLGRYAFLHGYQPVHPSFFVEVLING 1243
gi|2497593|sp|Q ASLDERVKLVHLD SQ----NEATIVIESKVDATKPNLFVILVKYYQPSHPKYQVYYTLTA 1259
gi|14786772|ref ----- 1
gi|2281044|emb ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref ASLDERVKLVHLD SQ----NEATIVIESKVDATKPNLFVILVKYYQPSHPKYQVYYTLTA 1259

      1330      1340      1350      1360      1370      1380
      ....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|
NOV1a GRV-WQGHANASFCPHGYGCRTL VVCEGQALLDVTHSELTVTVRVPKGRWLWLDYVLVVP 1364
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c GRV-WQGHANASFCPHGYGCRTL VVCEGQALLDVTHSELTVTVRVPKGRWLWLDYVLVVP 1361
70 NOV1d ----- 1
```

5	gi|7459688|pir|	GRI-WQGHANASFCPHGYGCRITLVLCGQTMLDVTDNELTVTVRVPEGRWLWLDYVLIVP	1302
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	GKNQYDQKFDIQHCPSSSGCRGVIRPAGEGSFEIDD-EFKFTITTTDRSQSVWLDYLVVVP	1318
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1
	gi|17136292|ref	GKNQYDQKFDIQHCPSSSGCRGVIRPAGEGSFEIDD-EFKFTITTTDRSQSVWLDYLVVVP	1318
10	NOV1a	.....139014001410142014301440	
	NOV1b	ENVYSFGYLREEPLDKSYDFISHCAAQGYHISPSSSSLFCRNAAASLSLFYNNGARPCGC	1424
	NOV1c	-----	1
	NOV1d	ENVYSFGYLREEPLDKSYDFISHCAAQGYHISPSSSSLFCRNAAASLSLFYNNGARPCGC	1421
	gi|7459688|pir|	EDAYSSSYLQEEPLDKSYDFISHCATQGYHISPSSSPFCRNAATSLSLFYNNGALPCGC	1362
15	gi|2497593|sp|Q	LKQYNDLLVEETFDQTKEFIQNCGHDHFIHITHN-ASDFCKKSVFSLTADYNSGALPCNC	1377
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1
	gi|17136292|ref	LKQYNDLLVEETFDQTKEFIQNCGHDHFIHITHN-ASDFCKKSVFSLTADYNSGALPCNC	1377
20	NOV1a	.....145014601470148014901500	
	NOV1b	HEVGATGPTCEPFGGQCPCHAHVIGRDCSRCATGYWGFPNCRACDCG-ARLCDELGTGQCI	1483
	NOV1c	-----	1
	NOV1d	HEVGATGPTCEPFGGQCPCHAHVIGRDCSRCATGYWGFPNCRACDCG-ARLCDELGTGQCI	1480
	gi|7459688|pir|	HEVGAVSPTCEPFGGQCPCHAHVIGRDCSRCATGYWGFPNCRPCDCG-ARLCDELGTGQCI	1421
25	gi|2497593|sp|Q	DYAGSTSFECHPFGGQCPKPNVIERTCGRCRSRYGFPDCKPCKPNSAMCEPTTGECM	1437
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1
	gi|17136292|ref	DYAGSTSFECHPFGGQCPKPNVIERTCGRCRSRYGFPDCKPCKPNSAMCEPTTGECM	1437
30	NOV1a	.....151015201530154015501560	
	NOV1b	CPPRTIPPDCLLCQPQTFGCHPLVGCEECNCSGPGIQELTDPTCDTDSGQCRCPNVTGR	1543
	NOV1c	-----	1
	NOV1d	CPPRTIPPDCLLCQPQTFGCHPLVGCEECNCSGPGIQELTDPTCDTDSGQCRCPNVTGR	1540
	gi|7459688|pir|	CPPRTVPPDCLVCPQSFCHPLVGCEECNCSGPGVQELTDPTCDMDSGQCRCPNVTGR	1481
35	gi|2497593|sp|Q	CPPNVIGDLCEKCAPNTYGFHQVIGCEECACNPMGIANGNS-QCDLFNGTCECRQNIAGR	1496
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1
	gi|17136292|ref	CPPNVIGDLCEKCAPNTYGFHQVIGCEECACNPMGIANGNS-QCDLFNGTCECRQNIAGR	1496
40	NOV1a	.....157015801590160016101620	
	NOV1b	RCDTCSPGFHGYPRCRPCDCHEAGTAPGVCDPLTGQCYCKENVQGPCKDQCSLGTFSlda	1603
	NOV1c	-----	1
	NOV1d	RCDTCSPGFHGYPRCRPCDCHEAGTAPGVCDPLTGQCYCKENVQGPCKDQCSLGTFSlda	1600
	gi|7459688|pir|	RCDTCAPGFYGYPSRCPCDCHEAGTMASVCDPLTGQCHCKENVQGSRCDCQCRVGTFSlda	1541
50	gi|2497593|sp|Q	ACDVCSNGYFNFPHCEQCSCHKPGTELEVCDKIDGACFKKNVVGRCDCQCDVGTYNLQE	1556
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1
	gi|17136292|ref	ACDVCSNGYFNFPHCEQCSCHKPGTELEVCDKIDGACFKKNVVGRCDCQCDVGTYNLQE	1556
55	NOV1a	.....163016401650166016701680	
	NOV1b	ANPKGCTRCFCFGATERCRSSSYTRQEFVDMEGWVLLSTDRQVVPHERQPGTEMLRADLR	1663
	NOV1c	-----	1
	NOV1d	ANPKGCTRCFCFGATERCRSSSYTRQEFVDMEGWVLLSTDRQVVPHERQPGTEMLRADLR	1660
	gi|7459688|pir|	ANPKGCTRCFCFGATERCGNSNLAHEFVDMEGWVLLSSDRQVVPHEHRPEIELLHADLR	1601
60	gi|2497593|sp|Q	SNPDGCTTCFCFGKTSRCD SAYLRVYNVSLLKHVSITTFEFHEESIKFDMWPVPADEILL	1616
	gi|14786772|ref	-----	1
	gi|2281044|emb|	-----	1
	gi|17136292|ref	SNPDGCTTCFCFGKTSRCD SAYLRVYNVSLLKHVSITTFEFHEESIKFDMWPVPADEILL	1616
65	NOV1a	.....169017001710172017301740	
	NOV1b	HVPEAVPEAFPELYWQAPPSYL-----GDRVSSYGGTLRYELHSETQRGDVFPVME	1714
	NOV1c	-----	1
	NOV1d	-----	1
	gi|7459688|pir|	-----	1

nov1a nov1b nov1c nov1d
gi|7459688|pir|
gi|2497593|sp|Q
gi|14786772|ref
gi|2281044|emb|
gi|17136292|ref

```
NOV1a CTPCGTEACDPHSGHCLCKAGVTGRRCDRCQEGHFGFDGCCGCRPCACGPAAGSECHPQ 2040
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c CTPCGTEACDPHSGHCLCKAGVTGRRCDRCQEGHFGFDGCCGCRPCACGPAAGSECHPQ 2037
NOV1d ----- CDRQEGHFGFNGCGCRPCACGPAAGSECHPQ 34
5 gi|7459688|pir| CSPCGTETCDPQSGRCLCKAGVTGQRCDRCLEGYFGFEQCQCGCRPCACGPAAGSECHPQ 2003
gi|2497593|sp|Q CDDLGTQTCDFVGVCTCHENVIGDRCDRCKPDHYGFESGVGCRACDGAASNSTOCDPH 2031
gi|14786772|ref ----- MAAGAAARVLVDRPPRAPSATPR 23
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref CDDLGTQTCDFVGVCTCHENVIGDRCDRCKPDHYGFESGVGCRACDGAASNSTOCDPH 2031

2110 2120 2130 2140 2150 2160
NOV1a SGOCHCRPGTMCPOCRECAPGYWGLPEQGRRCCQPGGR-----CDPHTGRONCPPLSG 2095
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c SGOCHCRPGTMCPOCRECAPGYWGLPEQGRRCCQPGGR-----CDPHTGRONCPPLSG 2092
NOV1d SGOCHCRPGTMCPOCRECAPGYWGLPEQGRRCCQPGGR-----CDPHTGRONCPPLSG 89
15 gi|7459688|pir| SGOCHCRPGTMCPOCRECAPGYWGLPEQGRRCCQPGGR-----CDPHTGRONCPPLSG 2058
gi|2497593|sp|Q TGHCAKSGVTRQCDRCVADHWKYEKDGTCPNQNQGYSRGFGCPNPTGKCCQCLPGVIG 2091
gi|14786772|ref ADSATADQGPWDPASAASVPLATGGSLSRAAGAASALGAA-----VTLTRAAATAPRGSAG 78
20 gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref TGHCAKSGVTRQCDRCVADHWKYEKDGTCPNQNQGYSRGFGCPNPTGKCCQCLPGVIG 2091

2170 2180 2190 2200 2210 2220
25 NOV1a BRCDTCSQQHQVPVPGGPVGHSHICHVCDHCVVLLLLDLERAGALLPAIHEQLRGINASS 2155
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c BRCDTCSQQHQVPVPGGPVGHSHICHVCDHCVVLLLLDLERAGALLPAIHEQLRGINASS 2152
NOV1d BRCDTCSQQHQVPVPGGPVGHSHICHVCDHCVVLLLLDLERAGALLPAIHEQLRGINASS 149
30 gi|7459688|pir| BRCDTCSQQHQVPVPGGPVGHSHICHVCDHCVVLLLLDLERAGALLPAIHEQLRGINASS 2118
gi|2497593|sp|Q BRCDACPNRWVLIKDEG-----CQECNNCHHALLDVTDRMRYQIDSVLEDFNSVTIAF 2144
gi|14786772|ref SAATPAASSIRCLFQAQLWATASTVIVCDHCVVLLLLDLERAGALLPAIHEQLRGINASS 138
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref BRCDACPNRWVLIKDEG-----CQECNNCHHALLDVTDRMRYQIDSVLEDFNSVTIAF 2144

2230 2240 2250 2260 2270 2280
35 NOV1a MAWARLHRLNASIADLQVLSVLAFPPQPGPVQAFTRFLPQSQRSEPLGPRHETAQQLQEV 2215
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c MAWARLHRLNASIADLQVLSVLAFPPQPGPVQAFTRFLPQSQRSEPLGPRHETAQQLQEV 2212
NOV1d MAWARLHRLNASIADL-----QSQRSEPLGPRHETAQQLQEV 186
40 gi|7459688|pir| AAWARLHRLNASIADL-----QSKLRPPGPRYQAQQQOTL 2155
gi|2497593|sp|Q FTSQKLNYYQLADELEP-----KVKLLDP-----NSVDLSPS 2177
gi|14786772|ref MAWARLHRLNASIADL-----QSQRSEPLGPRHETAQQLQEV 175
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
45 gi|17136292|ref FTSQKLNYYQLADELEP-----KVKLLDP-----NSVDLSPS 2177

2290 2300 2310 2320 2330 2340
50 NOV1a EQOSTSLPP-----QAVGTRDQASQLAGTEATLGHAKTLLAAIRAVDRTLSELMST 2268
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c EQOSTSLPP-----QAVGTRDQASQLAGTEATLGHAKTLLAAIRAVDRTLSELMST 2265
NOV1d EQOSTSLGQDARRLGQAVGTRDQASQLAGTEATLGHAKTLLAAIRAVDRTLSELMST 246
55 gi|7459688|pir| EQOSTSLGQDARRLGQAVGTRDQASQLAGTEATLGHAKTLLAAIRAVDRTLSELMST 2215
gi|2497593|sp|Q KKANSELESDAKSYAKVNOQLANAFDTRERSSTLGNITVAYDEAVKSADQAKEATASV 2237
gi|14786772|ref EQOSTSLGQDARRLGQAVGTRDQASQLAGTEATLGHAKTLLAAIRAVDRTLSELMST 235
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref KKANSELESDAKSYAKVNOQLANAFDTRERSSTLGNITVAYDEAVKSADQAKEATASV 2237

2350 2360 2370 2380 2390 2400
60 NOV1a GHILGLANASAPSGEQLRLTLAEVERLLWEMRARDLGAPQAAAEAEIAAAQRLARVQEQL 2328
NOV1b ----- 1
NOV1c GHILGLANASAPSGEQLRLTLAEVERLLWEMRARDLGAPQAAAEAEIAAAQRLARVQEQL 2325
NOV1d GHILGLANASAPSGEQLRLTLAEVERLLWEMRARDLGAPQAAAEAEIAAAQRLARVQEQL 306
65 gi|7459688|pir| GQGSPPGALVPSGEQLRWALAEVERLLWDMRTRDLGAQGAVAEAEIAAAQRLMARVQEQL 2275
gi|2497593|sp|Q EALS-KNLEAAASTKIDAALQAQHLIGQING--TSIELTPNEQVLEKARKLYEEVNTLV 2294
gi|14786772|ref GHILGLANASAPSGEQLRLTLAEVERLLWEMRARDLGAPQAAAEAEIAAAQRLARVQEQL 295
gi|2281044|emb| ----- 1
gi|17136292|ref EALS-KNLEAAASTKIDAALQAQHLIGQING--TSIELTPNEQVLEKARKLYEEVNTLV 2294

70
```

		2410	2420	2430	2440	2450	2460	
	NOV1a	SSLWEENQALATQTRDR--LAQHEAGMDLREALNRAVDATREAEQLNSRNOERLEALQ	2386					
5	NOV1b	SSLWEENQALATQTRDR--LAQHEAGMDLREALNRAVDATREAEQLNSRNOERLEALQ	1					
	NOV1c	SSLWEENQALATQTRDR--LAQHEAGMDLREALNRAVDATREAEQLNSRNOERLEALQ	2383					
	NOV1d	SSLWEENQALATQTRDR--LAQHEAGMDLREALNRAVDATREAEQLNSRNOERLEALQ	364					
	gi|7459688|pir|	TSFWEENQSLATHIRDO--LAQYESGMDLREALNQAVNTTREAELNSRNOERVKEALQ	2333					
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	LPITKAONKSLNALKNIDIGFSDHLEDIFNWSEASQAKSADVERRNVANQKAFDNSKFDTV	2354					
10	gi|14786772|ref	SSLWEENQALATQTRDR--LAQHEAGMDLREALNRAVDATREAEQLNSRNOERLEALQ	353					
	gi|2281044|emb|	SSLWEENQALATQTRDR--LAQHEAGMDLREALNRAVDATREAEQLNSRNOERLEALQ	1					
	gi|17136292|ref	LPITKAONKSLNALKNIDIGFSDHLEDIFNWSEASQAKSADVERRNVANQKAFDNSKFDTV	2354					
		2470	2480	2490	2500	2510	2520	
15	NOV1a	RKQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLLLEGTSPLKFOELERLAASLDGARTPLQRMQ	2446					
	NOV1b	RKQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLLLEGTSPLKFOELERLAASLDGARTPLQRMQ	1					
	NOV1c	RKQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLLLEGTSPLKFOELERLAASLDGARTPLQRMQ	2443					
	NOV1d	RKQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLLHSLDQAK-EELERLAASLDGARTPLQRMQ	423					
	gi|7459688|pir|	WKQELSDQDNATLKATLQAASLILGHVSELLQGIDQAK-EDLEHAASLDGAWTPILKRMQ	2392					
20	gi|2497593|sp|Q	SEQKLQAEKNIKDGANFLINGDIT-LNQINQKIDNLR-DALNELNSFNKNVDEELPVRED	2412					
	gi|14786772|ref	RKQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLLHSLDQAK-EELERLAASLDGARTPLQRMQ	412					
	gi|2281044|emb|	SEQKLQAEKNIKDGANFLINGDIT-LNQINQKIDNLR-DALNELNSFNKNVDEELPVRED	1					
	gi|17136292|ref	SEQKLQAEKNIKDGANFLINGDIT-LNQINQKIDNLR-DALNELNSFNKNVDEELPVRED	2412					
25		2530	2540	2550	2560	2570	2580	
	NOV1a	TFSPAGSKLRIVEAABAHQQLGQLALNLS-IILDVNQDRLTORAIEASNAYSRTLCQAVQ	2505					
	NOV1b	TFSPAGSKLRIVEAABAHQQLGQLALNLS-IILDVNQDRLTORAIEASNAYSRTLCQAVQ	1					
30	NOV1c	TFSPAGSKLRIVEAABAHQQLGQLALNLS-IILDVNQDRLTORAIEASNAYSRTLCQAVQ	2502					
	NOV1d	TFSPAGSKLRIVEAABAHQQLGQLALNLSIIILDVNQDRLTORAIEASNAYSRTLCQAVQ	483					
	gi|7459688|pir|	AFSPASSKVDLVEAABAHQQLNQLALNLSGIILGINQDRFIQRAVEASNAYSRTLCQAVQ	2452					
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	QHKEAD---ALTDAQEKAAELAIKAOQLAAQYTDMTAS--AEPATKAAATAYSCTIVEAVE	2467					
	gi|14786772|ref	TFSPAGSKLRIVEAABAHQQLGQLALNLSIIILDVNQDRLTORAIEASNAYSRTLCQAVQ	472					
	gi|2281044|emb|	QHKEAD---ALTDAQEKAAELAIKAOQLAAQYTDMTAS--AEPATKAAATAYSCTIVEAVE	1					
35	gi|17136292|ref	QHKEAD---ALTDAQEKAAELAIKAOQLAAQYTDMTAS--AEPATKAAATAYSCTIVEAVE	2467					
		2590	2600	2610	2620	2630	2640	
40	NOV1a	AAEDAAGQALQQADHTWQTVVRQGLVRAQQLLANSTALEEAMLQEQRLGLGECWAPMG	2565					
	NOV1b	AAEDAAGQALQQADHTWQTVVRQGLVRAQQLLANSTALEEAMLQEQRLGLGECWAPMG	1					
	NOV1c	AAEDAAGQALQQADHTWQTVVRQGLVRAQQLLANSTALEEAMLQEQRLGLGECWAPMG	2562					
	NOV1d	AAEDAAGQALQQADHTWQTVVRQGLVRAQQLLANSTALEEAMLQEQRLGL--VWA---	538					
	gi|7459688|pir|	AAEDAAGQALQQASRTWEMVVRQGLAAGARQLLANSSALEETILGHQGRIGLA---QG--	2507					
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	AAQKLSQDALSAAGN--ATDKTDGTEBRAHLADTGSTDLLQARQSLQKVQD---DLEP	2521					
45	gi|14786772|ref	AAEDAAGQALQQADHTWQTVVRQGLVRAQQLLANSTALEEAMLQEQRLGL--VWA---	527					
	gi|2281044|emb|	AAQKLSQDALSAAGN--ATDKTDGTEBRAHLADTGSTDLLQARQSLQKVQD---DLEP	1					
	gi|17136292|ref	AAQKLSQDALSAAGN--ATDKTDGTEBRAHLADTGSTDLLQARQSLQKVQD---DLEP	2521					
		2650	2660	2670	2680	2690	2700	
50	NOV1a	ALRPAGTQLEDVRAKKDQLEAHTQAAQAMLAMDTGETS-KKIAHAKAVAAEAQDTATRVQ	2624					
	NOV1b	ALRPAGTQLEDVRAKKDQLEAHTQAAQAMLAMDTGETS-KKIAHAKAVAAEAQDTATRVQ	1					
	NOV1c	ALRPAGTQLEDVRAKKDQLEAHTQAAQAMLAMDTGETS-KKIAHAKAVAAEAQDTATRVQ	2621					
	NOV1d	ALQAGARTQLEDVRAKKDQLEAHTQAAQAMLAMDTDETS-KKIAHAKAVAAEAQDTATRVQ	597					
55	gi|7459688|pir|	RLQAGGIQLHNVWARKVQLAAQIQEAQAMLAMDTSETSEKIAHAKAVAAEALSTATHVQ	2566					
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	RLNASAGKVQKISAVNNATSHQLKDINKLIDQLPAESQRDMWKNNSNANASDALEILKNVL	2581					
	gi|14786772|ref	ALQAGARTQLEDVRAKKDQLEAHTQAAQAMLAMDTDETS-KKIAHAKAVAAEAQDTATRVQ	586					
	gi|2281044|emb|	RLNASAGKVQKISAVNNATSHQLKDINKLIDQLPAESQRDMWKNNSNANASDALEILKNVL	1					
60	gi|17136292|ref	RLNASAGKVQKISAVNNATSHQLKDINKLIDQLPAESQRDMWKNNSNANASDALEILKNVL	2581					
		2710	2720	2730	2740	2750	2760	
	NOV1a	SQIQAMQENVERWQGYEGH-RGQDILG-QAVLDAGSAVSTLEKTLPLLAKLSILENR--	2680					
	NOV1b	SQIQAMQENVERWQGYEGH-RGQDILG-QAVLDAGSAVSTLEKTLPLLAKLSILENR--	1					
65	NOV1c	SQIQAMQENVERWQGYEGH-RGQDILG-QAVLDAGSAVSTLEKTLPLLAKLSILENR--	2677					
	NOV1d	SQIQAMQENVERWQGYEGH-RGQDILG-QAVLDAGHSVSTLEKTLPLLAKLSILENR--	653					
	gi|7459688|pir|	SQIQGMQKNVERWQSOLGGLH-RGQDLS-QVERDASSSVSTLEKTLPLLAKLSILENR--	2622					
	gi|2497593|sp|Q	EILEPVSQTPKELEKAHGNRDLDTINKDVSQANKQLDDVEGVSQKLNELAEDEEQQH	2641					
	gi|14786772|ref	SQIQAMQENVERWQGYEGH-RGQDILG-QAVLDAGHSVSTLEKTLPLLAKLSILENR--	642					
70	gi|2281044|emb|	SQIQAMQENVERWQGYEGH-RGQDILG-QAVLDAGHSVSTLEKTLPLLAKLSILENR--	1					

gi|17136292|ref EILRPVSVQTPKELEKAHCINRDLDTNKDVSOANKQDDVEGVSXKLSLAEDIEEQH 2641

2770 2780 2790 2800 2810 2820

5 NOV1a GVNHASLALSASIGRVRELTAQARGAASKVKVPMKFNGRSGVOLRTPRDLADLAAYTAL 2740
NOV1b 1
NOV1c GVNHASLALSASIGRVRELTAQARGAASKVKVPMKFNGRSGVOLRTPRDLADLAAYTAL 2737
NOV1d GVNHASLALSASIGRVRELTAQARGAASKVKVPMKFNGRSGVOLRTPRDLADLAAYTAL 712

10 gi|7459688|pir| GVNHASLALSANIGRVKLLTAQARSASKVKVSMKFNGRSGVLRPPRDLADLAAYTAL 2681
gi|2497593|sp|Q RVGSQSRLGQETENLKAQVEAARQLANS-EKVGVNFKPSTIIELEKTPKTKLLATRTNL 2700
gi|14786772|ref GVNHASLALSASIGRVRELTAQARGAASKVKVPMKFNGRSGVOLRTPRDLADLAAYTAL 701
gi|2281044|emb| SGVOLRTPRDLADLAAYTAL 20
gi|17136292|ref RVGSQSRLGQETENLKAQVEAARQLANS-EKVGVNFKPSTIIELEKTPKTKLLATRTNL 2700

15 2830 2840 2850 2860 2870 2880

NOV1a KFYHCG--PEPEPGCTEDRFVVMYMGSRQATC---DYMGVSLRDKKVHVWVYQLGEAGPA 2794
NOV1b MYMGSRQATC---DYMGVSLRDKKVHVWVYQLGEAGPA 34
NOV1c KFYHCG--PEPEPGCTEDRFVVMYMGSRQATC---DYMGVSLRDKKVHVWVYQLGEAGPA 2791
NOV1d KFYHCG--PEPEPGCTEDRFVVMYMGSRQATC---DYMGVSLRDKKVHVWVYQLGEAGPA 766

20 gi|7459688|pir| KFYHCGSPVPAPEPGKNTCDHFVVMYMGSRQATC---DYMGVSLRDKKVHVWVYQLGEAGPT 2737
gi|2497593|sp|Q STVFRT-----TEP---SGFIIYTGNDNKTAQKNDEFAVEFVNGYPILTIDLCNGPER 2751
gi|14786772|ref KFYHCG--PEPEPGCTEDRFVVMYMGSRQATC---DYMGVSLRDKKVHVWVYQLGEAGPA 755
gi|2281044|emb| KFYHCG--PEPEPGCTEDRFVVMYMGSRQATC---DYMGVSLRDKKVHVWVYQLGEAGPA 74
gi|17136292|ref STVFRT-----TEP---SGFIIYTGNDNKTAQKNDEFAVEFVNGYPILTIDLCNGPER 2751

25 2890 2900 2910 2920 2930 2940

NOV1a VLSIDEDIGEQAFAVSLDRTLQFGHMSVTVER--QMIQETKGDTPAPGAEGLLNLRPDDF 2852
NOV1b VLSIDEDIGEQAFAVSLDRTLQFGHMSVTVER--QMIQETKGDTPAPGAEGLLNLRPDDF 92
NOV1c VLSIDEDIGEQAFAVSLDRTLQFGHMSVTVER--QMIQETKGDTPAPGAEGLLNLRPDDF 2849
NOV1d VLSIDEDIGEQAFAVSLDRTLQFGHMSVTVER--QMIQETKGDTPAPGAEGLLNLRPDDF 824

30 gi|7459688|pir| TLSIDENIGEQAFAVSLDRTLQFGHMSVTVER--QMIHEIKGDTPAPGSEGLLNLRPDDF 2795
gi|2497593|sp|Q ITSDKYVADGRWYQAVVDRMGPNAKITIREELPNGDVVEHSKSGYLEGSONTLHVD-KNS 2810
gi|14786772|ref VLSIDEDIGEQAFAVSLDRTLQFGHMSVTVER--QMIQETKGDTPAPGAEGLLNLRPDDF 813
gi|2281044|emb| VLSIDEDIGEQAFAVSLDRTLQFGHMSVTVER--QMIQETKGDTPAPGAEGLLNLRPDDF 132
gi|17136292|ref ITSDKYVADGRWYQAVVDRMGPNAKITIREELPNGDVVEHSKSGYLEGSONTLHVD-KNS 2810

35 2950 2960 2970 2980 2990 3000

NOV1a VFYVGGYP--STFTPPPLLRFPGYRGCIEMDTLNEEVVSLYNFERTFOLDTAVDRPCARS 2910
NOV1b VFYVGGYP--STFTPPPLLRFPGYRGCIEMDTLNEEVVSLYNFERTFOLDTAVDRPCARS 150
NOV1c VFYVGGYP--STFTPPPLLRFPGYRGCIEMDTLNEEVVSLYNFERTFOLDTAVDRPCARS 2907
NOV1d VFYVGGYP--STFTPPPLLRFPGYRGCIEMDTLNEEVVSLYNFERTFOLDTAVDRPCARS 882

40 gi|7459688|pir| VFYVGGYP--SNFTPEPLRFPGYLGCIEMETLNEEVVSLYNFERTFOLDTAVDRPCARS 2853
gi|2497593|sp|Q RLFVGGYPGISDFNAPPDLITNSFSGDIEDLKIGDESGLNFFVYGDNDQGARE---RD 2867
gi|14786772|ref VFYVGGYP--STFTPPPLLRFPGYRGCIEMDTLNEEVVSLYNFERTFOLDTAVDRPCARS 871
gi|2281044|emb| VFYVGGYP--STFTPPPLLRFPGYRGCIEMDTLNEEVVSLYNFERTFOLDTAVDRPCARS 190
gi|17136292|ref RLFVGGYPGISDFNAPPDLITNSFSGDIEDLKIGDESGLNFFVYGDNDQGARE---RD 2867

45 3010 3020 3030 3040 3050 3060

NOV1a KSTGDPWLTGGSYLDGTGFARISFDSQIS--TTKRFEQELRLVSYSGVLFFLKQSQSFLC 2968
NOV1b KSTGDPWLTGGSYLDGTGFARISFDSQIS--TTKRFEQELRLVSYSGVLFFLKQSQSFLC 208
NOV1c KSTGDPWLTGGSYLDGTGFARISFDSQIS--TTKRFEQELRLVSYSGVLFFLKQSQSFLC 2965
NOV1d KSTGDPWLTGGSYLDGTGFARISFDSQIS--TTKRFEQELRLVSYSGVLFFLKQSQSFLC 940

50 gi|7459688|pir| KSTGDPWLTGGSYLDGSGFARISFDEKQFS--MTKRFEQELRLVSYNGIIFFLKQESQFLC 2911
gi|2497593|sp|Q VLEKKKPVTCRLRFKNGVQLNATSNIKSRSSICFSFKADKDTSNGLFFYGRDKHYMS 2927
gi|14786772|ref KSTGDPWLTGGSYLDGTGFARISFDSQIS--TTKRFEQELRLVSYSGVLFFLKQSQSFLC 929
gi|2281044|emb| KSTGDPWLTGGSYLDGTGFARISFDSQIS--TTKRFEQELRLVSYSGVLFFLKQSQSFLC 248
gi|17136292|ref VLEKKKPVTCRLRFKNGVQLNATSNIKSRSSICFSFKADKDTSNGLFFYGRDKHYMS 2927

55 3070 3080 3090 3100 3110 3120

NOV1a LAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRKRLVLRVERATVYS 3028
NOV1b LAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRKRLVLRVERATVYS 268
NOV1c LAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRKRLVLRVERATVYS 3025
NOV1d LAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRKRLVLRVERATVYS 1000

60 gi|7459688|pir| LAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRKRLVLRVERATVYS 2971
gi|2497593|sp|Q IEMIDGALFFNISLCEGGGVQSGSDRYNDNQWHKVAERENRNGLLKVDIILSRINAP 2987

65 70

gi|14786772|ref LAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRRKRVLRVERATVYS 989
 gi|2281044|emb LAVQEGSLVLLYDFGAGLKKAVPLQPPPLTSASKAIQVFLGGSRRKRVLRVERATVYS 308
 gi|17136292|ref TEMIDGIFFNISLCEGGVQSGSQDRYNDNQWHKVAERENRNGLLKVDIDVISRTNAP 2987

5 3130 3140 3150 3160 3170 3180
 NOV1a VEQNDLELADAYYLGGVPPDQLP SLRRLFPPTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRNTTG 3087
 NOV1b VEQNDLELADAYYLGGVPPDQLP SLRRLFPPTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRNTTG 328
 NOV1c VEQNDLELADAYYLGGVPPDQLP SLRRLFPPTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRNTTG 3084
 NOV1d VEQNDLELADAYYLGGVPPDQLP SLRRLFPPTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRNTTG 1060
 10 gi|7459688|pir| VQDNMLEMADAYYLGGVPPDQLP SLRRLFPPTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRNTTG 3031
 gi|2497593|sp|Q TEADLELPKLRRLYFGCHPR-----RLNTSISLQPNFDGCDNVVINQGVVDL TEYVTGG 3042
 gi|14786772|ref VEQNDLELADAYYLGGVPPDQLP SLRRLFPPTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRNTTG 1049
 gi|2281044|emb| VEQNDLELADAYYLGGVPPDQLP SLRRLFPPTGGSVRGCVKGIKALGKYVDLKRNTTG 368
 15 gi|17136292|ref TEADLELPKLRRLYFGCHPR-----RLNTSISLQPNFDGCDNVVINQGVVDL TEYVTGG 3042

3190 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240
 NOV1a -VSAGCTADLLVGRAMTFHGHGFLRLALSNAVPLTGNVYSGFGFHSQAQDSALLYRASPV 3146
 NOV1b -VSAGCTADLLVGRAMTFHGHGFLRLALSNAVPLTGNVYSGFGFHSQAQDSALLYRASPD 387
 NOV1c -VSAGCTADLLVGRAMTFHGHGFLRLALSNAVPLTGNVYSGFGFHSQAQDSALLYRASPV 3143
 NOV1d -VSAGCTADLLVGRAMTFHGHGFLRLALSNAVPLTGNVYSGFGFHSQAQDSALLYRASPD 1119
 gi|7459688|pir| -VSFGCTADLLVGRMTMTFHGHGFLRLALPEVAPITEVVYSGFGFGRGTQDNLLYYRTSPD 3090
 gi|2497593|sp|Q GVEEGCSAKFSTVVSYPAPHEYGFLRMNN---VSSDNNHVVVLEHFKITCPNGVLYAANHD 3099
 25 gi|14786772|ref -VSAGCTADLLVGRAMTFHGHGFLRLALSNAVPLTGNVYSGFGFHSQAQDSALLYRASPD 1108
 gi|2281044|emb| -VSAGCTADLLVGRAMTFHGHGFLRLALSNAVPLTGNVYSGFGFHSQAQDSALLYRASPD 427
 gi|17136292|ref GVEEGCSAKFSTVVSYPAPHEYGFLRMNN---VSSDNNHVVVLEHFKITCPNGVLYAANHD 3099

3250 3260 3270 3280 3290 3300
 30 NOV1a --RPHQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVKTOAGFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQOMKPH 3204
 NOV1b --GLCQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVKTOAGFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQOMKPH 445
 NOV1c --RPHQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVKTOAGFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQOMKPH 3201
 NOV1d --GLCQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVKTOAGFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQOMKPH 1177
 35 gi|7459688|pir| --GPYQVSLREGHVLRFMNCVEVETQRVFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQOMKPH 3148
 gi|2497593|sp|Q QSSTIGESLQDGLKLNLMGSGQVIDDRILNDGEDHVVTVQHTQCELRLTVDDVDNKRLLG 3159
 gi|14786772|ref --GLCQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVKTOAGFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQOMKPH 1166
 gi|2281044|emb| --GLCQVSLQQGRVSLQLLRTEVKTOAGFADGAPHYVAFYSNATGVWLYVDDQLQOMKPH 485
 40 gi|17136292|ref QSSTIGESLQDGLKLNLMGSGQVIDDRILNDGEDHVVTVQHTQCELRLTVDDVDNKRLLG 3159

3310 3320 3330 3340 3350 3360
 NOV1a RGPPPELOPQ---PEGPPRLLLGGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLLG----- 3249
 NOV1b RGPPPELOPQ---PEGPPRLLLGGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLLG----- 490
 NOV1c RGPPPELOPQ---PEGPPRLLLGGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLLG----- 3246
 NOV1d RGPPPELOPQ---PEGPPRLLLGGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLLG----- 1222
 gi|7459688|pir| ERTTPEMLQ---PEEPSRLLLGGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLRG----- 3193
 gi|2497593|sp|Q SPQPLILEGGDIFFAFLPDNYRTPRNALASLAYFVGCISGVTVNEELINFANSAEKKNGN 3219
 gi|14786772|ref RGPPPELOPQ---PEGPPRLLLGGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLLG----- 1211
 gi|2281044|emb| RGPPPELOPQ---PEGPPRLLLGGLPESGTIYNFSGCISNVFVQRLLG----- 530
 50 gi|17136292|ref SPQPLILEGGDIFFAFLPDNYRTPRNALASLAYFVGCISGVTVNEELINFANSAEKKNGN 3219

3370 3380 3390 3400 3410 3420
 55 NOV1a ----PQRVFDLQONLGSVNVSTG-----CAPALQAQTPGLG 3281
 NOV1b ----PQRVFDLQONLGSVNVSTG-----CAPALQAQTPGLG 522
 NOV1c ----PQRVFDLQONLGSVNVSTG-----CAPALQAQTPGLG 3278
 NOV1d ----PQRVFDLQONLGSVNVSTG-----CAPALQAQTPGLG 1254
 gi|7459688|pir| ----PQRVFDLQONLGSVNVSTG-----CTPAQLIETS--- 3222
 60 gi|2497593|sp|Q INGCEPHVLAYEPLSVPSYYPSGCDNEVESPWNSADTLPLPKPDIESTLPTTPTTTT 3279
 gi|14786772|ref ----PQRVFDLQONLGSVNVSTG-----CAPALQAQTPGLG 1243
 gi|2281044|emb| ----PQRVFDLQONLGSVNVSTG-----CAPALQAQTPGLG 562
 gi|17136292|ref INGCEPHVLAYEPLSVPSYYPSGCDNEVESPWNSADTLPLPKPDIESTLPTTPTTTT 3279

3430 3440 3450 3460 3470 3480
 65 NOV1a PR---Q---ASRRSRQPA-----RHPACMLP 3301
 NOV1b PRGLQATARKASRRSRQPA-----RHPACMLP 549
 NOV1c PR---Q---ASRRSRQPA-----RHPACMLP 3298
 NOV1d PRGLQATARKASRRSRQPA-----RHPACMLP 1281
 70

gi|7459688|pir| -R---ATAQKVSRRSROPS-----QDLACTTP--- 3245
 gi|2497593|sp|Q TTTTSTTTTSTTTTTPSPVIDEEKEIEAKTPQKILTTRPPAKLNLPSEDERCKLPEQP 3339
 gi|14786772|ref PRGLQATARKASRRSROPA-----RHPACMLP--- 1270
 gi|2281044|emb PRGLQATARKASRRSROPA-----RHPACMLP--- 589
 5 gi|17136292|ref TTTTSTTTTSTTTTTPSPVIDEEKEIEAKTPQKILTTRPPAKLNLPSEDERCKLPEQP 3339

3490 3500 3510 3520 3530 3540
 NOV1a -PHLRTTRDSYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILARHR-----N----- 3332
 10 NOV1b -PHLRTTRDSYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILARHRNWPSLSMHVLPRSS-RGLLLETARLRPGS 607
 NOV1c -PHLRTTRDSYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILARHR-----N----- 3329
 NOV1d -PHLRTTRDSYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILARHRNWPSLSMHVLPRSS-RGLLLETARLRPGS 1339
 gi|7459688|pir| -WLCGTTCDAYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILARHRNRLHLSMLVRPHASQGLLSTAPMSGRS 3304
 gi|2497593|sp|Q NFDVDFTEAGVRFYGLREORLQINSIPVIVRRHHDIGTSFRTERP-NGLLIYAGSKORDD 3398
 15 gi|14786772|ref -PHLRTTRDSYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILARHRNWPSLSMHVLPRSS-RGLLLETARLRPGS 1328
 gi|2281044|emb -PHLRTTRDSYQFGGSLSSHLEFVGILARHRNWPSLSMHVLPRSS-RGLLLETARLRPGS 647
 gi|17136292|ref NFDVDFTEAGVRFYGLREORLQINSIPVIVRRHHDIGTSFRTERP-NGLLIYAGSKORDD 3398

3550 3560 3570 3580 3590 3600
 NOV1a -----VSVRWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQ 3354
 NOV1b PSLALFLSNGHFVAQMECLGTRFLRAQSRQSRPGRWHKVSVRWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQ 667
 NOV1c -----VSVRWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQ 3351
 NOV1d PSLALFLSNGHFVAQMECLGTRFLRAQSRQSRPGRWHKVSVRWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQ 1399
 25 gi|7459688|pir| PSLVLFLNHGHFVAQTECPGPRLOVQSRQHSRACQWHRVSVRWGMCQQLVVDGSCQWSC 3364
 gi|2497593|sp|Q FIAVYLLDGRVTEYIRVCAQLQAKITTEAELNDGTHWTEVVRTORKVSLIIDKLEQPGS 3458
 gi|14786772|ref PSLALFLSNGHFVAQMECLGTRFLRAQSRQSRPGRWHKVSVRWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQ 1388
 gi|2281044|emb PSLALFLSNGHFVAQMECLGTRFLRAQSRQSRPGRWHKVSVRWEKNRILLVTDGARAWSQ 707
 gi|17136292|ref FIAVYLLDGRVTEYIRVCAQLQAKITTEAELNDGTHWTEVVRTORKVSLIIDKLEQPGS 3458

3610 3620 3630 3640 3650 3660
 NOV1a EGPHRQHQAETHPQHTLFVGGPLASSHSSKLPVTVC-----FSGCVKRLRLHGRPLGA 3408
 NOV1b EGPHRQHQAETHPQHTLFVGGPLASSHSSKLPVTVC-----FSGCVKRLRLHGRPLGA 721
 35 NOV1c EGPHRQHQAETHPQHTLFVGGPLASSHSSKLPVTVC-----FSGCVKRLRLHGRPLGA 3405
 NOV1d EGPHRQHQAETHPQHTLFVGGPLASSHSSKLPVTVC-----FSGCVKRLRLHGRPLGA 1453
 gi|7459688|pir| KALHHEVPRAERPQPTLSVGGPLASSHSSKLPVSVG-----FSGCVKRLRLHGRPLGA 3418
 gi|2497593|sp|Q VDLNAERSAPVLAVELPPLVGGVKNKFLSEVKNITDFKTEVPYFNGCKKNKFDAMDLET 3518
 gi|14786772|ref EGPHRQHQAETHPQHTLFVGGPLASSHSSKLPVTVC-----FSGCVKRLRLHGRPLGA 1442
 40 gi|2281044|emb EGPHRQHQAETHPQHTLFVGGPLASSHSSKLPVTVC-----FSGCVKRLRLHGRPLGA 761
 gi|17136292|ref VDLNAERSAPVLAVELPPLVGGVKNKFLSEVKNITDFKTEVPYFNGCKKNKFDAMDLET 3518

3670 3680 3690 3700 3710 3720
 NOV1a PTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVITLGLPGATLPDVGLELEVRPLAVTGLIFHLGQ 3468
 NOV1b PTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVITLGLPGATLPDVGLELEVRPLAVTGLIFHLGQ 781
 NOV1c PTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVITLGLPGATLPDVGLELEVRPLAVTGLIFHLGQ 3465
 NOV1d PTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVITLGLPGATLPDVGLELEVRPLAVTGLIFHLGQ 1513
 45 gi|7459688|pir| PTMVGVTPCVSGPLEDGLFFPGSGGVITLGLPKAKVPVLSLELEVRPLAAAGLIFHLGQ 3478
 gi|2497593|sp|Q PPEEFGVVPQS-EQMERGLFENNQKAFVKIFDHFVGTENKISFDFRPRDPNGLIFSVHG 3577
 gi|14786772|ref PTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVITLGLPGATLPDVGLELEVRPLAVTGLIFHLGQ 1502
 50 gi|2281044|emb PTRMAGVTPCILGPLEAGLFFPGSGGVITLGLPGATLPDVGLELEVRPLAVTGLIFHLGQ 821
 gi|17136292|ref PPEEFGVVPQS-EQMERGLFENNQKAFVKIFDHFVGTENKISFDFRPRDPNGLIFSVHG 3577

3730 3740 3750 3760 3770 3780
 NOV1a ARTPPYLQQLVLPQVLLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPS--VLCGQWHLRLAVMKSNGVLRLEV 3526
 NOV1b ARTPPYLQQLV-----LLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPS--VLCGQWHLRLAVMKSNGVLRLEV 834
 NOV1c ARTPPYLQQLVLPQVLLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPS--VLCGQWHLRLAVMKSNGVLRLEV 3523
 NOV1d ARTPPYLQQLV-----LLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPS--VLCGQWHLRLAVMKSNGVLRLEV 1566
 60 gi|7459688|pir| ALATPYQLQLVLTQVLLQADGAGEFSTWVTYP--KLCGQWHLRLAVMGRDITLRLEV 3535
 gi|2497593|sp|Q KNSYAILLVDN-TLYFTVKTLNKNIVSTNYKLPNNEFCDGKTRNQALKSKFVINLAV 3636
 gi|14786772|ref ARTPPYLQQLVTEKQVLLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPS--VLCGQWHLRLAVMKSNGVLRLEV 1560
 gi|2281044|emb ARTPPYLQQLVTEKQVLLRADDGAGEFSTSVTRPS--VLCGQWHLRLAVMKSNGVLRLEV 879
 65 gi|17136292|ref KNSYAILLVDN-TLYFTVKTLNKNIVSTNYKLPNNEFCDGKTRNQALKSKFVINLAV 3636

3790 3800 3810 3820 3830 3840
 NOV1a DAQS-NHTVGPLLAAAACAPAPLYLGGLEPMAVC--PWPPAYCGCMRRLAVNRSPVAMT 3583
 70 NOV1b DAQS-NHTVGPLLAAAACAPAPLYLGGLEPMAVC--PWPPAYCGCMRRLAVNRSPVAMT 891

5

Query: 86 TAANSNKAHPASNAIDGTE---RWWQSPPLSRGLEYNEVNVTLDLGQVFHVAYVLIKFA 141
 | + ++||| | || ||| ||| | + ||+|||+ |+ |++||
 Sbjct: 51 DARDPRRSHPAENLTDGNNPGNPTWWQSEPLSNGPQ--NVNLTLDLGKEFHLTYVILKFC 108

Query: 142 NSPRPDLWVLERSMDFGRTYQPWQFFAASKRDCLERFGPQTLERITR--DDAAICTTEYS 199
 ||| | +||| |||+|||+|++ || || || + + +||+|||
 Sbjct: 109 -SPRPSLAILERS-DFGKTWQPYQYFSS---DCRRTFGRPPRGPIITKGNEQEVLCSTSEYS 163

10

Query: 200 RIVPLENGEIVVSLVNGRPGAMNFSYSPLLREFTKATNVRLRFLRTNTLLGHLMGKALRD 259
 |||| | || + ||| | + |||+||+ |||+|| | ||| || | ||
 Sbjct: 164 DIVPLEGGEIAFSTLEGRPSATDFDNPVLQEWVTATNIRVRLTRLNTLGDDLMDK--RD 221

15

Query: 260 PTVTRRYYSIKDISIGG 277
 | ||| |||+| ||++||
 Sbjct: 222 PEVTRSYYYAISDIAVGG 239

Table 1L. Domain Analysis of NOV1a

gnl|Pfam|pfam00055, laminin_Nterm, Laminin N-terminal (Domain VI).
 (SEQ ID NO:53)
 CD-Length = 237 residues, 100.0% aligned
 Score = 219 bits (559), Expect = 2e-57

20

Query: 24 LHPPYFNLAEGARIAASATCGEEAPARGSPRPTELDYCKLVGGPVAGGDPNQTIGQYCD 83
 +| ||| | ++||| | + | | | + | |
 Sbjct: 1 CYPATGNLAIGRALSATSTCGLHSP-----EPYCILSH--LQPRDKK-----CF 42

25

Query: 84 ICTAANSNKA--HPASNAIDGTER---WWQSPPLSRGLEYNEVNVTLDLGQVFHVAYVL 137
 +| + + | || | ||| + ||+| | +||| || ||+
 Sbjct: 43 LCDNSNPNRNSHPISFLTDTFNPQSPTWWQSETMQNGVQYPNVTITLDLEAEFHFTYVI 102

30

Query: 138 IKFANSRPDLWVLERSMDFGRTYQPWQFFAASKRDCLERFG--PQTLERITRDDA-AIC 194
 | | + || + ||| ||| | + |++| || + | + | + +|
 Sbjct: 103 ITFK-TFRPAAMIYERSSDFG-TWIPYQYAY---DCEATYPGIPRRPIRTGRAEDDVLC 157

35

Query: 195 TTEYSRIVPLENGEIVVSLVNGRPGAMNFSYSPLLREFTKATNVRLRFLRTNTLLGHLMG 254
 |+ || | || ||++ | + ||| | || |||+| |||+| + || +|+
 Sbjct: 158 TSRYSDIEPLTEGEVIFSTLEGRPSADNFDPSRLQEWLKATNIRITLRLHTLGDNLDD 217

Query: 255 KALRDPTVTRRYYSIKDISIGG 277
 || | +|||+| || +||
 Sbjct: 218 ---SDPEVLEKYYYAISDIVVGG 237

Table 1M. Domain Analysis of NOV1a

gnl|Smart|smart00281, LamB, Laminin B domain (SEQ ID NO:54)
 CD-Length = 127 residues, 98.4% aligned
 Score = 152 bits (385), Expect = 2e-37

40

Query: 1674 PELYWQAPPSYLGDRVSSYGGTLRYELHSETQRGDVFPMESRPDVVLQGNQMSITFLEP 1733
 +|| || +|||+||| ||| | + + | + | |||+||| + ++
 Sbjct: 3 EPVYWVAPEQFLGDKVTSYGGKLRYSLSFDGREGGTTL---SAPDVILEGNGLRLSHPAQ 59

45

Query: 1734 AYPTPGHVHRGQLQLVEGNFRHTETRTNTVSREELMMVLASLEQLQIRALFSQISSAVFLR 1793
 | | +++ | +++ | ||+|||+||| + ||| +|+ | |
 Sbjct: 60 GPPLPDEETTNEVRFREENWQYFGGR-PVTREDLMMVLANLTAILIRATYSEQQLASRLS 118

50

Query: 1794 RVALEVASP 1802
 |+||| |

Sbjct: 119 DVSLEVAVP 127

Table 1N. Domain Analysis of NOV1a

gnl|Pfam|pfam00052, laminin_B, Laminin B (Domain IV). (SEQ ID NO:55)
CD-Length = 135 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 92.4 bits (228), Expect = 4e-19

5 Query: 1677 YWQAPPSYLGDRVSSYGGTLRYELHSETQRGDVFPMESRPDVVLQGNQMSITFLEPAYP 1736
Sbjct: 1 YWRLPERFLGDQVTSYGGKLYSV-----AFDGVGTSNSEPDVILKGNGLRLSVPYMAQG 55
10 Query: 1737 TP---GHVHRGQLQLVEGNFRHTETRTVTSREELMMVLASLEQLQIRALFSQISSAVFLR 1793
Sbjct: 56 NSYPSEVRVKYTVRLHE-TFWDFQSQPAVTREDFLSVLNLTAILIRATYSAGQAQSRDL 114
Query: 1794 RVALEVASPAGQGA-LASNVE 1813
Sbjct: 115 DVSLEIARPGAAGPVPATWVE 135
15

Table 1O. Domain Analysis of NOV1a

gnl|Smart|smart00282, LamG, Laminin G domain (SEQ ID NO:56)
CD-Length = 135 residues, 88.1% aligned
Score = 76.6 bits (187), Expect = 2e-14

20 Query: 2759 FVMYMGSRQATGDYMGVSLRDKKVHVYQLGEAGPAVLSIDEDI--GEQFAAVSLDRTLQ 2816
Sbjct: 17 LLLYAGSKG-GGDFLALRLDGRVLRYDLG-SGPARTSDPTPLNDGQWHRVSVERNGR 74
Query: 2817 FGHMSVTVERQMIQETKGDTPVAGAEGLNLNLRPDDEFVYVGGYPSTFTPPPLRFPGYRG 2876
Sbjct: 75 RVTLSVDGGNRVSGES-----PGGSTILDLD---DGPLYLGLPEDLKLPLPVTGFRG 125
25 Query: 2877 CIEMDTLNEE 2886
Sbjct: 126 CIRNLKVNGK 135

Table 1P. Domain Analysis of NOV1a

gnl|Pfam|pfam00053, laminin_EGF, Laminin EGF-like (Domains III and V).
This family is like pfam00008 but has 8 conserved cysteines instead of 6. (SEQ ID NO:57)
CD-Length = 49 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 59.3 bits (142), Expect = 4e-09

30 Query: 1561 CDCHEAGTAPGVCDPLTGQCYCKENVQGPCKDQCSLGTFSLDAANPKGC 1609
Sbjct: 1 CDCNPHGSLSDTCDPETGQCLCKPGVTGRRCDRCKPGYYGLPSDPGQGC 49

Table 1Q. Domain Analysis of NOV1a

gnl|Smart|smart00180, EGF_Lam, Laminin-type epidermal growth factor-like domain (SEQ ID NO:58)
CD-Length = 47 residues, 87.2% aligned
Score = 55.8 bits (133), Expect = 4e-08

Query: 1979 CDCTPCGT-EACDPHSGHCLCKAGVTGRRCDRCQEGHFGFD 2018
||| | |+ ||| +| || || || || || || || ++|
Sbjct: 1 CDCDPGGSASTCDPETGQCECKPNTTGRRCDRCAPGYGLP 41

5

Table 1R. Domain Analysis of NOV1a

gnl|Pfam|pfam01576, Myosin_tail, Myosin tail. The myosin molecule is a multi-subunit complex made up of two heavy chains and four light chains it is a fundamental contractile protein found in all eukaryote cell types. This family consists of the coiled-coil myosin heavy chain tail region. The coiled-coil is composed of the tail from two molecules of myosin. These can then assemble into the macromolecular thick filament. The coiled-coil region provides the structural backbone the thick filament. (SEQ ID NO:59)
CD-Length = 860 residues, 60.6% aligned
Score = 53.1 bits (126), Expect = 3e-07

Query: 2205 RHETAQQLEVLQEQSTSLPPQAVGTRDQASQLLAGTEATLGHAKTLLA-AIRAVDRTLSE 2263
| + +++| | ++ +| | +| | | | + | | + | +
Sbjct: 69 RADLSRELEELSERLE---EAGGATAAQIELNKKREAEAKLRKDLLEANLQHEEALAT 124

Query: 2264 LMSQTGHLGLANASAPSGEQL-----LRTLAEVERLLWEMRARDLGAPQAAAEALAAQ 2318
| + | | +| ||+ + || + + || | + | +
Sbjct: 125 LRKK--H---QDAINELSEQIEQLQKQKAKAEKESQLQAEVDDLLAQLDSITKAKLNAE 179

Query: 2319 RVLARVQEQSSLW---EENQALA--TQTRDRLAQHEAGLM-DLREALNRAVDATREAAQ 2371
+ +++ || | | + | | + || + | | | + + ++
Sbjct: 180 KKAQLESQSELQVKLDELQRLNDLTSQKSRLQSENSDLTRQLEEAQAQVSNLSKLKS 239

Query: 2372 ELNSRNQERLEELAQKQELSRDNATLQATLHAARDTLASVFRLLLEGLSPLK---FQELE 2428
+| |+ ||| + +| ||+ || | | | + | | | ++|
Sbjct: 240 QLESQ---LEEAKRSLEESREERANLQAQLRQLEHDLDSLREQLEEESEAKAELERQLS 295

Query: 2429 RLAASLDGARTPL---LQRMQTFSPAGSKL-----RLVEAAEAHAQQLGQIALNLS 2476
+ | + | + | + | | || | | | + | |
Sbjct: 296 KANAIEQQWRSKFESEAGALRAEELEELKKLNQKISELEEAEEAANAKCDSLEKTSRLQ 355

Query: 2477 IILDVNQDRLTQRAIEASNAYSRIQLQAVQAAEDAAGQALQQADHTWQTVVR--QGLVDRA 2534
| + | | +| +| + | + | | | + | | +| |
Sbjct: 356 SELEDL-----QIELERANAAASELEKKQKNFDKILAE-----WKRKVDELQAEALDTA 403

Query: 2535 QQ-----LLANSTALEEAMLQ-----EQQRLGLGECWAPMGALRPAGTQLRDVRAK 2580
| + | | | | | | + | | | | + ++
Sbjct: 404 QREARNLSTELFRLKNELEELKDQVEALRRENKNLQD-EIHDLTDQLGEGGRNVHELEKA 462

Query: 2581 KDQLEAHIQAQAAMLMDTGETSKKIAHAKAVAAEAQDTATRVQSQLQAMQENVER---- 2636
+ +|| | | ++ | + + | | +| ++ +| |
Sbjct: 463 RRRLEAEKDELQA--ALEEAEEA-----LELEESKVLRAQVELSQIRSEIERLAE 511

Query: 2637 WQGQYEGLRGQ---DLGQAVLDA---GSAVSTLEKTLPLQLLAKLSI-LE--NRGVHN 2684
+ ++| | + || +| + | +| | + +| | + | +
Sbjct: 512 KEEEFENTRKNHQRAIESLQATLEAETKGAEEASRLKKKLEGDINELEIALDHANKANAE 571

Query: 2685 ASLALSASIGRVRELIAQ 2702
| + +| +| |
Sbjct: 572 AQKNVKKYQQQVKELQTQ 589

Table 1S. Domain Analysis of NOV1a

gnl|Pfam|pfam00054, laminin_G, Laminin G domain. (SEQ ID NO:60)
CD-Length = 134 residues, 89.6% aligned
Score = 47.8 bits (112), Expect = 1e-05

Query:	2760	VMYMGSRQATGDYMGVSLRDKKVHWVYQLGEAGPAVLSIDEDIGE-QFAAVSLDRTLQFG	2818
		++ + ++ + ++ + + + + ++ + +	
Sbjct:	10	LLYGGT-NTDRDFLALELRDGRLEVSVDLG-SGPAVVRSGDRLNDGKWHRVELERNGRKG	67
Query:	2819	HMSVTVERQMIQETKGDTVAPGAEGLLNLRPDDFVFYVGGYPSTFTPPPLLRF-PGYRGC	2877
		+ + + + ++	
Sbjct:	68	TLSVDGEESVDGESPSGPDVPHE--NLDL--DTPLYVGGLPESVKRLLAAISTSFKGC	122
Query:	2878	IEMDTLN	2884
		+	
Sbjct:	123	IRDVIVN	129

Laminins are the major noncollagenous components of basement membranes that mediate cell adhesion, growth, migration, and differentiation. They are composed of distinct but related alpha, beta and gamma chains. The three chains form a cross-shaped molecule that consist of a long arm and three short globular arms. The long arm consist of a coiled coil structure contributed by all three chains and cross-linked by interchain disulfide bonds. Beside different types of globular domains each subunit contains, in its first half, consecutive repeats of about 60 amino acids in length that include eight conserved cysteines. The tertiary structure of this domain is remotely similar in its N-terminal to that of the EGF-like module. It is known as a 'LE' or 'laminin-type EGF-like' domain. The number of copies of the LE domain in the different forms of laminins is highly variable; from 3 up to 22 copies have been found (1).

Miner et al (1) identified a fifth member of the alpha subfamily of vertebrate laminin chains. Consistent with the trimeric structure of laminin, all basal laminae characterized to that time contained at least 1 beta and at least 1 gamma chain. For the alpha chains, on the other hand, the situation was less clear. Using PCR, Miner et al. identified a novel murine alpha chain called alpha-5. Sequence analysis revealed a close relationship to the only known *Drosophila* alpha chain, suggesting that the ancestral alpha laminin gene is more similar to laminin alpha-5 than it is to laminin alpha-1, alpha-2, alpha-3, or alpha-4. Analysis of RNA expression showed that alpha-5 is widely expressed in adult tissues, with highest levels in lung, heart, and kidney. It is speculated that the Laminin alpha 5 may be a major laminin chain of adult basal laminae. Dirkin et al (2) mapped the LAMA5 gene to 20q13.2-q13.3; the mouse gene (*Lama5*) was mapped by linkage analysis to a syntenic region of distal chromosome 2.

The novel sequence described here is a human homolog of mouse laminin alpha 5. Because of its expression pattern (3-4), it is suggested that laminin laminin alpha5 plays role

in the development of the human lung and skin morphogenesis. In addition, there is distinct temporal and spatial expression of these chains during proliferative and differentiation stages, possibly reflecting different functions (4).

The disclosed NOV1 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Human laminin alpha 5 -
5 like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 1A, 1C, 1E, 1G, or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 1A, 1C, 1E, or 1G while still encoding a protein that maintains its Human laminin alpha 5-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes
10 nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones
15 are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 31% percent of the bases may be so changed.

20 The disclosed NOV1 protein of the invention includes the Human laminin alpha 5-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 1B, 1D, 1F, or 1H. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 1B, 1D, 1F, or 1H while still encoding a protein that maintains its Human laminin alpha 5-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment
25 thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 54% percent of the residues may be so changed.

The invention further encompasses antibodies and antibody fragments, such as F_{ab} or (F_{ab})₂, that bind immunospecifically to any of the proteins of the invention.

The above defined information for this invention suggests that this Human laminin
30 alpha 5-like protein (NOV1) may function as a member of a "Human laminin alpha 5 family". Therefore, the NOV1 nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic,

diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

The NOV1 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in cancer including but not limited to various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. For example, a cDNA encoding the Human laminin alpha 5-like protein (NOV1) may be useful in gene therapy, and the Human laminin alpha 5-like protein (NOV1) may be useful when administered to a subject in need thereof. By way of nonlimiting example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neurodegeneration; Cholesteryl ester storage disease; Corneal dystrophy, Thiel-Behnke type; Dubin-Johnson syndrome; Leukemia, T-cell acute lymphocytic; Retinol binding protein, deficiency of; SEMD, Pakistani type; Spinocerebellar ataxia, infantile-onset, with sensory neuropathy; Split hand/foot malformation, type 3; Tolbutamide poor metabolizer; Urofacial syndrome; Warfarin sensitivity; Wolman disease, neuroprotection, fertility, diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, ulcers, systemic lupus erythematosus, autoimmune disease, asthma, emphysema, scleroderma, allergy, ARDS, or other pathologies or conditions. The NOV1 nucleic acid encoding the Human laminin alpha 5-like protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, may further be useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed.

NOV1 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOV1 substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV1 proteins have multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for

Table 2A. NOV2a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:9).

TGTTGTTCTTCTGCTATTCTAGGTCTCGCTAAATCATCATGGATTCACTTGGCGCGTCAGCACTCGACTTGG
GTTTGATCTTTTCAAAGAGCTGAAGAAAACAAATGATGGCAACATCTCTTTTCCCCTGTGGGCATCTTAAC
TGCAATTGGCATGGTCTCTCTGGGACCCGAGGAGCCACCGCTTCCCAGTTGGAGGAGGTGTTTCACTCTGA
AAAAGAGACGAAGAGCTCAAGAATAAAGGTGAAGAAAAAGAGGTGTAAGAATAAAGGCTGAAGGAAAAAGA
GATTGAGAACACAGAAGCAGTACATCAACAATTCCAAAAGTTTTTGACTGAAATAAGCAAATCACTAATGA
TTATGAACTGAACATAACCAACAGGCTGTTTGGAGAAAAACATACCTCTTCTTCAAAAATACTTAGATTA
TCTTGAAAAATATTATCATGCATCTCTGGAACCTGTTGATTGTTGTAATGCAGCCGATGAAAGTCGAAAGAA
GATTAATCTCTGGGTTGAAAGCAAAACAAATGAAAAATCAAGGACTTGTCCAGATGGCTCTATTAGTAG
CTCTACCAAGCTGGTGTGGTGAACATGGTTTATTTTAAAGGGCAATGGGACAGGGAGTTTAAAGAAAGAAAA
TACTAAGGAAGAGAAATTTTGGATGAATAAGAGCAAGTAAATCTGTACAGATGATGACACAGAGCCATTCT
CTTAGCTTCACTTCTCTGGAGGACTTGCAGGCCAAAATTCTAGGGATTCCATATAAAAAACAAGACCTAAG
CATGTTTGTGCTTCTGCCCAACGACATCGATGGCCTGGAGAAGATAATAGATAAAATTAAGTCTTGAGAAAT
GGTAGAGTGGACTAGTCCAGGGCATATGGAAGAAAGAAAGGTGAATCTGCACCTGCCCCGGTTTGAGGTGGA
GGACGGTTACGATCTAGAGGCGGTCTGGCTGCCATGGGGATGGGCGATGCCCTTCACTGAGCACAAGCCGA
CTACTCGGAATGTCGTGAGGCTCCGGGTTGTACGCCAGAAGTCTGCACAGTTCCTTTGTGGCAGTAAC
TGAGGAAGGCACCGAGGCTGCAGCTGCCACCGGCATAGGCTTTACTGTACATCCGCCCCAGTTCATGAAAA
TGTTCACTGCAATCATCCCTTCTGTTCTTCTCATCAGGCACAATGAATCCAACAGCATCCTCTTCTTCGGCAG
ATTTTCTTCTCTTAAAGATGATCGTTGCCATGGCATTGCTGCTTTTAGCAAAAAACAACACCAGTGTTACT
CATATGATTATGAAATCGTCCATTCTTTTAAATGTTGTCTCACTTGCATTTCAGTCTTGGCCATCAAATC
AATGATTAAATGACTCCAATAATGTGTGTTTATAACCATCCTCGAAAGTGAAATGTCCTTTTGTGTC
CATGCGTAAGGTGAGTCAAACCAACCTCATTGATAATCTCCCCTTGGTTTCTTTGAAAGTAAATTTGGTA
TCTTGTAGTTTTGTGCAACGAAGGAGAGAAAGTTTCTCCAGTAAAGAGTACGAAGTATGTAATTTTGGGG
GTCTCTCTAATCTGGTATTTTGACATGTTATAATACGCAAGTAAATAAAACAATAGTTTACTCAGCTCAT
GTTACTATCCCCAACAGATATTGTGGCAATCACACATAGGAAAGAGGATTGGGAATACAGTAGCAAAAC
ATAAATTAACACTCAATGCCAGGACAAAATAAAACAATATACCAGATGGAGAGGATGCCCGTATTTTCAT
CTTCCATTCTAACATTATCCATTGTTAGATGCATAAGCATTTTGATATTGTGTAATAAATGTGGTATTGAG
AAGATAAATGATGTAGTTGATCAGTAATCCTCCTATCACCTTTTAGACTTTGTAAGGTAAATATTGGA
CTAATTTTAGAAAAGTTTCCCTTTTTTCTCCATTACATTTTTCTGGTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGTAGTGA
GGTACGAGTATTACCAATGATATTTCTGAAGATGCTTTTGGAAAGCTCTGAATCTATACCTAATGCTCT
TAATTTATGGCTTGTTCATTTTTTCTCCAGTTTTTAACAAGATCACATAACTGGCTTATTTTAAACAGC
TTTGTCAAACATAAATTTACATGCCGTAAAATGTACACACTGTAATTTTATAATTCATTGACTTTTAGTAAA
TTTTCTAGCGTTATGCATCGCCACAATCCAGTTTTAGAATATTTCCATGACCCTAAGAAATTTTCTCATGTC
TATTAATATTCCAATCTTAGGCACCACTGAGTTGTTTTCTGTCTTATAAGTTTTTCTTTCTACATCTTAT
ATAAATGGAATCATAATACATGTAGTATTTGTGTCTGGCGTCTGCACTTAGCATGGTGTCTTGGGTTCT
ATCTGTGTAGTATGTATTGATACTTAGGATTTTTTATTGCCGAATACTATTCCATTGCATGGAAGAAC
TATTTTTATTCTAGGTTCAACCATTTGAGGGACATTGGATTGTTCCCACTTCTTGGGCTGTAGGAATAATG
TTGCTCTGAACATGTAATAAAGATCTTTGTGTTACATATGTTTTTCATTTTCTGTGGGGAGATTCCTTA
GGCTAGAAATGCTGGGCCATATGAAAAATCAATAGTTAGCTTTGTAAGAAACAGTCAAACGTGTTTCCCAA
CGTGACATTTTATATCCCAACGGAATGTTTAAACTAGTGTCTTCAATCCTCACCACATCCAGGATTG
TGTCTTTATGATTATAGCCATTTTGTAGGTACAAAGTGGCATCTCATGGTGGTTTTAATTTGCATTTCCAT
AATATCTAATTAGGTTGAGCTTTTTTATGTGCTTATTGGCCATTGTTTGACTTTGTTGGTGAATGTAT
ACAAATCATTTGCTCATTTTTAATTTGGGTTGTCTGTCTTCTCATTTTATTGAGTTAAATGAGTTCT
TAATAATCTCTGGCTTACAAGTCTTAATTTATCAAATATATGATACGTGGACATTCCTCATAAAAA
AAAAA

The disclosed NOV2a nucleic acid sequence, localized to the q21.3-22 region of chromosome 18, has 2854 of 2866 bases (99%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-
ID:HSPI13711|acc:AJ001696.2 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (*Homo sapiens* mRNA for hurpin,
5 clone R7-1.1) (E = 0.0).

A NOV2a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:10) encoded by SEQ ID NO:9 has 400 amino acid
residues and is presented using the one-letter code in Table 2B. Signal P, Psort and/or
Hydropathy results predict that NOV2a contains a signal peptide and is likely to be localized
to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.7900. In other embodiments, NOV2a may also
10 be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.7106, the Golgi body with a

certainty of 0.3000, or the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.2000. The most likely cleavage site for NOV2a is between positions 50 and 51: ATA-SQ.

Table 2B. Encoded NOV2a protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:10).

MDSLGAVSTRLGFDLKFELKKTNDGNIFFSPVGILTAIGMVLLGTRGATASQLEEVFHSEKETKSSRIKAE
KEVVRIKAEGKEIENTEAVHQFQKFLTEISKLTNDYELNITNRLFGEKTYLFLQKYLDYVEKYYHASLEPV
DFVNAADESRKKINSWVESKTNEKIKDLFPDGSISSSTKLVLVNMVYFKGQWDRFCKENTKEEFWMNKST
SKSVQMMTQSHSFSFTFLEDLQAKILGIPYKNDLSMFVLLPNDIDGLEKIIDKISPEKLVEWTSPGHMEER
KVNHLHLPREFEEDGYDLEAVLAAMGMGDAFSEHKADYSGMSSGSLYAQKFLHSSFVAVTEEGTEAAAATGI
GFTVTSAPGHENVHCNHPFLFFIRHNESNSILFFGRFSSP

The disclosed NOV2a amino acid sequence has 391 of 400 amino acid residues (97%) identical to, and 391 of 400 amino acid residues (97%) similar to, the 391 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSNEW-ACC:Q9UIV8 protein from *Homo sapiens* (Human) (Hurpin (HACAT UV-Repressible Serpin) (Protease Inhibitor 13) (Headpin) ($E = 5.8e^{-206}$).

NOV2a is expressed in at least the following tissues: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, and/or RACE sources.

In addition, the sequence is predicted to be expressed in keratinocytes because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:HSPI13711|acc:AJ001696.2) a closely related *Homo sapiens* mRNA for hurpin, clone R7-1.1 homolog.

NOV2b

In the present invention, the target sequence identified previously, NOV2a, was subjected to the exon linking process to confirm the sequence. PCR primers were designed by starting at the most upstream sequence available, for the forward primer, and at the most downstream sequence available for the reverse primer. In each case, the sequence was examined, walking inward from the respective termini toward the coding sequence, until a suitable sequence that is either unique or highly selective was encountered, or, in the case of the reverse primer, until the stop codon was reached. Such primers were designed based on silico predictions for the full length cDNA, part (one or more exons) of the DNA or protein sequence of the target sequence, or by translated homology of the predicted exons to closely related human sequences sequences from other species. These primers were then employed in

PCR amplification based on the following pool of human cDNAs: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus. Usually the resulting amplicons were gel purified, cloned and sequenced to high redundancy. The resulting sequences from all clones were assembled with themselves, with other fragments in CuraGen Corporation's database and with public ESTs. Fragments and ESTs were included as components for an assembly when the extent of their identity with another component of the assembly was at least 95% over 50 bp. In addition, sequence traces were evaluated manually and edited for corrections if appropriate. These procedures provide the sequence reported below, which is designated NOV2b. This differs from the previously identified sequence (NOV2a) in having 2 different aminoacids.

A disclosed NOV2b nucleic acid of 1238 nucleotides (also referred to as CG55999-02) encoding a novel Human Hurpin/PI 13-like protein is shown in Table 2C. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 24-26 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 1224-1226. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 2C and the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are underlined.

Table 2C. NOV2b nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:11).

TTCTAGGTCTCGCTAAAAATCATCATGGATTCACTTGGCGCCGTCAGCACTCGACTTGGGTTTGATCTTTTCA
AAGAGCTGAAGAAAACAAATGATGGCAACATCTTCTTTCCCTGTGGGCATCTTGACTGCAATTGGCATGG
TCCTCCTGGGGACCCGAGGAGCCACCGCTTCCAGTTGGAGGAGGTGTTTCACTCTGAAAAAGAGACGAAGA
GCTCAAGAATAAAGGCTGAAGAAAAAGAGTGGTAAGAATAAAGGCTGAAGGAAAAGAGATTGAGAACACAG
AAGCAGTACATCAACAATTCAAAAAGTTTGTACTGAAATAAGCAAACCTCACTAATGATTATGAACTGAACA
TAACCAACAGGCTGTTTGGAGAAAAACATACCTCTTCTTCAAAAACTTAGATTATGTTGAAAAATATT
ATCATGCATCTCTGGAACCTGTTGATTTTGTAAATGCAGCCGATGAAAGTCGAAAGAAGATTAATTCCTGGG
TTGAAAGCAAAACAAATGAAAAATCAAGGACTTGTCCAGATGGCTCTATTAGTAGCTCTACCAAGCTGG
TGCTGGTGAACATGGTTTATTTTAAAGGGCAATGGGACAGGGGTTTAAAGAAAGAAAATACTAAGGAAGAGA
AATTTTGGATGAATAAGAGCACAAGTAAATCTGTACAGATGATGACACAGGCCATTCTTTAGCTTCACTT
TCCTGGAGGACTTGCAGGCCAAATTTCTAGGGATTCCATATAAAAAACAACGACCTAAGCATGTTTGTGCTTC
TGCCCAACGACATCGATGGCCTGGAGAAGATAATAGATAAAATAAGTCCTGAGAAATTGGTAGAGTGGACTA
GTCCAGGGCATATGGAAGAAAGAAAGGTGAATCTGCACTTGCCCCGGTTTGAGGTGGAGGACAGTTACGATC
TAGAGGCGGTCTGGCTGCCATGGGGATGGGCGATGCCTTCAGTGAGCACAAGCCGACTACTCGGGAATGT
CGTCAGGCTCCGGGTTGTACGCCCAGAAGTTCCTGCACAGTTCCTTTGTGGCAGTAACTGAGGAAGGCACCG
AGGCTGCAGCTGCCACTGGCATAGGCTTTACTGTACATCCGCCCCAGGTCATGAAATGTTCACTGCAATC
ATCCCTTCCTGTTCTTCATCAGGCACAATGAATCCAACAGCATCCTCTTCTCGGCAGATTTTCTTCTCCTT
AAGATGATCGTTGC

20

The disclosed NOV2b nucleic acid sequence, localized to the q21.3 region of chromosome 18, has 999 of 1013 bases (98%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF169949|acc:AF169949.1 mRNA from Homo sapiens (Homo sapiens headpin mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 1.4e^{-215}$).

A NOV2b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:12) encoded by SEQ ID NO:11 has 400 amino acid residues and is presented using the one-letter code in Table 2D. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV2b contains a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.7900. In other embodiments, NOV2b may also be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.7147, the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.3000, or the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.2000. The most likely cleavage site for NOV2b is between positions 50 and 51: ATA-SQ.

Table 2D. Encoded NOV2b protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:12).

MDSLGAVSTRGLGFDLKFELKKTNDGNIFFSPVGILTAIGMVLLGTRGATASQLEEVFHSEKETKSSRIKAE KEVVRIKAEKGKEIENTEAVHQFQKFLTEISKLTNDYELNITNRLFGEKTYLFLQKYLDYVEKYYHASLEPV DFVNAADESRKKINSWVESKTNEKIKDLFPDGSISSSTKLVLNVMVYFKGQWDRGFKKENTKEEFWMNKST SKSVQMMTQSHSFSTFLEDLQAKILGIPYKNDLSMFVLLPNIDIDGLEKIIDKISPEKLVEWTSFGHMEER KVNHLHLPFEVEDSYDLEAVLAAMGMDAFSEHKADYSGMSSGSLYAQKFLHSSFVAVTEEGTEAAAATGI GFTVTISAPGHENVHCNHPFLFFIRHNESNSILFFGRFSSP

The disclosed NOV2b amino acid sequence has 390 of 400 amino acid residues (97%) identical to, and 390 of 400 amino acid residues (97%) similar to, the 391 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9UKG0 protein from *Homo sapiens* (Human) (HEADPIN) ($E = 5.3e^{-205}$).

NOV2b is expressed in at least the following tissues: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain - whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea and uterus, Buccal mucosa, Cervix, Coronary Artery, Skin, Vulva.

Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of CuraGen Acc. No. CG55999-02.

The sequence is predicted to be expressed in keratinocytes because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:AF169949|acc:AF169949.1) a closely related *Homo sapiens* headpin mRNA, complete cds homolog in species *Homo sapiens*.

NOV2c

A disclosed NOV2c nucleic acid of 1559 nucleotides (also referred to as CG55999-05) encoding a novel Human Hurpin/PI 13-like protein is shown in Table 2E. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 353-355 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 1553-1555. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 2E and the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are underlined.

Table 2E. NOV2c nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:13).

AAGCTTCCATGAAGAGGAGGCTGTGGAGAGGCAGAGACAGGCAGGGTCAGACAGAGAGCAAGAGAATAAAGC
CATTAAACATTAAACCTGCTCCGCGGGGAAATAAGAACTGAGCACCACCGATGACGGAAGACTCCAGTAG
ATTGATGGATGTCTCCAGCAAGAGAAGGCCAAGAGAGGACGTGAGAAGCAGGCAGCAGCGACCTTTACCA
AAAGGGTGGAAATCCCTGTATTCCGGATCGATGCAAGAAGAGGAATAGAAGCAGAAAGGATTCCCCTGACAC
AGAGTAATTCAAATGTTTCAGTTTGTATTGTTCTTGCTATTCTAGGTCTCGCTAAAAATCATCATGGATTTC
ACTTGGCGCCGTCAGCACTCGACTTGGGTTTGATCTTTTCAAAGAGCTGAAGAAAACAAATGATGGCAACAT
CTTCTTTTCCCCTGTGGGCATCTTGACTGCAATTGGCATGGTCCTCCTGGGGACCCGAGGAGCCACCGCTTC
CCAGTTGGAGGAGGTGTTTCACTCTGAAAAAGAGACGAAGAGCTCAAGAATAAAGGCTGAAGAAAAAGAGGT
GGTAAGAATAAAGGCTGAAGGAAAAGAGATTGAGAACACAGAAGCAGTACATCAACAATTTCCAAAAGTTTTT
GACTGAAATAAGCAAACTCACTAATGATTATGAACTGAACATAACCAACAGGCTGTTTGGAGAAAAACATA
CCTCTTCTTCAAATACTTAGATTATGTTGAAAAATATTATCATGCATCTCTGGAACCTGTTGATTTTGT
AAATGCAGCCGATGAAAGTCGAAAGAAGATTAAATTCCTGGGTTGAAAGCAAAACAAATGAAAAAATCAAGGA
CTTGTTCCAGATGGCTCTATTAGTAGCTCTACCAAGCTGGTGCTGGTGAACATGGTTTATTTAAAGGGCA
ATGGGACAGGGAGTTTAAAGAAAGAAATACTAAGGAAGAGAAATTTGGATGAATAAGAGCACAAGTAAATC
TGTACAGATGATGACACAGAGCCATTCCCTTAGCTTCACTTTCCTGGAGGACTTGCAGGCCAAAAATCTAGG
GATTCCATATAAAAAACAACGACCTAAGCATGTTTGTGCTTCTGCCCAACGACATCGATGGCCTGGAGAAGAT
AATAGATAAAATAAGTCTGAGAAATTGGTAGAGTGGACTAGTCCAGGGCATATGGAAGAAAGAAAGGTGAA
TCTGCACTTGCCCCGTTTGGAGTGGAGGACAGTTACGATCTAGAGGCGGTCTGGCTGCCATGGGGATGGG
CGATGCCTTCAGTGAGCACAAGCCGACTACTCGGGAATGTCGTCAGGCTCCGGGTTGTACGCCCAAGATT
CCTGCACAGTTCTTTTGGCAGTAACAGGAAAGGCACCGAGGCTGCAGCTGCCACTGGCATAGGCTTTAC
TGTCACATCCGCCCCAGGTCATGAAATGTTCACTGCAATCATCCCTTCTGTTCTTCATCAGGCACAATGA
ATCCAACAGCATCCTCTCTTTCGGCAGATTTTCTTCTCCTTAAGATG

The disclosed NOV2c nucleic acid sequence, localized to the q21.3-22 region of chromosome 18, has 519 of 519 bases (100%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-

- 5 ID:AF216854|acc:AF216854.1 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (*Homo sapiens* headpin gene, complete cds) (E = 2.3e⁻³⁰³).

- 10 A NOV2c polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:14) encoded by SEQ ID NO:13 has 400 amino acid residues and is presented using the one-letter code in Table 2F. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV2c contains a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.7900. In other embodiments, NOV2c may also be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.7024, the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.3000, or the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.2000. The most likely cleavage site for NOV2c is between positions 50 and 51: ATA-SQ.

Table 2F. Encoded NOV2c protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:14).

MDSLGAVSTRLGFDLFLKELKKTNDGNIFFSPVGILTAIGMVLLGTRGATASQLEEVFHSEKETKSSRIKAE
KEVVRIKAEKGKEIENTEAVHQQFQKFLTEISKLTNDYELNITNRLFGEKTYLFLQKYLDYVEKYYHASLEPV
DFVNAADESRKKINSWVESKTNEKIKDLFPDGSISSSTKLVLNMVYFKGQWDREFKKENTKEEFWMNKST
SKSVQMMTQSHSFSFTFLEDLQAKILGIPYKNNDLSMFVLLPNIDIGLEKIIDKISPEKLVEWTSFGHMEER
KVNHLHLPRFEVEDSYDLEAVLAAMGMGDAFSEHKADYSGMSSGSLYAQKFLHSSFVAVTEEGTEAAAATGI
GFTVTTSAPGHENHVCHNHPFLFFIRHNESNISILFFGRFSSP

The disclosed NOV2c amino acid sequence has 391 of 400 amino acid residues (97%) identical to, and 391 of 400 amino acid residues (97%) similar to, the 391 amino acid residue

ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9UKG0 protein from *Homo sapiens* (Human) (Headpin) (E = 1.1e⁻²⁰⁵).

NOV2d

A disclosed NOV2d nucleic acid of 818 nucleotides (also referred to as CG55999-06) encoding a novel Human Hurpin/PI 13-like protein is shown in Table 2G. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 40-42 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 565-567. A The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 2G and the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are underlined.

Table 2G. NOV2d nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:15).

ACCGTCTCTCCAAAACCCGAGGTCTCGCTAAAATCATCATGGATTCACTTGGCGCCGTGAGCACTCGACTT
GGGTTTGATCTTTCAAAGAGCTGAAGAAAACAAATGATGGCAACATCTTCTTTCCCTGTGGGCATCTTG
ACTGCAATTGGCATGGTCCTCCTGGGGACCCGAGGAGCCACCGCTTCCCAGTTGGAGGAGGTGTTTCACTCT
GAAAAAGAGACGAAGAGCTCAAGAATAAAGGCTGAAGAAAAAGAGGTGGTAAGAATAAAGGCTGAAGGAAAA
GAGATTGAGAACACAGAAGCAGTACATCAACAATTCCAAAAGTTTGTGACTGAAATAAGCAAACCTCACTAAT
GATTATGAACATAACCAACAGGCTGTTTGGAGAAAAACATACCTCTTCTTCAAAAATACTTAGAT
TATGTTGAAAAATATTATCATGCATCTCTGGAACCTGTTGATTTTGTAAATGCAGCCGATGAAAGTCGAAAG
AAGATTAATTCCTGGGTGAAAGCAAAACAAATGATGTGGAACCTGAGGCACAGAGAGTTTAAATAACTTGC
CCAAGATTCTCAGCTGATAAGAGGCAAACTGGATGCTAACAGAGGCATCTGACCCAGAGTCTGGACTCTT
AACCATGAACCTTAATTTATCCACTGGGATAAATAGGCGATGGGCAAAATGAGAACCTCCCCGTGCGATTCTG
CCAGCAAACCCCTTGTGTCAGCAAGGCCCTCAGAAAAATCAAGGACTTGTTCCAGATGGCTCTATTAGTAGC
TCTACCAAGCTGGTGCTGGTGACATG

The disclosed NOV2d nucleic acid sequence, localized to the q21.3-22 region of chromosome 18, has 214 of 214 bases (100%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-

ID:AF216854|acc:AF216854.1 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (*Homo sapiens* headpin gene, complete cds) (E = 1.3e⁻¹³⁴).

A NOV2d polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:16) encoded by SEQ ID NO:15 has 175 amino acid residues and is presented using the one-letter code in Table 2H. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV2d contains a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.7900. In other embodiments, NOV2d may also be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3878, the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.3000, or the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.2000. The most likely cleavage site for NOV2d is between positions 50 and 51: ATA-SQ.

Table 2H. Encoded NOV2d protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:16).

MDSLGAVSTRLGFDLKFELKKTNLDGNIFFSPVGILTAIGMVLLGTRGATASQLEEVFHSEKETKSSRIKAE
KEVVRKAEGKEIENTEAVHQQFQKFLTEISKLTNDYELNITNRLFGEKTYLFLQKYLDYVEKYYHASLEPV
DFVNADESRRKINSWVESKTNDEVETEAQRV

The disclosed NOV2d amino acid sequence has 157 of 167 amino acid residues (94%) identical to, and 158 of 167 amino acid residues (94%) similar to, the 391 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSNEW-ACC:Q9UIV8 protein from *Homo sapiens* (Human) (HURPIN (HACAT UV-Repressible Serpin) (Protease Inhibitor 13) (Headpin)) ($E = 2.2e^{-76}$).

NOV2d is expressed in at least the following tissues: Mammalian Tissue, Coronary Artery, Buccal mucosa, Pituitary Gland, Cervix, Uterus, Vulva, Skin. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of CuraGen Acc. No. CG55999-06.

NOV2e

A disclosed NOV2e nucleic acid of 1062 nucleotides (also referred to as 166485357) encoding a novel Human Hurpin/PI 13-like protein is shown in Table 2I. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an GGA initiation codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a GAG codon at nucleotides 1060-1062. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 2I. Since the start and stop codons are not traditional initiation and termination codons, NOV2e may be a partial reading frame that extends further in the 5' and 3' directions.

Table 2I. NOV2e nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:197).

GGATCCTCCAGTTGGAGGAGGTGTTTCACTCTGAAAAAGAGACGAAGAGCTCAAGAATAAAGGCTGAAGAA
AAAGAGGTGGTAAGAATAAAGGCTGAAGGAAAAGAGATTGAGAACACAGAAGCAGTACATCAACAATTCCAA
AAGTTTGTGACTGAAATAAGCAAACCTCACTAATGATTATGAACTGAACATAACCAACAGGCTGTTTGGAGAA
AAAACATACCTCTTCCTTCAAAAATACTTAGATTATGTTGAAAAATATTATCATGCATCTCTGGAACCTGTT
GATTTTGTAAATGCAGCCGATGAAAGTCGAAAGAAGATTAAATTCCTGGGTGAAAGCAAAACAAATGAAAAA
ATCAAGGACTTGTTCAGATGGCTCTATTAGTAGCTCTACCAAGCTGGTGCTGGTGAAACATGGTTTATTTT
AAAGGGCAATGGGACAGGAGTTTAAGAAAGAAAAATACTAAGGAAGAGAAATTTGGATGAATAAGAGCACA
AGTAAATCTGTACAGATGATGACACAGAGCCATTCCCTTTAGCTTCACTTTCTGAGGACTTGCAGGCCAAA
ATTCTAGGGATTCCATATAAAACAACGACCTAAGCATGTTTGTGCTTCTGCCCAACGACATCGATGGCCTG
GAGAAGATAATAGATAAAAATAAGTCCTGAGAAATTGGTAGAGTGGAAGTCCAGGGCATATGGAAGAAAGA
AAGGTGAATCTGCACTTGGCCCGGTTTGGGTGGAGGACAGTTACGATCTAGAGGCGGTCTGGCTGCCATG
GGGATGGGCGATGCCCTTCACTGAGCACAAGCCGACTACTCGGGAATGTCTGTCAGGCTCCGGGTTGTACGCC
CAGAAGTTCCTGCACAGTTCTTTGTGGCAGTAACAGGAGGACCGAGGCTGCAGCTGCCACTGGCATA
GGCTTTACTGTACATCCGCCCCAGGTCATGAAATGTTCACTGCAATCATCCCTTCCTGTTCTTCATCAGG
CACAATGAATCCAACAGCATCCTCTTCTCGGCAGATTTTCTTCTCCTCTCGAG

A NOV2e polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:14) encoded by SEQ ID NO:13 has 354 amino acid residues and is presented using the one-letter code in Table 2J.

Table 2J. Encoded NOV2e protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:198).

GSSQLEEVFHSSEKTKSSRIKAEKEVVRKAEGKEIENTEAVHQQFQKFLTEISKLTNDYELNITNRLFGE
KTYLFLQKYLDYVEKYYHASLEPVDVFNAADESRRKINSWVESKTNEKIKDLFPDGSISSSTKLVLVNMVYF
KGQWDRFFKKENTKEEFWMNKSTSKSVQMMTQSHSFSFTFLEDLQAKILGIPYKNNDLSMFVLLPNDIDGL
EKIIDKISPEKLVEWTSFGHMEERKVNHLPRFEVEDSYDLEAVLAAMGMGDAFSEHKADYSGMSSGSGLYA
QKFLHSSFVAVTEGTEAAATGIGFTVTSAPGHENVHCNHPFLFFIRHNESNSILFFGRFSSPLE

NOV2a also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 2I.

Table 2K. BLAST results for NOV2					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|8393956|ref|NP_036529.1| (NM_012397)	serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade B	391	364/400 (91%)	364/400 (91%)	0.0
gi|6018510|emb|CAA04937.1| (AJ001698)	hurpin [Homo sapiens]	390	362/400 (90%)	363/400 (90%)	0.0
gi|7522623|pir|JC7118	headpin serine proteinase inhibitor - human	391	363/400 (90%)	363/400 (90%)	0.0
gi|9801227|emb|CAC03569.1| (AJ278717)	hurpin [Homo sapiens]	339	311/400 (77%)	312/400 (77%)	e-162
gi|266995|sp|P29508| SCC1_HUMAN	SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ANTIGEN 1 (SCCA-1) (PROTEIN T4-A)	390	209/401 (52%)	274/401 (68%)	e-107

5 The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 2L.

Table 2L. ClustalW Analysis of NOV2

- 1) NOV2a (SEQ ID NO:10)
 2) NOV2b (SEQ ID NO:12)
 3) NOV2c (SEQ ID NO:14)
 4) NOV2d (SEQ ID NO:16)
 5) NOV23 (SEQ ID NO:198)
 6) gi|8393956|ref|NP_036529.1| (NM_012397) serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade B (SEQ ID NO:61)
 7) gi|6018510|emb|CAA04937.1| (AJ001698) hurpin [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:62)
 8) gi|7522623|pir|JC7118 headpin serine proteinase inhibitor - human (SEQ ID NO:63)
 9) gi|9801227|emb|CAC03569.1| (AJ278717) hurpin [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:64)
 10) gi|266995|sp|P29508|SCC1_HUMAN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ANTIGEN 1 (SCCA-1) (PROTEIN T4-A) (SEQ ID NO:65)

				10	20	30	40	50	60		
25				.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	MDSL	GAVSTR	LGFDL	FKELKKTNDGN	IFFSPVGILTAIGMVLLGTRGATASQLEEVFHSE	60	
	NOV2a										
	NOV2b										60
	NOV2c										60
	NOV2d										60
30	NOV2e										12
	gi|8393956|ref|										60
	gi|6018510|emb|										60
	gi|7522623|pir|										60
	gi|9801227|emb|										60
35	gi|266995|sp|P2										60

Nov2a Nov2b Nov2c Nov2d Nov2e
gi|8393956|ref|gi|6018510|emb|gi|7522623|pir|gi|9801227|emb|gi|266995|sp|P2

5	NOV2a			70	80	90	100	110	120	
	NOV2b									120
	NOV2c									120
	NOV2d									120
	NOV2e									72
10	gi|8393956|ref|									111
	gi|6018510|emb|									110
	gi|7522623|pir|									111
	gi|9801227|emb|									111
	gi|266995|sp|P2									110
15	NOV2a			130	140	150	160	170	180	
	NOV2b									180
	NOV2c									180
	NOV2d									171
	NOV2e									132
20	gi|8393956|ref|									171
	gi|6018510|emb|									170
	gi|7522623|pir|									171
	gi|9801227|emb|									171
	gi|266995|sp|P2									170
30	NOV2a			190	200	210	220	230	240	
	NOV2b									240
	NOV2c									240
	NOV2d									175
	NOV2e									192
35	gi|8393956|ref|									231
	gi|6018510|emb|									230
	gi|7522623|pir|									231
	gi|9801227|emb|									204
	gi|266995|sp|P2									230
40	NOV2a			250	260	270	280	290	300	
	NOV2b									300
	NOV2c									300
	NOV2d									175
	NOV2e									252
45	gi|8393956|ref|									291
	gi|6018510|emb|									290
	gi|7522623|pir|									291
	gi|9801227|emb|									239
	gi|266995|sp|P2									290
55	NOV2a			310	320	330	340	350	360	
	NOV2b									360
	NOV2c									360
	NOV2d									175
	NOV2e									312
60	gi|8393956|ref|									351
	gi|6018510|emb|									350
	gi|7522623|pir|									351
	gi|9801227|emb|									299
	gi|266995|sp|P2									349
65	NOV2a			370	380	390	400			
	NOV2b									400
	NOV2c									400
	NOV2d									175
	NOV2e									354
70	gi|8393956|ref|									391
	gi|6018510|emb|									390
	gi|7522623|pir|									391
	gi|9801227|emb|									339
	gi|266995|sp|P2									390
75	NOV2a									
	NOV2b									
	NOV2c									
	NOV2d									
	NOV2e									
80	gi|8393956|ref|									
	gi|6018510|emb|									
	gi|7522623|pir|									
	gi|9801227|emb|									
	gi|266995|sp|P2									

Tables 2M-N lists the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV2a. This indicates that the NOV2a sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain this domain.

5

Table 2M Domain Analysis of NOV2

gnl|Pfam|pfam00079, serpin, Serpin (S protease inhibitor). Structure is a multi-domain fold containing a bundle of helices and a beta sandwich. (SEQ ID NO:66)
CD-Length = 377 residues, 98.4% aligned
Score = 318 bits (816), Expect = 3e-88

Query: 3 SLGAVSTRLGFDLFKEL-KKTNDGNIFFSPVGILTAIGMVLLGTRGATASQLEEVFHSEK 61
| + + | + || + + | || || || | + | + | | + | || + | + |
Sbjct: 7 KLASANADFAPSLYKELVEQNPDKNIFFSPVSISSALAMLSLGAKGNTATQILEVLGFNL 66
10
Query: 62 ETKSSRIKAEKEVVRKAEGKEIENTEAVHQFQKFLTEISKLTNDYELNITNRLFGEK 121
| | | | | + || | | | | + + + + | | | | + |
Sbjct: 67 TETSE-----AEIHQGFQHLQLNELNRPDTGLQLTTGNALFVDK 104
15
Query: 122 TYLFLQKYLDYVEKYYHASLEPVDFVNAADESRKKINSWVESKTNEKIKDLFPDGSISS 181
+ | ++ | + ++ | + + | | + + | + + + | | | | | | | | + |
Sbjct: 105 SLKLLDEFLEDSKRLYQSEVFSVDF-SDPEEAKKQINDWVEKKTQGKIKDLLKD--LDSD 161
20
Query: 182 TKLVLVNMVYFKGQWDREFKENTKEEFWMNKSTSKSVQMMTQSHSFSFTFLEDLQAKI 241
| | | | | + | | | + | + | | + | | | + + | + | | | + | + |
Sbjct: 162 TVLVLVNYYIYFKGKWKPFDPDELTEEDPHVDKKTTVKVPMMNQLGTFYFRDEELNCKV 221
25
Query: 242 LGIPYKNNDLMSFVLLPNIDIDGLEKIIDKISPEKLVEWTSFGHMEERKVNHLHLPFEVED 301
| + | | | | | | + | | + + + | | + + | | | + | | + | + | + | + |
Sbjct: 222 LELPYKGNATSMFLFDPDEVGKLEQVEAALSPETLRKWL--NMEPREVELYLKFSIEG 279
30
Query: 302 GYDLEAVLAAMGMGDAFSEHKADYSGMSSGSLYAQKFLHSSFVAVTEEGTEAAAATGIG 361
| | | + | | | + | + | | + | | | + | | | + | + + | | | | | | | |
Sbjct: 280 TYDLKDVLAKLGITDLFSN-QADLSGISEDEDLKVS KAVHKAVLEVDEEGTEAAAATGAI 338
35
Query: 362 FTVTSAPGHENVHCNHPFLFFIRHNESNSILFFGRFSSP 400
| | + | | | | + + | | | + | + |
Sbjct: 339 IVPRSLPPELEFTADRPFLFLIYDDPTGSILFMGKVNP 377

Table 2N Domain Analysis of NOV2

gnl|Smart|smart00093, SERPIN, SERine Proteinase INhibitors (SEQ ID NO:67)
CD-Length = 360 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 312 bits (800), Expect = 2e-86

35

Query: 13 FDLFKELKKTN-DGNIFFSPVGILTAIGMVLLGTRGATASQLEEVFHSEKETKSSRIKAE 71
| | | + | | | + | | | | | | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
Sbjct: 1 FDLYKELAKESPDKNIFFSPVSISSALAMLSLGAKGSTATQILEVLGFNLTTETSE----- 55
40
Query: 72 EKEVVRKAEGKEIENTEAVHQFQKFLTEISKLTNDYELNITNRLFGEKTYLFLQKYLD 131
+ | | | | | + + + | + | | | + | + | + | + |
Sbjct: 56 -----ADIHQGFQHLHLNRPDNKLQLKTANALFVDKSLKLLDSFLE 98
45
Query: 132 YVEKYYHASLEPVDFVNAADESRKKINSWVESKTNEKIKDLFPDGSISSSTKLVLNMVY 191
| + | | | + + | | + | + | + | | + | | | | | + | + | | | + |
Sbjct: 99 DVKKLYGAEVQSVDFSDPAEEAKKQINDWVKKKTQGKIKDLLSD--LDPDTRLVLVNAIY 156

5
 10
 15

```

Query: 192 FKGQWDRFPKENTKEEFWMNKSTSKSVQMMTQ-SHSFSFTFLEDLQAKILGIPYKNND 250
          |||+|  |  |||+|| |+++++|+  |||+|  +| +  |  ++| +||| |
Sbjct: 157 FKGKWKTPFPDPENTREEDFYVDETTTVKVPMSQTGRTFRYGRDEELNCQVLELPYKGN- 215

Query: 251 LSMFVLLPNDIDGLEKIIDKISPEKLVEWTSFGHMEERKVNHLHLPFEVEDGYDLEAVLA 310
          || ++||++ ||| +  ++|| | +||  + +| | |+|+|++| |||+ ||
Sbjct: 216 ASMLIILPDEG-GLETVEKALTPETLKKWTK--SLTKRSVELYLPKFKLEISYDLKDVLE 272

Query: 311 AMGMGDAFSEHKADYSGMSSGSLYAQKFLHSSFVAVTEEGTEAAAATGIGFTVTSAPGH 370
          +|+ | ||  ||| ||+|  |  +| +|+ | ||||| |||+|  | |
Sbjct: 273 KLGITDLFSN-KADLSGISEDKDLKVSQVVKAFLEVNEEGTEAAAATGVIIIVPRSLP-P 330

Query: 371 ENVHCNHPFLFFIRHNESNSILFFGRFSSP 400
          | |||| | | + | || | | +  +|
Sbjct: 331 PEFKANRPFLFLIRDNPTGSILFMGKVNP 360
  
```

20
 25

Proteolysis is the key feature of programmed cell death. Extracellular proteinases can activate cell surface receptors which trigger apoptosis, and the effector machinery requires the activation and activity of numerous intracellular proteinases (primarily caspases). Effective control of proteolysis is essential for homeostasis and can occur at two levels: regulation of proteinase activation, and regulation of the activated proteinase. The serpins, a family of proteins that inhibit chymotrypsin-like serine proteinases, control activated proteinases and several have been implicated in the regulation of cell death. Hurpin is a novel serine proteinase inhibitor recently cloned by Abts HF et al. (1999, J. Mol. Biol., Vol. 293:29-39). It has nearly 59% amino acid identity with the squamous cell carcinoma antigen1 (SCCA1) and squamous cell carcinoma antigen 2 (SCCA2). Expression of hurpin appears to be related to the activation or proliferation state of keratinocytes.

30
 35
 40

The disclosed NOV2 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Human Hurpin/Pi 13-like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Tables 2A, 2C, 2E, 2G or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Tables 2A, 2C, 2E, or, 2G while still encoding a protein that maintains its Human Hurpin/Pi 13-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or

variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 3 percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV2 protein of the invention includes the Human Hurpin/PI 13 -like protein whose sequence is provided in Tables 2B, 2D, 2F, or 2H. The invention also includes
5 a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 2B, 2D, 2F, or 2H while still encoding a protein that maintains its Human Hurpin/PI 13-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 48 percent of the residues may be so changed.

10 The NOV2 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in Colorectal cancer; Combined factor V and VIII deficiency; Cone-rod retinal dystrophy-1; Leukemia/lymphoma, B-cell, 2; Lymphoma/leukemia, B-cell, variant; Protoporphyria, erythropoietic; Protoporphyria, erythropoietic, recessive, with liver failure; Obesity, autosomal dominant; Osteosarcoma;
15 cancer, skin psoriasis, and/or other pathologies and disorders.

NOV2 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies”
20 section below. The disclosed NOV2 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which are useful in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

25 NOV3

NOV3 includes three novel Set Binding Factor (SBF1)-like proteins disclosed below. The disclosed sequences have been named NOV3a and NOV3b.

NOV3a

A disclosed NOV3a nucleic acid of 5316 nucleotides (also referred to as CG56019-01)
30 encoding a novel Set Binding Factor (SBF1)-like protein is shown in Table 3A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with a ATT initiation codon at nucleotides 3-5 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 5172-5174. The start and stop codons are in bold letters, and the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are underlined. Because the start codon is not a

traditional initiation codon, NOV3 could be a partial open reading frame that extends further in the 5' direction.

Table 3A. NOV3a Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:17)

GAATTCGGCACGAGGTCTTCTGTCCCGAGCTACCAGCGGCTCGCCGATGCCTGTAGGGGCTCCTGGCA
CTGCTGTTTCTCTCAGATACAGCTTCACCTATGTGCCATCCTGCCGGCTCAGCTGCTGGAGGTCTCAG
CACACCCACGCCCCTTCATCATTGGGGTCAACGCGGCCTTCCAGGCAGAGACCCAGGAGCTGCTCGATGTGA
TTGTTGCTGATCTGGATGGAGGGACGGTCACCATTCCTGAGTGTGTGCACATTCCACCCCTTGCCAGAGCCA
CTGCAGAGTCAGACGCACAGTGTGCTGAGCATGGTCTTGGACCCGAGCTGGAGTTGGCTGACCTCGCCTT
CCCTCCGCCCACGACATCCACCTCCTCCCTGAAGATGCAGGACAAGGAGCTGCGCGCGGTCTTCTGCGGC
TGTTTCGCTCAGCTGCTGCAGGGCTATCGTGGTGCCTGCACGTGCTGCGCATCCACCCGAGCCTGTATC
CGCTTCCATAAGGCAGCCTTCTGCGGCGAGCGTGGGCTGGTAGAGGACGATTTCTGATGAAGGTGCTGGA
GGGCATGGCCTTTGCTGGCTTTGTGTGTCAGAGCGTGGGGTCCCATACCGCCCTACGACCTGTTTCGATGAGC
TGGTGGCCACGAGGTGGCAAGGATGCGGGCGGATGAGAACCACCCCGAGCGTGTCTGCGTGCATCCAG
GAACTGGCAGAGCAGCTCTACAAGAACGAGAACCCTACCCAGCGTGGCGATGCACAAGGTACAGAGGCC
CGGTGAGAGCAGCCACCTGCGACGGGTGCCCCGACCCCTTCCCCCGGCTGGATGAGGGCACCGTGCAGTGGA
TCGTGGACGAGGTGCAGCCAAGATGCAGGGTGCACCCCGAGCTGTGAAGGCCGAGAGGAGGACACCCGTG
CCCTCAGGGCCCCCATGACTGCCATACTGGAGCGGTGCAGTGGGCTGCATGTCAACAGCGCCCCGGCGCT
GGAGGTTGTGCGCAACTGCATCTCCTACGTGTTTGAAGGGAAAATGCTTGAGGCCAAGAAGCTGCTCCAG
CGTGTTGAGGGCCCTGAAGGGGCGAGTTGCCCGCGCTGCCTCGCCAGGAGCTGCACCTGCATGTGCAG
CAGAACCCTGCGGTCTGGACCAACAGCAGTTTACTTTGTCTCGTATGATGAAGTGTGCTGCTGCAGGA
CTGCATTTCTTGACGAGCATGGCATTGCGGCGGCTCTGCTGCCTCTGGTCAAGCCTTCTGCCGAAGC
TGAGCCCCGGGGTGACGAGTTTGCATACAGCTGTGTGCAGGAGCAGTGGTGTGGAGCACGCCACAGTTC
TGGGAGGCCATGTTCTATGGGGATGTGCAGACTCACATCCGGGCCCTCTACCTGGAGCCACGAGGACCT
GGCCCCCGCCAGGAGGTTGGGGAGGACCTTCCAGGAGGACGAGCGCTCTGCCCTAGACGTGGCTTCTG
AGCAGCGGCGCTTGTGGCAACTCTGAGTCTGTGAGAAGCAGCAGGAGCTGGTGCAGAAGGAGGAGAGCAG
GTGTTTCAGCAGGCCATCCACTATGCCAACCGCATGAGTACCTCCTCCTGCCCTGGACAGCAGCAAGAG
CCGCTACTTCCGGAGCGTGCAGGGCTGGGGACCTGGAGAGCGCCAGCAACAGCCTGGTCAACACAGCA
TGGCTGGCAGTGTGGCCGAGAGCTATGACACGGAGAGCGGCTTCGAGGATGCAGAGACCTCGCAGCTAGCT
GGGCTGTGGTCCGCTTCATCAACCGCTTTGTGGAACAAGGTCTGCACGGAGAGTGGGGTCAACAGCGACCA
CCTCAAGGGGCTGCATGTGATGGTGCAGACATTGTCCAGATGCACATCGAGACCCCTGGAGGCGTGCAGC
GGGAGAGCGGAGGTGCGCGCCATCCAGAAGCCCAAGCTGCTGCGGCCGCGCTGCTGCCGGGTGAGGAG
TGTGTGCTGGACGGCTGCGCGTCTACCTGCTGCCGATGGGCGTGAGGAGGGCGCGGGGGCAGTGTGCTGG
GGGACAGCATTTGCTCCAGCTGAGGGCGCGCTTCTCCTCACACGTAACGGGTCTCTTACGGGATGC
CCACGGACCCCTGTTGGGGAGCAGGTGGTGGTCCGCTCCTTCCCGGTGGCTGCGCTGACCAAGGAGAAG
CGCATCAGCGTCCAGACCCCTGTGGACAGCTCCTGCAGGACGGGTCCAGCTGCGCTCCTGCACATTCCA
GCTGCTGAAAATGGCCTTTGACGAGGAGGTGGGGTCTGACAGCGCCGAGCTCTTCCGTAAGCAGCTGCATA
AGCTGCGGTACCCGCGGACATCAGGGCCACCTTTGCGTTACCTTGGGCTCTGCCCAACACCTGGCCGG
CCACCGCAGTGCACCAAGGACAAGGGTCTTCCCTCAGAACCCCTGTCCCGGAACCTGGTCAAGAACGCCAA
GAAGACCATCGGGCGCAGCATGTCACTCGCAAGAAGTACAACCCCCAGCTGGGAGCACCGGGGCCAGC
CGCCCCCTGAGGACCAAGGAGCAGATCTCAGTGTGCGAGGAGCTGGAGCCAGCAGCCTGACCCCGTCC
TCAGCCCTGAAGCCCTCCGACCGCATGACCATGAGCAGCCTGGTGGAAAGGGCTTGTGTGCGGACTACCA
GCGCTCGGTCTGGGCACCTTGAGCAGCAGCTGAGCCGGGCCAAGTCTGAGCCCTTCGCGATTCTCCGG
TCAACCGCATGTATGCACTCTCCGCGACTACCCAGGGCTGCTGATGCTGCCAGAGTGTCCAGGACAAC
GCCCTGCAGCGCTGTCCGCTGCTATCGCCAGAACCGCTTCCCGTGGTCTGCTGGCGCAGCAGCGGTC
CAAGGCGGTGCTGCTGCGCTCTGGAGGCTGCATGGCAAAGGTGTGCTGCGCTCTTCAAGGCCCAGAACG
CACCTTCTCAGGCCAGTCCCAGGCGGACTCGAGTAGCCTGGAGCAGGAGAAGTACCTGCAGGCTGTGGTC
AGCTCCATGCCCCGTACGCCGACGCGTGGGACGCAACAGCCTTAGCGGCTTCTCCTCAGCCACATGGG
CAGTCAAGTTCCAGCCCCAGAGCCAGGGTCAACACGCTGTCCAACCCATGGCGGCTCGGCTCCAGAC
GGACCGCACCCCGAGGTAAGTGGGGCAGTGTCCGGACAGTGGACGAGCAGTGGCTTGGCACCGATGTG
GGCTCCCGGTAGCTGGCAGAGACGCGCTGGCCCCACCCAGGCCAACGGGGCCCTCCCGACCCGGGCTT
CCTGCGTCCGCGAGCAGCAGCCTCTATATCCTTGGGGAACAAGCCAGCTCAAGGGTGTGCGGTCAAGC
CCCTGCAGCAGTGGGAGCTGGTGGCCATTGAGGTATTGAGGCACGGCAGGTGAAGGCTAGCTTCAAGAAG
CTGCTGAAGCATGTGTCCAGGCTGCCCGCTGCTGAGCCAGCCAGCCTCCTTCTGCGTCACTGGA
GGACTCAGAGTGGTGTATCCAGATCCACAAGCTGCTGCAGGTGTCTGTGCTGGTGGTGGAGCTCCTGGATT
CAGGCTCCTCCGTGCTGGTGGGCTGGAGGATGGCTGGGACATCACACCCAGGTGGTATCCTTGGTGCAG
CTGCTCTCAGACCCCTTCTACCGACGCTGGAGGGCTTTCGCTGCTGGTGGAGAAGGAGTGGCTGTCTT
CGGCCATCGCTTCAAGCACCGTGGAGCTCACACCTGGCGGGCAGAGCAGCGCTTCAACCCGTCTTCC
TGCAGTTCCTGGACTGCTACACAGGTCCACCTGCAGTTCCTTGGAGTTTGAAGTTCAGCCAGTCTTAC
CTCAAGTTCTCGGCTACACCATGTGTCCGCGCTTCCGGACCTTCTGCTCGACTGACTATGAGCG
CATTGAGCTGGGGTGTGTATGAGGAGAAGGGGAAACGAGGGGCCAGGTGCGGTGCAGGTCTGTGTGGG
AGTATGTGGACCGGCTGAGCAAGGAGCAGCCTGTGTTCCACAATTACATGTATGCGCCCGAGGACGAGAG
GTCCTGCGGCCCTACAGCAACGTGTCCAACCTGAAGGTGTGGGACTTCACTAGAGGAGACGCTGGCCGA
GGCCCTCCCTATGACTGGGAAGTGGCCAGGGGCCCTTGAACCCCGAGGAGAAGACGCTGTATGGAGG
CGTCCCAGAGCAGCGCGCGTGGTGTGGCCCTGTTACGACAGCTGCCCGGGGCCAGCCTGACGCCATC

[illegible]

5

10

Table 3B. Encoded NOV3a protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:18).

IRHEVFLSRYSYQRLADACRGLLALLFPLRYSFTYVPIIPAQLLEVLSTPTPFIIGVNAAFQAETQELLDDVI
VADLDGGTVTIPECVHIPLPEPLQSQTHSVLSMVLDPLELELADLAFPPPTTSTSSLKMQDKELRAVFLRL
FAQLLQGYRWCLHVVRIHPEPVIIRFHKAFLGQGRGLVEDDFLMKVLLEGMAFAGFVSRGVPYRPLDFLDEL
VAHEAVARMRADENHPQRLVRHVQELAEQYLKYNENPYPAVLMHKVQRPGESSLRRVRPFPRDLDEGTQWI
VDQAAAKMGQAPPAAKERRTTVPSGPMPTAILERCSPAGLHVNSARLLEVVNRNCISYVFEKMLEAKKLLPA
VLRALKGRVARRCLAQELHLHVQQNRAVLDHQQQDFVVRMMNCCLDQCTSLDEHGIAAALLPLVTAFCRKL
SPGVTFQFAYS CVQEHVVMWSTPQFWEAMFYGDVQTHIRALYLEPTEDLPAQREVEGAPSDQEDERSALDVASE
QRRWLPTLSREKQFDELVQKEESTVFSQAIYHANRMSYLLPLDSSKSLRRERAGLGLDLESASLVNTSM
AGSVAESYDTESGFDEAETCDVAGAVVRFNRFDVKCTESGVTSDHLKGLHVMPVDIQMHIELEAVQR
ESRRLPPIQKPKLLRPRLLPGECEVLDGLRVYLLPDGREGAGGSAGGPALLPAEGAVFLTTRYVIFTGMP
TDPLVGEQVVRSFPVAALTKEKRISVQTPVDQLLQDGLQIRSCFTQLLKMAFDEEVGSDSAELFRKQLHK
LRYPPDIRATFAFTLGSAAHTPGRPVRVTKDKGPSLRTLRLNLVKNAKKTIQRQHVTRKKYNPPSWEHRGQP
PPEDQEIDEISVSEELPVTLPSSALQPSDRMTMSSLVERACCRDYQRLGLGLTSSSLSRAKSEPFRIISP
NRMYAICRSYPELLIVPQSVLDNALQRVSRCYRQNRFPVVCWRSEERSKAVLLRSGGLHGKGVVGLFKAQNA
PSPGQSQADSSSLEQEKEYLQAVVSSMPRYADASGRNTLSGFSSAHMGSHVPSPRARVTTLSNPMAASASRR
TAPRGKWSVTRTSGRSSGLGTDVGSRLAGRDALAPPQANGGPPDPGFLRPQRAALYILGDKAQLKGVRSDP
LQQWELVP IEFEARQVKASFKKLLKACVPGCPAAEPSPASFLRSLDESEWLIIQHKLQVSVLVVELLDS
GSSVVLGLEDGWDITTVQVSVLQVLLSDPFYRTLEGFRLLEVEKWSLGFHRFVSHRGAHTLAGQSSGFTPVFL
QFLDCVHQVHLQFPMFEFEFSQFYLKFLGYHHVSRFRFTFLDSDYERIELGLLYEEKGERRGQVPCRSVWE
YVDRLSKRTPVFHNYMYAPEDAFLRPYSNVSNLKVWDFYTEETLAEALPMTGNWPRGPLNPQRKNGLMEA
SPEQRRVWVWPCYDSCPPRAQPDALSRLLEELQRLETELGQPAERWKTDWVRKAAQRLEGRPDGRTPSSLL
VSTAPHRRRSIGVLYLEGQFVGSSTLSLSDSDQSSGSTSGSRQAARSTSLYSQFQTAESNRSYEGTLY
KKGAFMKPKWAKRNVFLDKTKHQLRYLDHVRVDTECKGVIDLAEVEAVAPGTPMTGAPKTVDEKAFDVKTR

RVYNFCAQDVPSAQQWVDRIQSCCRTPEPPSPARLLCSRYRPLGVAGPPRPCLQPRPSTVLSPEPPALVCT
APVPAPPRPAGPNLFWRHS

The disclosed NOV3a amino acid has 1047 of 1079 amino acid residues (97%) identical to, and 1052 of 1079 amino acid residues (97%) similar to, the 1697 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:O60228 protein from *Homo sapiens* (Human) (Nuclear Dual-Specificity Phosphatase) (E= 0.0).

NOV3 is expressed in at least the following tissues: Adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, and/or RACE sources.

NOV3b

In the present invention, the target sequence identified previously, NOV3a, was subjected to the exon linking process to confirm the sequence. PCR primers were designed by starting at the most upstream sequence available, for the forward primer, and at the most downstream sequence available for the reverse primer. In each case, the sequence was examined, walking inward from the respective termini toward the coding sequence, until a suitable sequence that is either unique or highly selective was encountered, or, in the case of the reverse primer, until the stop codon was reached. Such primers were designed based on in silico predictions for the full length cDNA, part (one or more exons) of the DNA or protein sequence of the target sequence, or by translated homology of the predicted exons to closely related human sequences sequences from other species. These primers were then employed in PCR amplification based on the following pool of human cDNAs: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus. Usually the resulting amplicons were gel purified, cloned and sequenced to high redundancy. The resulting sequences from all clones were assembled with themselves, with other fragments in CuraGen Corporation's database and with public ESTs. Fragments and ESTs were included as components for an assembly when the extent of their identity with

another component of the assembly was at least 95% over 50 bp. In addition, sequence traces were evaluated manually and edited for corrections if appropriate. These procedures provide the sequence reported below, which is designated NOV3b. This differs from the previously identified sequence (NOV3a) by coding for 50 additional bases at 5' end that includes a signal peptide.

A disclosed NOV3b nucleic acid of 5740 nucleotides (also referred to as Curagen Accession No. CG56019-02) encoding a novel Set Binding Factor 1-like protein is shown in Table 3C. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 396-398 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 2439-2441. A putative untranslated region downstream from the termination codon are underlined in Table 3C. The start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 3C. NOV3b nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:19).

ACGCGTGTGGAGGATGCCACAGAGAGGGAGGAAGAGGGGGATGAGGGAGGCCAGACCCACCTGTCTCCCA
GCACCTGCCCATCTGCCAGCTGTTTGACCCGAAGACGCTGGTACTGGTGTGCGCACTCGACCACACGGGG
GGGTTGAGGACAGCCTTGGCCTCATCTATGCCATCCACGTGGAGGGCCTGAATGTGTGCCTGGAGAACGTG
ATTGGGAACCTGCTGACGTGCACTGTGCCCCTGGCTGGGGGCTCGCAGAGGACGATCTCTTTGGGGGCTGGT
GACCGGCAGGTCATCCAGACTCCACTGGCCGACTCGCTGCCCGTCAGCCGCTGCAGCGTGGCCCTGCTCTTC
CGCCAGCTAGGTGAGCCTGTCTGTCCCAACCCCGCATGGCTTCCCTCGGGGACTGGTAGTTAGGGATGTGG
GTTCTCACTCTGCCTGGGTGGGGGCCAGGGTCTCTCCAAGCTTCTCTTCTCTTTAGGCATACCAACG
TGCTGTCTTTGTTCTGTGCCGCCCTCACGGAGCACAAGTTCTCTTCTGTCCCGAGCTACACGCGGCTCG
CCGATGCTGTAGGGGCTCCTGGCACTGCTGTTCTCTCAGATACAGCTTCACTATGTGCCATCCTGC
CGGCTCAGCTGCTGGAGGTCCTCAGCACACCCACGCCCTTCATATTGGGGTCAACGCGCCTTCCAGGCAG
AGACCCAGGAGCTGCTCGATGTGATTGTGCTGATCTGGATGGAGGACGGTCACCATTCCTGAGTGTGTGC
ACATTCCACCTTGCCAGAGCCACTGCAGAGTCAGACGCACAGTGTGCTGAGCATGGTCTGGACCCGGAGC
TGGAGTTGGCTGACCTCGCCTTCCCTCCGCCACGACATCCACCTCCTCCCTGAAGATGCAGGACAAGGAGC
TGCGCGCGGTCTTCTGCGGCTGTTGCTCAGCTGCTGCAGGGCTATCGCTGGTGCCTGCACGTCGTGCGCA
TCCACCCGAGCCTGTATCCGCTTCCATAAGGCAGCCTTCTTGGGCGAGCGTGGGCTGGTAGAGGACGATT
TCTGATGAAGGTGCTGGAGGGCATGGCCTTTGCTGGCTTTGTGTGACAGCGTGGGGTCCCATACCGCCCTA
CGGACCTGTTTCGATGAGCTGGTGGCCACGAGGTGGCAAGGATGCGGGCGGATGAGAACCACCCCGAGCTG
TCTTGGCTCAGTCCAGGAACCTGGCAGAGCAGCTCTACAAGAACGAGAACCCTACCCAGCCGTGCGATGC
ACAAGGTACAGAGGCCCGGTGAGAGCAGCCACCTGCGACGGGTGCCCGACCCCTTCCCGGCTGGATGAGG
GCACCGTGAGTGGATCGTGGACAGGCTGCAGCCAAGATGACGGGTGCACCCCGAGCTGTGAAGCCCGAGA
GGAGGACACCGTGCCCTCAGGGCCCCCATGACTGCCATACTGGAGCGGTGCAGTGGGCTGCATGTCAACA
GCGCCCGCGGCTGGAGGTTGTGCGCACTGCATCTCTACGTGTTTGGGGGAAAATGCTTGAGGCAAGA
AGCTGCTCCAGCCGTGTTGAGGGCCTGAAGGGGCGAGCTGCCCGCGCTGCCTCGCCAGGAGCTGCACC
TGCATGTGCAGCAGAACCCTGCGCTCTGGACCACAGCAGTTTGACTTTGTCTGCTCCGTATGATGAAGTGT
GCCTGCAGGACTGCATTCTCTGGACGAGCATGGCATTGCGGCGGCTCTGCTGCCTCTGGTTCACAGCCTTCT
GCCGGAAGCTGAGCCCGGGGTGACGCACTTTCATACAGCTGTGTGCAGGAGCAGTGGTGTGGAGCACGC
CACAGTTCTGGGAGGCCATGTTCTATGGGGATGTGCAGACTCACATCCGGGCCCTTACCTGGAGCCACGG
AGGACCTGGCCCCCGCCAGGAGGTGGGGAGGCACCTTCCAGGAGGACGAGCGCTCTGCCCTAGACGTGG
CTTCTGAGCAGCGCGCTTGTGGCCAACTCTGAGTCGTGAGAAGCAGCAGGAGCTGGTGCAGAAGGAGGAGA
GCACGGTGTTCAGCCAGGCCATCCACTATGCCAACGCATGAGCTACCTCCTCTGCCCTTGGACAGCAGCA
AGAGCCGCTACTTCGGGAGCGTGCAGGGCTGGGCGACCTGGAGAGCGCCAGCAACAGCCTGGTACCAACA
GCATGGCTGGCAGTGTGGCCGAGAGCTATGACACGGAGAGCGGCTTCGAGGATGCAGAGACCTGCGACGTAG
CTGGGGCTGTGGTCCGCTTCATCAACCGCTTGTGGACAAGGTCTGCACGGAGAGTGGGGTACCAGCGACC
ACCTCAAGGGGCTGCATGTCTGTTGCCAGACATTGTCCAGATGCATCGAGACCTGGAGGCCGTGCAGC
GGGAGAGCCGAGGCTGCCGCCCATCCAGAAGCCCAAGCTGCTGCGGCCGCGCCTGCTGCCGGGTGAGGAGT
GTGTGCTGGACGCGCTGCGCGTCTACCTGTGCGCGATGGGCGTGAGGAGGGCGCGGGGGCAGTGTGGGG
GACCAGCATGTCTCCAGCTGAGGGCGCGCTTCTCTACCAAGTACCGGGTCACTTTCACGGGATGCCCA
CGGACCCCTGGTTGGGGACAGGTGGTGGTCCGCTCCTTCCCGGTGGCTGCGTGACCAAGGAGAAGCGCA
TCAGCGTCCAGACCCCTGTGGACAGCTCCTGCAGGACGGGCTCCAGCTGCGCTCTGCACATTCCAGCTGC
TGAAAATGGCCTTTGACGAGGAGTGGGGTGTGACAGCGCCAGCTCTTCCGTAAGCAGCTGCATAAGCTGC
GGTACCCGCCGACATCAGGGCCACCTTTGCGTTACCTTGGGCTCTGCCACACACCTGGCCGCCACCGC
GAGTCACCAAGGACAAGGGTCTTCCCTCAGAACCCTGTCCCGAACCTGGTCAAGAACGCCAAGAAGACCA

TCGGGCGGCAGCATGTCACTCGCAAGAAGTACAACCCCCCAGCTGGGAGCACCGGGGCCAGCCGCCCTG
 AGGACCAGGAGGACGAGATCTCAGTGTGGAGGAGCTGGAGCCAGCACGCTGACCCCGTCTCAGCCCTGA
 AGCCCTCCGACCGCATGACCATGAGCAGCCTGGTGGAAAGGGCTTGTGTGCGGACTACCAGCGCCTCGGTC
 TGGGCACCTTGAGCAGCAGCCTGAGCCGGGCCAAGTCTGAGCCCTTCCGCATTTCTCCGGTCAACCGCATGT
 ATGCCATCTGCCGACGCTACCCAGGGCTGCTGATCGTGCCCCAGAGTGTCCAGGACAACGCCCTGCAGCGCG
 TGTCCCGCTGTACCGCCAGAACCGCTTCCCGTGGTCTGCTGGCGCAGCGGGCGGTCCAAGGCGGTGCTGC
 TGCGCTCTGGAGGCTGTCATGGCAAAGGTGTGCTCGGCCTCTTCAAGGCCAGAACGCACCTTCTCCAGGCC
 AGTCCCAGGCGGACTCGAGTAGCCTGGAGCAGGAGAAGTACCTGCAGGCTGTGGTCAGCTCCATGCCCGCT
 ACGCCGACGCGTCCGGACGCAACACGCTTAGCGGCTTCTCCTCAGCCCATGGGCAGTCACGGTAAGTGGG
 GCAGTGTCCGGACGAGTGGACGACGAGTGGCCTTGGCACCGATGTGGGCTCCCGCTAGCTGGCAGAGACG
 CGCTGGCCCCACCCAGGCCAACGGGGGCCCTCCCGACCGGGCTTCTGCGTCCGACGAGCAGCCCTCT
 ATATCCTTGGGGACAAGCCAGCTCAAGGGTGTGCGGTGACACCCCTGCAGCAGTGGGAGCTGGTGCCCA
 TTGAGGTATTTCAGGCACGGCAGGTGAAGGCTAGCTTCAAGAAGCTGCTGAAAGCATGTGTCCAGGCTGCC
 CCGCTGCTGAGCCAGCCAGCCTCCTTCTGCGCTCACTGGAGGACTCAGAGTGGCTGATCCAGATCCACA
 AGCTGCTGCAGGTGTCTGTGCTGGTGGAGTCTCTGGATTCAAGGCTCCTCCGTGCTGGTGGGCTGGAGG
 ATGGCTGGGACATCACCAACCGAGGTGGTATCCTTGGTGACGCTGCTCTCAGACCCCTTACCGCACGCTGG
 AGGGCTTTCGCTGCTGGTGGAGAAGGAGTGGCTGTCTTCGGCCATCGCTTCAGCCACCGTGGAGCTCACA
 CCCTGGCCGGGACAGCAGCGGCTTCAACCCGCTTCTCTGCAGTTCCTGGACTGCGTACACAGGTCCACC
 TGCAGTTCCTCATGGAGTTTGTAGTTCAGCCAGTCTACCTCAAGTTCCTCGGCTACCAACATGTGTCCGCG
 GTTTCGGACCTTCTGCTGACTCTGACTATGAGCGCATTGAGCTGGGGCTGCTGTATGAGGAGAAGGGGG
 AACGCAGGGGCCAGGTGCCGTGCAGGTCTGTGTGGAGTATGTGGACCGGTGAGCAAGAGGACGCCTGTGT
 TCCACAATTACATGTATGCGCCCGAGGACGACAGGTCCTGCGGCCCTACAGCAACGTGTCCAACCTGAAGG
 TGTGGGACTTCTACTAGGAGACGCTGGCCGAGGGCCCTCCCTATGACTGGGAAGTGGCCAGGGGCCCC
 CTGAACCCAGAGGAAGAACGGTCTGATGGAGGCGCTCCCCAGAGCAGGCGCGCGTGGTGTGGCCCTGTT
 ACGACAGCTGCCCGGGGCCAGCCTGACGCCATCTCACGCTGCTGGAGGAGCTGCAGAGGCTGGAGACAG
 AGTTGGGCCCAACCCGCTGAGCGCTGGAAGGACACCTGGGACCGGGTGAAGGCTGCACAGCGCTCGAGGGCC
 GGCCAGACGGCCGTGGCACCCCTAGCTCCCTCCTTGTGTCCACCGCACCCACCACCGTCCGCTCGCTGGGTG
 TGTACCTGCAGGAGGGGCCCCGTGGGCTCCACCTGAGCCTCAGCCTGGACAGCGACCCAGAGTAGTGGCTCAA
 CCACATCCGGCTCCCGTCAAGGTGCCCGCCGACGACCCAGCAGCCTGTACAGCCAGTTCAGACAGCAGAGA
 GTGAGAACAGGTCTACGAGGCACTCTGTACAAGAAGGGGGCCTTCATGAAGCCTTGAAGGCCCGCTGGT
 TCGTGTGGACAAGACCAAGCACCAAGCTGCGCTACTACGACACCCGTGTGGACACAGAGTGAAGGGTGTCA
 TCGACTTGGCGGAGGTGGAGGCTGTGGCACCTGGCACGCCCACTATGGGTGCCCTAAGACCGTGGACGAGA
 AGGCCTTCTTTGACGTGAAGACAACGCGTTCGCGTTTACAACCTTCTGTGCCAGGACGTGCCCTCGGCCAGC
 AGTGGGTGGACCGGATCCAGAGCTGCCTGTGCGACGCTGAGCCTCCAGCCCTGCCGGCTGCTCTGCTTC
 CGGTCGTTACCGACCACTAGGGGTGGTGTGGGACACCTGGGCGAGATGTGAGGGTGGGCTCACTTGAGCCA
 CTGAAACCAAGCCAGGTCTTCCCTCAGGCGGACAGATGGCGCCTGACCAAAGTTCCTGGCACCTGGAAGAAC
 CACAGCAGGACAGAGTGACCTGAGAGGCCCACTCAGGCAGAAGAGACGCAAGCTGGGCGCTCAACTGGTT
 TCAACTGCCAGCTTTACCAATGCAGCATTATTATTTAAATTAATTAATTA

In a search of public sequence databases, the NOV3b nucleic acid sequence, located on chromosome 11, has 4947 of 4963 bases (99%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-
 ID:HSU93181|acc:U93181.1 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (*Homo sapiens* nuclear dual-
 specificity phosphatase (SBF1) mRNA, partial cds) (E = 0.0). Public nucleotide databases
 include all GenBank databases and the GeneSeq patent database.

The disclosed NOV3b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:20) encoded by SEQ ID NO:19 has 1681 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 3B using the one-letter amino acid code. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV3b has a signal peptide and is
 likely to be localized to the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.9000. In other embodiments,
 NOV3b may also be localized to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.7900, in the
 microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3525, or in the endoplasmic reticulum
 (membrane) with a certainty of 0.2000. The most likely cleavage site for NOV3b is between
 positions 46 and 47, ALT-EH.

Table 3D. Encoded NOV3b protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:20).

MASPRGLVVRDVGSHSAWVGAQGGLQASLLPLGITNVLSLFCALTEHKVLFSLRSYQRLADACRGLLALLF
PLRYSFTYVPIPAQLLEVLSTPTPIIGVNAAFQAEQELLDVIVADLDGGTVTIPECVHIPPLPEPLQSQ
THSVLSMVLDPLELADLAFPPPTTSTSSLMQDKELRAVFLRLFAQLLQGYRWCLHVVRIHPEVPVIRFHKA
AFLGQGRGLVEDDFLMKVLEGMAGFVSERGVPRPTDLFDELVAHEVARMRADENHPQRLRHVQELAEQL
YKNENPYPAVAMHKVQRPGESSHLLRRVPRPFRLDEGTQWIVDQAAAKMQGAPPVKAERRTTVPSPGPMPT
AILERCSSLGHVNSARRLEVVRNCISYVFEGKMLEAKLLPAVLRAKGRARRCLAQELHLLHVQNRVLDH
QQDFVVRMMNCCLQDCTSLDEHGIAAALLPLVTAFCRKLSPGVTQFAYSCVQEHVWSTPQFWEAMFYGDV
QTHIRALYLEPTEDLAPAQEVGEAPSQEDERSALDVASEQRRLLWPTLSREKQQELVQKEESTVFSQAIHYAN
RMSYLLPLDSSKSRLRLRERAGLDLESASNSLVNTSMAGSVAESYDTESGFEDAETCDVAGAVVRFINRFV
DKVCTESGVTSDHLKGLHVMVPDIVQMHIELEAVQRESRRLPPIQKPKLLRPRLLPGECECVLDGLRVYLLP
DGREGAGGSAGGPALLPAEGAVFLTYYRVI FTGMPTDPLVGEQVVRSPVVAALTKEKRISVQTPVDQLLQ
DGLQLRSCTFQLLKMAFDEEVGSDSAELFRKQLHKLRYPPDIRATFAFTLGSHTPGRPVRVKDKGKPSLRT
LSRNLVKNAKKTIQRQHVTRKKYNPPSWEHRGQPPPEDQEDEISVSEELPSTLTPSSALKPSDRMTMSSLV
ERACCRDYQRLGLGTLSSSLSRKSEPFRI SPVNRMYATCRSYPLLIVPQSVQDNALQVRVSRQYRQNRFPV
VCWRSGRSKAVLLRSGLHGKGVVGLFKAQNAQSPGQSQADSSSLEQEKYLQAVVSSMPRYADASGRNTLSG
FSSAHMGSHGKWSVRTSGRSSGLGTDVGSRLAGRDALAPPQANGGPPDPGFLRPQRAALYILGDKAQLKGV
RSDPLQQWELVPIEVFEARQVKASFKKLLKACVPGCPAAEPSPASFLRSLEDSEWLIQIHKLLQVSVLVVEL
LDGSSSVLVGLEDGWDITTTQVSVLVQLLSDPFYRTLEGFRLLVEKEWLSFGHRFSHRAHTLAGQSSSGFTPV
FLQLDCVHQVHLQFPMFEFYSQFYLKFLGYHHVSRFRFTLLDSYERIELGLLYEEKGERRGQVPCRSVW
EYDRLSKRTPVFHNYMYAPEDAELRPYSNVSNLKVWDFYTEETLAEGPPYDWELAQGPPEPPEERSDGG
APQSRRRVWVPCYDSCPRAQPD AISRLLEELQRLLETGQPAERWKDTWDRVKAAQRLGRPDGRGTPSSLL
VSTAPHHRRSLGVYLQEGPVGSTLSLSLSDSQSGSTTSGSRQAARRSTSTLYSQFQTAESENRSYEGTLYK
KGAFMKPWKARWFLDKTKHQLRYDHRVDTECKGVIDLAEVEAVAPGTPMTGAPKTVDEKAFFDVKTTRRV
YNFCAQDVPSAQQWVDRIQSCLSDA

A search of sequence databases reveals that the NOV3b amino acid sequence has 1631
of 1631 amino acid residues (100%) identical to, and 1631 of 1631 amino acid residues
(100%) similar to, the 1631 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9UGB8 protein from
5 *Homo sapiens* (Human) (DJ579N16.2 (Set Binding Factor 1)) (E = 0.0). Public amino acid
databases include the GenBank databases, SwissProt, PDB and PIR.

NOV3b is expressed in at least the following tissues: Adrenal gland, bone marrow,
brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain -
thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney,
10 lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary
gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea,
uterus. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were
included in the derivation of the sequence of CuraGen Acc. No. CG56019-02. The sequence is
predicted to be expressed with a similar pattern to (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-
15 ID:HSU93181|acc:U93181.1) a closely related *Homo sapiens* nuclear dual-specificity
phosphatase (SBF1) mRNA, partial cds homolog.

NOV3a also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data
listed in Table 3E.

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|3015538|gb|AAC39 675.1| (U93181)	nuclear dual- specificity phosphatase [Homo sapiens]	1697	1578/1723 (91%)	1578/1723 (91%)	0.0
gi|6572379|emb|CAB6 3063.1| (AL096767)	dJ579N16.2 (SET binding factor 1) [Homo sapiens]	1631	1495/1653 (90%)	1501/1653 (90%)	0.0
gi|17485528|ref|XP_ 037447.2| (XM_037447)	SET binding factor 1 [Homo sapiens]	1327	1015/1066 (95%)	1016/1066 (95%)	0.0
gi|12698077|dbj|BAB 21857.1| (AB051553)	KIAA1766 protein [Homo sapiens]	1123	544/934 (58%)	683/934 (72%)	0.0
gi|15292603|gb|AAK9 3570.1| (AY052146)	SD10541p [Drosophila melanogaster]	1728	596/1574 (37%)	859/1574 (53%)	0.0

5

10

- 15

30

gi|12698077|dbj| WDDTPFPQGIELFCQPGGWQLSRERKQPTFFVVLTDIDSDRHYCSCLTFYEAELNQG 66
gi|15292603|gb| ----- 1

130 140 150 160 170 180

5 NOV3a ----- 1
NOV3b ----- 1
gi|3015538|gb|A ----- 1
gi|6572379|emb| ----- 1

10 TRVEDATEREEEGDEGGQTHLSPTAPAPSAQLFAPKTLVLVSRLDHTVEFRNSLGLIYAI 180
gi|17485528|ref| KKEEIEGEAKVSG-----LIQPAEVFAPKSLVLVSRLYYPEIFRACLGLIYTV 114
gi|12698077|dbj| ----- 1
gi|15292603|gb| ----- 1

190 200 210 220 230 240

15 NOV3a ----- 1
NOV3b ----- 31
gi|3015538|gb|A ----- 1
gi|6572379|emb| ----- 1

20 HVEGLNVCLENVIGNLLTCTVPLAGGSQRTISLGAGDRQVIQTPLADSLPVSRCSVALLF 240
gi|17485528|ref| YVDSLNVSLIESLIANLCACLVPAAGGSQKFLSLGAGDRQLIQTPLHDSLPTGTSVALLF 174
gi|12698077|dbj| ----- 1
gi|15292603|gb| ----- 1

250 260 270 280 290 300

25 NOV3a ----- 43
NOV3b ----- 89
gi|3015538|gb|A ----- 43
gi|6572379|emb| ----- 29
gi|17485528|ref| RQLGITNVLSLFCALTEHKVLFSLRSYQRLADACRGLLALFPLRYSETIYVPILPAQLL 300
gi|12698077|dbj| QQLGIQNVLSLFCALVTENKVLFSASQRLSDACRALESIMFPLRYSPYVPILPAQLL 234
gi|15292603|gb| ----- 45

310 320 330 340 350 360

35 NOV3a ----- 101
NOV3b ----- 147
gi|3015538|gb|A ----- 101
gi|6572379|emb| ----- 46
gi|17485528|ref| EVLSTPTPFIIGVNAFQAETQELLDDIVADLDGGTVTIPECVH--TPPLPEPLQSQTHS 358
gi|12698077|dbj| EVLSSPTPFIIGVNAFQAETQELLDDIVADLDGGTVTIPECVH--LSSLPEPLHQTHS 292
gi|15292603|gb| EVLSTPTPFIIGVNAFQAETQELLDDIVADLDGGTVTIPECVH--TPPLPEPLQSQTHS 105

370 380 390 400 410 420

45 NOV3a ----- 158
NOV3b ----- 204
gi|3015538|gb|A ----- 158
gi|6572379|emb| ----- 80
gi|17485528|ref| VLSMVLDPLELADLAFP--PPITSTSSSLKMODKELRAVFLRLFAQLLQGYRWCLHVV 415
gi|12698077|dbj| ALSMVLDPLELADLAFP--PPITSTSSSLKMODKELRAVFLRLFAQLLQGYRWCLHVV 349
gi|15292603|gb| VLSMVLDPLELADLAFP--PPITSTSSSLKMODKELRAVFLRLFAQLLQGYRWCLHVV 165

430 440 450 460 470 480

55 NOV3a ----- 218
NOV3b ----- 264
gi|3015538|gb|A ----- 218
gi|6572379|emb| ----- 101
gi|17485528|ref| IHPEPVIRFHKAFLGQGLVEDFLMKVLEGMAFAGFVSEKGVYRPTDLFDELVAHEV 475
gi|12698077|dbj| IHPEPVIRFHKAFLGQGLVEDFLMKVLEGMAFAGFVSEKGVYRPTDLFDELVAHEV 409
gi|15292603|gb| IHPEPVIRFHKAFLGQGLVEDFLMKVLEGMAFAGFVSEKGVYRPTDLFDELVAHEV 225

490 500 510 520 530 540

65 NOV3a ----- 277
NOV3b ----- 323
gi|3015538|gb|A ----- 277
gi|6572379|emb| ----- 136
gi|17485528|ref| ARMRADENHPQVLRHVQELAEQLYKNENYPYAVA-MHKVQREGSSHLRRVPRPFPRLD 534

gi|12698077|dbj| ERIKVEENNIVKMTKHVRELAEOLKKNENPNHMA-FQKVPRTGCSHLRVHILPFPPEIN 468
gi|15292603|gb| ELIKSEAQRNRLILTHIQELGRVLYENEGTLAHTSYAQKVLRPPEGAFQRIHQPAFPFRIS 285

550 560 570 580 590 600

5 NOV3a EGTIVQWIVDQAAAKMQGAPPAVKAER--RTTVPSGPPMTAILERCISGLHVNSARRLEVVR 335
NOV3b EGTIVQWIVDQAAAKMQGAPPAVKAER--RTTVPSGPPMTAILERCISGLHVNSARRLEVVR 381
gi|3015538|gb|A EGTIVQWIVDQAAAKMQGAPPAVKAER--RTTVPSGPPMTAILERCISGLHVNSARRLEVVR 335
gi|6572379|emb| RGRWESFVBEETLTET-----NR-----DVIQIQ 154
10 gi|17485528|ref EGTIVQWIVDQAAAKMQGAPPAVKAER--RTTVPSGPPMTAILERCISGLHVNSARRLEVVR 592
gi|12698077|dbj| EARVQELIQENVAKNONAPPATRIEK--KCVVPSGPPVVSIMDKVT-TVFNSARRLEVVR 525
gi|15292603|gb| SEKVELLIQEGIRKN-CVPORFHVTRNQHRITPMGERLPEALDVRP-NVONSARRLEVVR 343

610 620 630 640 650 660

15 NOV3a NCISYVFECKMLEAKKLLPAVLRALKGRVARRCLAGELHLHVQONRAVLDHQQQFDEVVRM 395
NOV3b NCISYVFECKMLEAKKLLPAVLRALKGRVARRCLAGELHLHVQONRAVLDHQQQFDEVVRM 441
gi|3015538|gb|A NCISYVFECKMLEAKKLLPAVLRALKGRVARRCLAGELHLHVQONRAVLDHQQQFDEVVRM 395
gi|6572379|emb| NTVDLAFS-----DVIQIQ 168
20 gi|17485528|ref NCISYVFECKMLEAKKLLPAVLRALKGRVARRCLAGELHLHVQONRAVLDHQQQFDEVVRM 652
gi|12698077|dbj| NCISYVFECKMLEAKKLLPAVLRALKGRVARRCLAGELHLHVQONRAVLDHQQQFDEVVRM 585
gi|15292603|gb| ICISYVFECKMLEAKKLLPAVLRALKGRVARRCLAGELHLHVQONRAVLDHQQQFDEVVRM 403

670 680 690 700 710 720

25 NOV3a MNCCLQDCTSLDEHGIAAALLPLVTAFCRKLSPGVTFQFAYSCVQEHVWSTPQFWEAMFY 455
NOV3b MNCCLQDCTSLDEHGIAAALLPLVTAFCRKLSPGVTFQFAYSCVQEHVWSTPQFWEAMFY 501
gi|3015538|gb|A MNCCLQDCTSLDEHGIAAALLPLVTAFCRKLSPGVTFQFAYSCVQEHVWSTPQFWEAMFY 455
gi|6572379|emb| MTANFVDQFGFNDEEFADQDDNNINAFDR-----IAFININIDADESPS-----AALFE 218
30 gi|17485528|ref MNCCLQDCTSLDEHGIAAALLPLVTAFCRKLSPGVTFQFAYSCVQEHVWSTPQFWEAMFY 712
gi|12698077|dbj| MNCCLQDCTSLDEHGIAAALLPLVTAFCRKLSPGVTFQFAYSCVQEHVWSTPQFWEAMFY 645
gi|15292603|gb| MNKALQKSSGIDENIVAAALLPLVTAFCRKLSPGVTFQFAYSCVQEHVWSTPQFWEAMFY 463

730 740 750 760 770 780

35 NOV3a GDVQTHIRALYLEPTED-LAPACEVGHAPSQ--DERSALDVASEQRRLWPTLSREKQOE 512
NOV3b GDVQTHIRALYLEPTED-LAPACEVGHAPSQ--DERSALDVASEQRRLWPTLSREKQOE 558
gi|3015538|gb|A GDVQTHIRALYLEPTED-LAPACEVGHAPSQ--DERSALDVASEQRRLWPTLSREKQOE 512
gi|6572379|emb| ACCSDRIQPFDDDEDED-----IWEDS--DTRCAARVMARPRFGAPHASECSK- 265
40 gi|17485528|ref GDVQTHIRALYLEPTED-LAPACEVGHAPSQ--DERSALDVASEQRRLWPTLSREKQOE 769
gi|12698077|dbj| NAVQEQVRSLYLSAKEDNHAPHLKQKDKLPDDHYQEKIAMDIAEQLRLWPTLSREKQOE 705
gi|15292603|gb| QDVQGOIRALYLHRRQ-NEHQKEANCVLDEVPLEEPHLETTAEQLRKSENTEEBEKRAE 522

790 800 810 820 830 840

45 NOV3a LVQKEESTVFSQAIHYANRMSYLLPLDSSKSRLLRERAGLDLESASNSIVTNSVAGSV 572
NOV3b LVQKEESTVFSQAIHYANRMSYLLPLDSSKSRLLRERAGLDLESASNSIVTNSVAGSV 618
gi|3015538|gb|A LVQKEESTVFSQAIHYANRMSYLLPLDSSKSRLLRERAGLDLESASNSIVTNSVAGSV 572
gi|6572379|emb| -NGFERGG-----QDGKASLEAHRD-PGAGAPPAG---KKEAP-PUEGLSEAGAM 311
50 gi|17485528|ref LVQKEESTVFSQAIHYANRMSYLLPLDSSKSRLLRERAGLDLESASNSIVTNSVAGSV 829
gi|12698077|dbj| LVQKEESTVFSQAIHYANRMSYLLPLDSSKSRLLRERAGLDLESASNSIVTNSVAGSV 764
gi|15292603|gb| LAKSEESTVFSQAIHYANRMSYLLPLDSSKSRLLRERAGLDLESASNSIVTNSVAGSV 579

850 860 870 880 890 900

55 NOV3a AESYDTESGFEDAETCDVAGVVRFINRFVDKVTESGVTSDHILKGLHVMVDPDIVOMHIE 632
NOV3b AESYDTESGFEDAETCDVAGVVRFINRFVDKVTESGVTSDHILKGLHVMVDPDIVOMHIE 678
gi|3015538|gb|A AESYDTESGFEDAETCDVAGVVRFINRFVDKVTESGVTSDHILKGLHVMVDPDIVOMHIE 632
gi|6572379|emb| WTAVFDEP-----ANSTPTAPGVVDVG---SSVWAAAGTSAPEEKCAKAKFT-----DFQ 357
60 gi|17485528|ref AESYDTESGFEDAETCDVAGVVRFINRFVDKVTESGVTSDHILKGLHVMVDPDIVOMHIE 889
gi|12698077|dbj| AESYDTESGFEDSENTDIANSVVRFINRFVDKVTESGVTSDHILKGLHVMVDPDIVOMHIE 824
gi|15292603|gb| SLSEHSDEGFENNALENGVTVCKTISRFDVCTEGGVTSEHRLNLDHVMVDPDIVOMHIE 639

910 920 930 940 950 960

65 NOV3a TLEAVQRESRRLPPIQPKPLRERLLPGEECVLDGLRVLLPDGREGAGGSAGGPALLP 692
NOV3b TLEAVQRESRRLPPIQPKPLRERLLPGEECVLDGLRVLLPDGREGAGGSAGGPALLP 738
gi|3015538|gb|A TLEAVQRESRRLPPIQPKPLRERLLPGEECVLDGLRVLLPDGREGAGGSAGGPALLP 692
gi|6572379|emb| PFCCSSGPRCSPMDT-----ECS-HAE-----GSRSGGP 387
70 gi|17485528|ref TLEAVQRESRRLPPIQPKPLRERLLPGEECVLDGLRVLLPDGREGAGGSAGGPALLP 949

gi|12698077|dbj|TLEAVHRESRLPPIQPKILRLPALLPGEETVCEGLRVLLDPDGREBAGGLLGGPQLLP 884
gi|15292603|gb|SLEPVYLEAKRHHPVQPKIQTFCLLPGEELVTDHLRCLEMPDGREDET-----QCLLP 693

5 NOV3a
NOV3b
gi|3015538|gb|A
gi|6572379|emb|

10 gi|17485528|ref
gi|12698077|dbj
gi|15292603|gb|

15 NOV3a
NOV3b
gi|3015538|gb|A
gi|6572379|emb|

20 gi|17485528|ref
gi|12698077|dbj
gi|15292603|gb|

25 NOV3a
NOV3b
gi|3015538|gb|A
gi|6572379|emb|

30 gi|17485528|ref
gi|12698077|dbj
gi|15292603|gb|

35 NOV3a
NOV3b
gi|3015538|gb|A
gi|6572379|emb|

40 gi|17485528|ref
gi|12698077|dbj
gi|15292603|gb|

45 NOV3a
NOV3b
gi|3015538|gb|A
gi|6572379|emb|

50 gi|17485528|ref
gi|12698077|dbj
gi|15292603|gb|

55 NOV3a
NOV3b
gi|3015538|gb|A
gi|6572379|emb|

60 gi|17485528|ref
gi|12698077|dbj
gi|15292603|gb|

65 NOV3a
NOV3b
gi|3015538|gb|A
gi|6572379|emb|

70 gi|17485528|ref

gi	12698077	dbj	-----	1123
gi	15292603	gb	SSD-----DRQPLTPELSRKHKNNLDISDGNKSSQGGKGGTMK	1078

			1390	1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	
5	NOV3a		....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|					
	NOV3b		GGPPDPGFLRPQRAALYILGDKAQLKGVRS	DPLQQWELVPIEVFEARQVKASF	KLLKAC				1164
	gi	3015538	gb	A					1184
	gi	6572379	emb						1138
10	gi	17485528	ref						552
	gi	12698077	dbj						1327
	gi	15292603	gb						1123
			GNPKNSLAHPFRKMRLYALGEKSQAKSN-MNVDFCADFI	PDYDIRQSRPAFKKLIRAC					1137

			1450	1460	1470	1480	1490	1500	
15	NOV3a		....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|					
	NOV3b		VPGCPAAEPSPASFLRSLEDSEWLIQIHKLLQVSVLVVEL	LDSDG-SSVLVGL	EDGWDITT				1223
	gi	3015538	gb	A					1243
	gi	6572379	emb						1197
20	gi	17485528	ref						552
	gi	12698077	dbj						1327
	gi	15292603	gb						1123
			MPSHNTNEADQSQSFAKMVEQSDWLQQISSLMQLSGAVVDL	IDLQESSVMLSLEDGSDVTA					1197

			1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560	
25	NOV3a		....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|					
	NOV3b		QVVSIVQLLSDPFYRTLEGFRLLEKEWLSFGHRF	SHRG--AHTLAGQSSGFT	VPVFLQFL				1281
	gi	3015538	gb	A					1301
	gi	6572379	emb						1255
30	gi	17485528	ref						552
	gi	12698077	dbj						1327
	gi	15292603	gb						1123
			QLSSIAQLCLDPYRSLDGRFVLEKEWLA	FGHRFAHRSNLKPSHANTNIAFAP	TFLQFL				1257

			1570	1580	1590	1600	1610	1620	
35	NOV3a		....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|					
	NOV3b		DCVHQVHLQFPMEFEFSQFYLKFLGYHHVSR	RFRFTFLDSDYERIELGLLYEEK					1335
	gi	3015538	gb	A					1355
	gi	6572379	emb						1309
40	gi	17485528	ref						552
	gi	12698077	dbj						1327
	gi	15292603	gb						1123
			DVVHQLQRQFPMAFEFNDFYLRFLAYHSV	SCRFTFLDCELE	RSDSGIAAMEDKRGSLN				1317

			1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	
45	NOV3a		....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|					
	NOV3b		-----GERRGQVPCR	-----SVWEYVDRLSKRT	TPVFHNYM				1365
	gi	3015538	gb	A					1385
	gi	6572379	emb						1339
50	gi	17485528	ref						552
	gi	12698077	dbj						1327
	gi	15292603	gb						1123
			AKHMFAGGMATNGSDDECSVYPLDIRSQ	RAPAPLNRIGHTSIFDYIERQH	NKTPIFYNFL				1377

			1690	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	
55	NOV3a		....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|					
	NOV3b		YAPEDAELVRPYSNVSNLKVWDFYTEETLAEAL	PMTGNWPRG	PLNPQRK	NGLMEASPE-Q			1424
	gi	3015538	gb	A					1445
	gi	6572379	emb						1398
60	gi	17485528	ref						552
	gi	12698077	dbj						1327
	gi	15292603	gb						1123
			YSGDKSVTLRPQNNVAALDLWCYYTNEELA	QGAPYDLEVT-----	TVDDEIDLSETK	GK			1431

			1750	1760	1770	1780	1790	1800			
65	NOV3a		....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|....|							
	NOV3b		RRVVWPCYDSCPRAQPD	AI	SRLLLEELQRL	ETELGQPAERW	KD	TWDRV	KAAQRL	EGRPDGR	1484
	gi	3015538	gb	A							1505
	gi	6572379	emb								1458
70	gi	17485528	ref								552
											1327

Tables 3G-3I list the domain descriptions from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV3a. This indicates that the NOV3a sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain this domain.

Table 3G Domain Analysis of NOV3a

gnl|Pfam|pfam02141, DENN, DENN (AEX-3) domain. (SEQ ID NO:73)
CD-Length = 146 residues, 51.4% aligned
Score = 69.3 bits (168), Expect = 2e-12

5

Query: 5 VFLRSYQRLADACRGLLALLFPLRYSFTYVPILPAQLLEVLSTPTPFIIGVNAAFQAET 64
+ | | | | + | ++ | | + | + | + | | + | | | ++ | | ++ |
Sbjct: 70 LFHSRKLSTLSSCEAVVALLYPFEWQCPYIPLLPASLADVLLAPTPLYLIGVPSSFFDNK 129

10

Query: 65 QELL---DVIVADLD 76
| | | | |
Sbjct: 130 LLELPPSDVICVDLD 144

Table 3H Domain Analysis of NOV3a

gnl|Smart|smart00233, PH, Pleckstrin homology domain.; Domain commonly found in eukaryotic signalling proteins. The domain family possesses multiple functions including the abilities to bind inositol phosphates, and various proteins. PH domains have been found to possess inserted domains (such as in PLC gamma, syntrophins) and to be inserted within other domains. Mutations in Brutons tyrosine kinase (Btk) within its PH domain cause X-linked agammaglobulinaemia (XLA) in patients. Point mutations cluster into the positively charged end of the molecule around the predicted binding site for phosphatidylinositol lipids. (SEQ ID NO:74)
CD-Length = 104 residues, 96.2% aligned
Score = 63.5 bits (153), Expect = 9e-11

15

Query: 1557 YEGTLYKKGA-FMKPWKARWFLVDKTKHQLRYYDHR--VDTECKGVIDLAEVEAVAPGT 1612
| | | | + | | | + | | | + | | +
Sbjct: 3 KEGWLLKKSSGGKKSWKKRYFVL--FNGVLLYYKSKKKKSSSKPKGSIPLSGCTVREAPD 60

20

Query: 1613 PTMGAPKTVDEKAFFDVKT-TRRVYNFCAQDVPSAQQWVDRIQSCCR 1658
+ + | ++ | + | + ++ | + +
Sbjct: 61 S-----DSDKKKNCFEIVTPDRKTLQLAESEEEERKEWVEALRKAIA 102

Table 3I Domain Analysis of NOV3a

gnl|Pfam|pfam00169, PH, PH domain. PH stands for pleckstrin homology. (SEQ ID NO:75)
CD-Length = 100 residues, 97.0% aligned
Score = 53.1 bits (126), Expect = 1e-07

25

Query: 1558 EGTLYKKGAFMKP-WKARWFLVDKTKHQLRYYDHRV-DTECKGVIDLAEVEAVAPGTPTM 1615
| | | | | | + | | | + | | | +
Sbjct: 4 EGWLLKKSTVKKRWKKRYFVL--FNDVLIYYKDKKKSYEPKGSIPLSGCSVEDVPDSEF 61

30

Query: 1616 GAPKTVDEKAFFDVKTTRR--VYNFCAQDVPSAQQWVDRIQSCCR 1658
| | | | + + + + | + | + | | |
Sbjct: 62 KRPNC-----FQLRSRDGKETFILQAESEEEERQDWIKAIQSAIR 100

Mammalian SET domain-containing proteins define a distinctive class of chromatin-associated factors that are targets for growth control signals and oncogenic activation. By yeast two-hybrid screening, Cui X et. al. (1998, Nat. Genet. Vol. 18: 331-337) identified Sbf1 (also known as nuclear dual-specificity phosphatase) as a protein interacting with the SET domain in the protooncogene homolog of *Drosophila trithorax*, Hrx. Sbf1, shares extensive sequence similarity with myotubularin, a dual specificity phosphatase (dsPTPase) that is mutated in a subset of patients with inherited myopathies. Both Sbf1 and myotubularin interact with the SET domains of Hrx and other epigenetic regulatory proteins, but Sbf1 lacks phosphatase activity due to several evolutionarily conserved amino acid changes in its structurally preserved catalytic pocket. Sbf1 has shown to prevent myoblast differentiation in vitro and induce oncogenic changes in NIH 3T3 fibroblasts. Furthermore, it also functions as SET domain-dependent positive regulator of growth-inducing kinase signaling pathways (Immaculata De Vivo et al., 1998, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, vol 95: 9471-9476).

The disclosed NOV3 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Set Binding Factor (SBF1)-like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 3A, 3C, or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 3A, or 3C while still encoding a protein that maintains its Set Binding Factor (SBF1)-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 9 percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV3 protein of the invention includes the Set Binding Factor (SBF1)-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 3B, or 3D. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 3B, or 3D while still encoding a protein that maintains its Set Binding

Factor (SBF1)-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 63 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the Set Binding Factor (SBF1)-like protein and nucleic acid (NOV3) disclosed herein suggest that NOV3 may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the citron kinase-like family. Therefore, the NOV3 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo.

The NOV3 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neurodegeneration; Cholesteryl ester storage disease; Corneal dystrophy, Thiel-Behnke type; Dubin-Johnson syndrome; Leukemia, T-cell acute lymphocytic; Retinol binding protein, deficiency of; SEMD, Pakistani type; Spinocerebellar ataxia, infantile-onset, with sensory neuropathy; Split hand/foot malformation, type 3; Tolbutamide poor metabolizer; Urofacial syndrome; Warfarin sensitivity; Wolman disease, and/or other pathologies.

NOV3 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. For example the disclosed NOV3 protein have multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. This novel protein also has value in development of powerful assay system for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOV4

A disclosed NOV4 nucleic acid of 762 nucleotides (designated CuraGen Acc. No. CG55692-01) encoding a novel TSPAN-1-like protein is shown in Table 4A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 9-11 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 732-734. A putative untranslated region downstream from the termination codon is underlined in Table 4A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 4A. NOV4 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:21)

GACACACCATGCAGTGCCTCAAATTCATTAAGGTCATGATGTTCTCTTCAATCAACTCATCTTTCTCTG
TGGTGCAGCCCTGTTGGCTGTGGGAATATGGGTAACCGTCGATGGGACATCTTTCTGAAGGTCTTCGGA
TCACTATCATCCAGTGCCATGCAGTTTGTCAACGTGGGCTACTTCCTCATCGCCGCTGGTGTCTGTCTCT
TCATTTTGGTTTCTGGGCTGCTATGGTGTCTCCCTCTGAGAAACAAGTGTGTCTCTGGTGATGTTCTT
TTCCATCCTCCTCATCATCTTCATCGCTGAGATTGCAGGTGCTGTGGTTGCTTTGGTGTACACCACATTG
GCTGAACAATTCTGACACTCCTGGTGGTGCCTGCTATCGAAAAAGACTATGGTTACCAGACTGATTTC
CCCAAGTATGGAACACTACAATGGAAGAGTTGCATTGCTGTGGCTTTAACAACACAGATTTAATGC
CTCAGTTTCGTCAAAGAGAATAAAGTCTTCCCCCACCCTGTTGTGCCAACCTGGCAACCATACAGTT
GAACCATGCACCGAGGAGAAGGCCAAAAGTATGAAAGTACAGGGTTGTTTCAAAGAGATTCTGCATAGAA
TCAGAAACAATGCAGTCACTGTGGGTGGTGTGGCAGTTGGAGTTGCGGCCCTAGAGCTGGCTGCCATGGT
TGTATCCATGTATCTATACTGCAATCTGAAATAAGACTACTACTCCTCCTGACTTGCTGCC

The nucleic acid sequence, localized to chromosome 12, has 616 of 765 bases (80%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF065388|acc:AF065388.1 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (*Homo sapiens* tetraspan NET-1 mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 1.8e^{-100}$).

A NOV4 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:22) encoded by SEQ ID NO:21 is 241 amino acid residues and is presented using the one letter code in Table 4B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV4 has no signal peptide and is likely to be localized at the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.6400. In other embodiments, NOV4 may also be localized to the Golgi body with a certainty of 0.4600, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.3700, or the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000.

The most likely cleavage site for NOV4 is between positions 36 and 37: VDG-TS.

Table 4B. NOV4 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:22)

MQCFKFIKVMFLFNQLIFLCGAALLAVGIWVTVDGTSFLKVFGLSSSAMQFVNVGYFLIAAGAVLFI FGFLG
CYGAPSEKQVCALVMFFSILLIFIAEIAAGAVVALVYTTLAEQFLTLVVPALIEKDYGYQTDFTQVWNTTMEEL
HCCGFNNYTDENASRFVKNKVFPPPCANPGNHTVEPCTEEKAKSMKVQGC FKEILHRIRNNNAVTVGGVAVGV
AALELAAMVVS MYLYCNLK

The full amino acid sequence of the protein of the invention was found to have 177 of 241 amino acid residues (73%) identical to, and 197 of 241 amino acid residues (81%) similar

to, the 241 amino acid residue ptrn:SPTREMBL-ACC:O60635 protein from *Homo sapiens* (Human) (TSPAN-1) ($E = 6.1e^{-92}$).

NOV4 is expressed in at least Colon, Testis, prostate, melanocyte, heart, uterus, kidney, stomach because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-

5 ID:AF065388|acc:AF065388.1) a closely related *Homo sapiens* tetraspan NET-1 mRNA, complete cds homolog in species *Homo sapiens* :

NOV4 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 4C.

Table 4C. BLAST results for NOV4					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|13097420|gb|AAH03448.1|AAH03448 (BC003448)	Similar to tetraspan 1 [Mus musculus]	240	210/241 (87%)	213/241 (88%)	e-104
gi|5032197|ref|NP_05718.1| (NM_005727)	tetraspan 1 [Homo sapiens]	241	161/242 (66%)	179/242 (73%)	3e-67
gi|12643622|sp|O60635|TSN1_HUMAN	TETRASPANIN 1 (TSPAN-1) (TETRASPAN NET-1) (TETRASPANIN TM4-C)	241	160/242 (66%)	179/242 (73%)	7e-67
gi|6601561|gb|AAF19031.1|AF206661_1 (AF206661)	neuronal tetraspanin [Gallus gallus]	247	76/217 (35%)	111/217 (51%)	2e-17
gi|17570135|ref|NP_510445.1| (NM_078044)	tetraspanin [Caenorhabditis elegans]	282	52/165 (31%)	83/165 (49%)	1e-16

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 4D.

Table 4D ClustalW Analysis of NOV4

1) NOV4 (SEQ ID NO:22)
 4) gi|13097420|gb|AAH03448.1|AAH03448 (BC003448) Similar to tetraspan 1 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:76)
 5) gi|5032197|ref|NP_005718.1| (NM_005727) tetraspan 1 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:77)
 6) gi|12643622|sp|O60635|TSN1_HUMAN TETRASPANIN 1 (TSPAN-1) (TETRASPAN NET-1) (TETRASPANIN TM4-C) (SEQ ID NO:78)
 7) gi|6601561|gb|AAF19031.1|AF206661_1 (AF206661) neuronal tetraspanin [Gallus gallus] (SEQ ID NO:79)
 8) gi|17570135|ref|NP_510445.1| (NM_078044) tetraspanin [Caenorhabditis elegans] (SEQ ID NO:80)

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
... ..
NOV4      --MQCFKFIKVMFLFNLLIFLCGAALLAVGIWVVDGTS--FLKVFGLSSSAMQFVNV 56
gi|13097420|gb|      --MQCFKFIKVMFLFNLLIFLCGAALLAVGIWVVDGTS--FLKVFGLSSSAMQFVNV 56
gi|5032197|ref|      --MQCFKFIKVMFLFNLLIFLCGAALLAVGIWVVDGTS--FLKVFGLSSSAMQFVNV 56
gi|12643622|sp|      --MQCFKFIKVMFLFNLLIFLCGAALLAVGIWVVDGTS--FLKVFGLSSSAMQFVNV 56
gi|6601561|gb|A      MEGDCLSCMKYEMFLFNFFIFLGGACLLGVGIWVVDPTG--FRITVAANP----LLFTG 54
gi|17570135|ref      -MGSQVNAIRITFLFNFAFLSCVVFGLGIWVLFDPAAASDFALHSTHPG---AFRYV 56

```

			70	80	90	100	110	120					
	NOV4		GYFLIAAGAVLFFGLGFCYGA	PSEKQV	CALVMF	FSSILL	IFIAET	ACAVVALV	YTTTAE 116				
5	gi|13097420|gb|		GYFLIAAGAVLFFGLGFCYGA	HSEN	KCVLMM	FSSILL	IFIAET	ACAVVALV	YTTTAE 115				
	gi|5032197|ref|		GYFLIAAGVVFALGFLGFCYGA	KTES	KCALVTFE	FIILLIFIAE	AAAVVALV	YTTTMAE 115					
	gi|12643622|sp|		GYFLIAAGVVFALGFLGFCYGA	KTES	KCALVTFE	FIILLIFIAE	AAAVVALV	YTTTMAE 115					
	gi|6601561|gb|A		AYITLAMGAMFELGLGCCGA	IREN	KCLLLFFFM	ILLIFIAE	AAAV	AFDER---E 110					
	gi|17570135|ref		GFPLVGAGATILLGMEFCIG	AWKMN	QCALAFFCC	ILLIAFFLE	AAAV	TLFHKQEHK 115					
10			130	140	150	160	170	180					
	NOV4		QFLTLVVPAL	EKDYG	QTD	FTQVWNT	TMEEL	HCCGF	NNYTDF	NASR-----FVK 166			
	gi|13097420|gb|		QFLTLVVPAL	EKDYG	QTD	FTQVWNT	TMEEL	HCCGF	NNYTDF	NASR-----FVK 165			
	gi|5032197|ref|		FLTLVVPAL	EKDYG	QED	FTQVWNT	TMKGL	KCCGF	NNYTDF	EDSP-----YFK 165			
15	gi|12643622|sp|		FLTLVVPAL	EKDYG	QED	FTQVWNT	TMKGL	KCCGF	NNYTDF	EDSP-----YFK 165			
	gi|6601561|gb|A		NLTREFF	TKELKKHYVR	NNDTHV	FSSTWNS	VMITF	ACCGV	NGPED	FEAVPP----LSHLP 166			
	gi|17570135|ref		HYVESS	MYDTIRN	RYSSETA	---EKDA	FTVQ	EKFEC	CGVKIY	TDLSARWDAEP	STOLE 172		
20			190	200	210	220	230	240					
	NOV4		ENK	-----	VFPP	PCC	ANPGN	-----	HTVE	PCTE	EKA	KSM 195	
	gi|13097420|gb|		ENK	-----	VFPP	PCC	ANPGN	-----	HTVE	PCTE	EKA	KSM 194	
	gi|5032197|ref|		ENS	-----	AFPP	PCC	NDNVTN	-----	TANET	CTE	KA	HDQ 195	
	gi|12643622|sp|		ENS	-----	AFPP	PCC	NDNVTN	-----	TANET	CTE	KA	HDQ 195	
25	gi|6601561|gb|A		LEE	-----	TTPE	ACC	QRNVQS	REGM	---FVN	RKA	CL	EGDERFQ 201	
	gi|17570135|ref		VNEED	AGRIE	HGIGA	FGNGK	TGYGR	VPSS	CCNEH	GKLS	YPNN	CGRSFS	QAPLNTYAQFI 232
30			250	260	270	280	290						
	NOV4		KVQGC	FKEL	HRIR	NAVT	VGGV	AVGVA	ALELA	AMV	VSMY	LYCN	LK-----241
	gi|13097420|gb|		KVQGC	FKEL	HRIR	NAVT	VGGV	AVGVA	ALELA	AMV	VSMY	LYCN	LK-----240
	gi|5032197|ref|		KVEGC	FNOLL	DIR	NAVT	VGGV	AAGIG	GLELA	AMV	VSMY	LYCN	LO-----241
	gi|12643622|sp|		KVEGC	FNOLL	DIR	NAVT	VGGV	AAGIG	GLELA	AMV	VSMY	LYCN	LO-----241
	gi|6601561|gb|A		NROGC	TVTL	NSFET	YVYL	ACAL	AGVLA	ELFAM	FFM	CL	ERGL	O-----247
35	gi|17570135|ref		NTRGC	ADAV	YES	VSS	SLSL	VGV	CVL	CIV	OLL	LGIV	LSMTLCCCKGNSK 282

Table 4E lists the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV4. This indicates that the NOV4 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain this domain.

Table 4E Domain Analysis of NOV4

gnl:Pfam.pfamC0335, transmembrane4, Tetraspanin family. (SEQ ID NO:81)
CD-Length = 222 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 126 bits (316), Expect = 2e-30

	Query:	8	KVMMFLFNQLIFLCGAALLAVGIWTVTDGTSFLKVFGSLSSSAMQFVN	VGYFLIAAGAVL	67						
45	Sbjct:	1	KYLLFLLNLLFWLCGILLAVGIWLLVDLSFSELLGSLSLV-----	AAYVLI	AVGAIL	55					
			++ + + + ++ +								
	Query:	68	FIFGFLGCGYAPSEKQVCALVMFFSILLIIFIAE	IAGAVVALVYTTLAEQFLTL	VVPAI	127					
50	Sbjct:	56	FLVGFLGCCGA	IRESR-CLLGLYFVFLLLI	FILEVAAGILAFVFRD	KLESSLNESLKNAI	114				
			+ + ++ + + ++ + +								
	Query:	128	EKDYG	YQTDF	TQVWNTTMEELHCCGF	NNYTDFNASRFV	KENKVFP	PPCCAN	PGNHTVEPC	187	
	Sbjct:	115	KNYYD	TDP	DERNAWDKLQEQ	FKCCGVNGYTDW	FDSQW--FS	NGV	PFSCCN	PSVS---CNS	169
			+ + + + ++ + +								
55	Query:	188	TEEKAKSMKVQ	CGCFKEILHRIR	NAVTVGGVAVGVA	ALELAAMVVS	MYLYCNL			240	
			+++ ++ + +++ + + + + ++ ++ ++								

Members of the 'transmembrane 4 superfamily' (TM4SF) are cell-surface proteins presumed to have 4 transmembrane domains. TM4SF proteins form complexes with integrins and other cell-surface proteins. A number of eukaryotic cell surface antigens have been shown to be related, including mammalian leukocyte antigen CD37, mammalian lysosomal membrane protein CD63, human tumour-associated antigen CD-029, and several others. These proteins are all type II membrane proteins: they contain an N-terminal transmembrane (TM) domain, which acts both as a signal sequence and a membrane anchor, and 3 additional TM regions (hence the name 'TM4'). The sequences contain a number of conserved cysteine residues.

The disclosed NOV4 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a TSPAN-1 -like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 4A or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 4A while still encoding a protein that maintains its TSPAN-1 -like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 20 percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV4 protein of the invention includes the TSPAN-1 -like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 4B. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 4B while still encoding a protein that maintains its TSPAN-1 -like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 69 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the TSPAN-1-like protein and nucleic acid (NOV4) disclosed herein suggest that this NOV4 protein may have important structural and/or physiological functions characteristic of the

TSPAN-1 family. Therefore, the NOV4 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo.

The NOV4 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from Hypercalcaemia, Ulcers, Inflammatory bowel disease, Diverticular disease, Hirschsprung's disease, Crohn's Disease, Appendicitis, Fertility, Diabetes, Autoimmune disease, Renal artery stenosis, Interstitial nephritis, Glomerulonephritis, Polycystic kidney disease, Systemic lupus erythematosus, Renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy, Hypercalcaemia, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, Cardiomyopathy, Atherosclerosis, Hypertension, Congenital heart defects, Aortic stenosis, Atrial septal defect (ASD), Atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, Ductus arteriosus, Pulmonary stenosis, Subaortic stenosis, Ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, Tuberous sclerosis, Scleroderma, Obesity, Transplantation, and/or other pathologies. The NOV4 nucleic acids, or fragments thereof, may further be useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed.

NOV4 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOV5

A disclosed NOV5 nucleic acid of 469 nucleotides (also referred to as CG56073-01) encoding a novel Fatty Acid-Binding Protein, Epidermal-like protein is shown in Table 5A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides

148-150 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 395-397. Putative untranslated regions upstream from the initiation codon and downstream from the termination codon are underlined in Table 5A, and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 5A. NOV5 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:23)

GCCATCTGCCAACCATGGTCACCACTCAGCAGCTGCTAGGAAGATGGCGCCAGCAGAGAGG
AAATACCTCAAAGAAACAGGGATGAGAATGGCCCTGCAAAAAATTGGTGCAATGACTAAACC
AGATGGTGCCATCTCTGATGGCAAAAGCTTCACTATAAAAAACCAAGAGCACTCTGAAAACAA
CACGGTTTCTTCTAAACTTGGAGAGAAGTATGAAAGAACTACAGGTGATGGCAGAAAAAC
TCACTATTGTCTGCAACTTTACAAAGCGTGCATTGGTTCAACACTGGGAATGGGATGAGGA
AAGAAAAACGAGAAGAAGAAAAGTGGGAGACAAAAAGCAGGGATGGAATGCATTATGAACA
ATGTCACCTGTACTCAGATCTGTGAAAATAAAAAAGCAGAATAAAAAATTCTTACTGCTT
TGGAGAGCAATTAGCTGAGAGAAGGAACAATTCA

The NOV5 nucleic acid was identified on chromosome 2 and has 313 of 411 bases (76%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF059507|acc:AF059507.1 mRNA from *Bos taurus* (*Bos taurus* epidermal fatty acid-binding protein (E-FABP) mRNA, complete cds) (E = 4.5e⁻⁴¹).

A disclosed NOV5 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:24) encoded by SEQ ID NO:23 is 145 amino acid residues and is presented using the one-letter code in Table 5B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV5 has no signal peptide and is likely to be localized in the nucleus with a certainty of 0.9775. In other embodiments, NOV5 may also be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3925, the mitochondrial matrix space with a certainty of 0.3600, or the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000.

Table 5B. Encoded NOV5 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:24)

MVTQQLLGRWRPAERKYLKETGMRMALQKIGAMTKPDGAI SDGKSFTIKTKSTLKTTRFSSKLGEKYERTT
 GDGRKNSLFCNFTKRALVQHWEDERKTRRRKVGDKKAGMECIMNVNVTCTQICENKKSRIKISLLLRWAI
 S

The disclosed NOV5 amino acid sequence has 80 of 132 amino acid residues (60%) identical to, and 96 of 132 amino acid residues (72%) similar to, the 135 amino acid residue ptrn:SWISSPROT-ACC:P55052 protein from *Bos taurus* (Bovine) (Fatty Acid-Binding Protein, Epidermal (E-FABP) (Differentiation- Associated Lipid Binding Protein LP2)) (E = 0.0).

NOV5 is expressed in at least retina. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

NOV5 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 5C.

Table 5C. BLAST results for NOV5					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|6648071|sp|P55052|FABE_BOVIN	FATTY ACID-BINDING PROTEIN, EPIDERMAL (E-FABP)	135	80/133 (60%)	96/133 (72%)	4e-32
gi|1293786|gb|AAB41297.1| (U55188)	LP2 [Bos taurus]	135	80/133 (60%)	96/133 (72%)	7e-32
gi|4557581|ref|NP_01435.1| (NM_001444)	fatty acid binding protein 5 (psoriasis-associated); E-FABP [Homo sapiens]	135	79/133 (59%)	95/133 (71%)	7e-31
gi|13651882|ref|XP_011655.5| (XM_011655)	similar to fatty acid binding protein 5 (psoriasis-associated); E-FABP (H. sapiens) [Homo sapiens]	135	73/133 (54%)	93/133 (69%)	2e-28
gi|1836058|gb|AAB46848.1| (S83247)	DA11 [Rattus sp.]	135	65/133 (48%)	88/133 (65%)	2e-25

5 The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 5D.

Table 5D Clustal W Sequence Alignment

- 1) NOV5 (SEQ ID NO:24)
- 2) gi|6648071|sp|P55052|FABE_BOVIN FATTY ACID-BINDING PROTEIN, EPIDERMAL (E-FABP) (SEQ ID NO:82)
- 3) gi|1293786|gb|AAB41297.1| (U55188) LP2 [Bos taurus] (SEQ ID NO:83)
- 4) gi|4557581|ref|NP_001435.1| (NM_001444) fatty acid binding protein 5 (psoriasis-associated); E-FABP [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:84)
- 5) gi|13651882|ref|XP_011655.5| (XM_011655) similar to fatty acid binding protein 5 (psoriasis-associated); E-FABP (H. sapiens) [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:85)
- 6) gi|1836058|gb|AAB46848.1| (S83247) DA11 [Rattus sp.] (SEQ ID NO:86)

				10	20	30	40	50	60	
20	NOV5			.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	MVTIQQLGRWRPAERK----	VLKETGMRMALQKIGAMTKPDGALS-	DGKSFITIKTSTL		55
	gi|6648071|sp|P			MATVQQLVGRWRLVESKGFDEYMKEL	GVGIALRKVGAMAKPDCIITSDGKNLSIKTESTL				60	
	gi|1293786|gb|A			MATVQQLVGRWRLVESKGFDEYMKEL	GVGIALRKVGAMAKPDCIITSDGKNLSIKTESTL				60	
	gi|4557581|ref|			MATVQQLVGRWRLVESKGFDEYMKEL	GVGIALRKVGAMAKPDCIITSDGKNLSIKTESTL				60	
25	gi|13651882|ref			MATVQQLVGRWRLVESKGFDEYMKEL	GVGIALRKVGAMAKPDCIITSDGKNLSIKTESTL				60	
	gi|1836058|gb|A			MATVQQLVGRWRLVESKGFDEYMKEL	GVGIALRKVGAMAKPDCIITSDGKNLSIKTESTL				60	
				70	80	90	100	110	120	
30	NOV5			.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|	KTTTFSSKLGEKFEETADGRK-	TQTVCNFTDGLVQHVEWDGKESTITRKLEDGKLVVV			115
	gi|6648071|sp|P			KTTTFSSKLGEKFEETADGRK-	TQTVCNFTDGLVQHVEWDGKESTITRKLEDGKLVVV				119	
	gi|1293786|gb|A			KTTTFSSKLGEKFEETADGRK-	TQTVCNFTDGLVQHVEWDGKESTITRKLEDGKLVVV				119	
	gi|4557581|ref|			KTTTFSSKLGEKFEETADGRK-	TQTVCNFTDGLVQHVEWDGKESTITRKLEDGKLVVV				119	
	gi|13651882|ref			KTTTFSSKLGEKFEETADGRK-	TQTVCNFTDGLVQHVEWDGKESTITRKLEDGKLVVV				119	
35	gi|1836058|gb|A			KTTTFSSKLGEKFEETADGRK-	TQTVCNFTDGLVQHVEWDGKESTITRKLEDGKLVVV				119	

chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 24 percent of the bases may be so changed.

5 The disclosed NOV5 protein of the invention includes the Fatty Acid-Binding Protein, Epidermal -like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 5B. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 5B while still encoding a protein that maintains its Fatty Acid-Binding Protein, Epidermal-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment
10 thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 52 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The NOV5 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in psoriasis, basal and squamous cell carcinomas, obesity, diabetes, and/or other pathologies and disorders involving fatty acid transport of skin, oral
15 mucosa, and/or other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like. The NOV5 nucleic acid, or fragments thereof, may further be useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed.

NOV5 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or
20 diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. For example the disclosed NOV5 protein have multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. This novel protein also has value in development of powerful assay system for functional analysis of various human disorders,
25 which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOV6

A disclosed NOV6 nucleic acid of 816 nucleotides (also referred to as CG50261-02)
30 encoding a novel Uncoupling Protein 1-like protein is shown in Table 6A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 814-816. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 6A.

Table 6A. NOV6 Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:25)

ATGGGGGGCCTGACAGCCTCGGACGTACACCCGACCCTGGGGGTCCAGCTCTTCTCAGCTGGAATAGCGG
CGTGCTTGGCGGACGTGATCACCTTCCCGCTGGACACGGCCAAAGTCCGGCTCCAGGTCCAAGTGAATG
CCCCACGTCCAGTGTTATTAGGTATAAAGGTGTCTGGGAAACAATCACCGCTGTGGTAAAAACAGAAGGG
CGGATGAAACTCTACAGCGGGCTGCCTGCGGGGCTTCAGCGGCAAATCAGCTCCGCCTCTCTCAGGATCG
GCCTCTACGACACGGTCCAGGAGTTCCTCACCGCAGGGAAGAAACAGCACCTAGTTTAGGAAGCAAGAT
TTTAGCTGTGCTAACGACTGGAGGAGTGGCAGTATTCATTGGGCAACCCACAGAGGTCGTGAAAGTCAGA
CTTCAAGCACAGAGCCATCTCCACGGAATCAAACCTCGCTACACGGGGACTTATAATGCGTACAGAATAA
TAGCAACAACCGAAGGCTTGACGGGTCTTTGGAAGGGACTACTCCAATCTGATGAGAAGTGTATCAT
CAATGTACAGAGCTAGTAACATATGATCTAATGAAGGAGGCCTTTGTGAAAAACAACATATTAGCAGGA
CAGTACAAAAGTGTGCCCACTGTGCAATGAAAGTGTTCCTAACGAAGGACCAACGGCTTTCTTCAAGG
GGTTGGTACCTTCTTCTTGGCACTTGGATCCTGGAACGTCATTATGTTTGTGTGCTTTGAACAACCTGAA
ACGAGAACTGTCAAAGTCAAGGCAGACTATGGACTGTGCCACATAA

The disclosed NOV6 nucleic acid sequence, located on chromosome 4, has 628 of 628 bases (100%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSU28480|acc:U28480.1 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (Human uncoupling protein (UCP) mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 1.1e^{-176}$).

5 A disclosed NOV6 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:26) encoded by SEQ ID NO:25 is 271 amino acid residues and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 6B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV6 contains no signal peptide and is likely to be localized extracellularly with a certainty of 0.4753. In other embodiments, NOV6 is also likely to be localized to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.1900, to the microbody
10 (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.1544, or to the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000

Table 6B. Encoded NOV6 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:26).

MGGLTASDVHPTLGVQLFSAGIAACLADVITFPLDTAKVRLQVQGECPSTSSVIRYKGVLTITAVVKTEGRMKLY
SGLPAGLQRQISSASLRIGLYDTVQEFLTAGKETAPSLGSKILAGLTGGVAVFIGQPTFVVKVRLQAQSHLHGI
KPRYTGTYNAYRIIATTEGLTGLWKGTTPNLMRSVIINCTELVTYDLMKEAFVKNNILAGQYKSVPNCAMKVFTN
EGPTAFFKGLVPSFLRLGSWNVIMFVCFEQLKRELSKSRQTMDCAT

15 The disclosed NOV6 amino acid sequence has 209 of 209 amino acid residues (100%) identical to, and 209 of 209 amino acid residues (100%) similar to, the 307 amino acid residue ptnr:pir-id:G01858 protein from human (uncoupling protein 1, mitochondrial) ($E = 4.8e^{-140}$).

NOV6 is expressed in at least the following tissues: Adrenal Gland/Suprarenal gland and Brown adipose. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources,
20 Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

NOV6 also has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 6C.

Table 6C. BLAST results for NOV6

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|11225256|ref|NP_068605.1| (NM_021833)	uncoupling protein 1; thermogenin; mitochondrial brown fat uncoupling protein [Homo sapiens]	307	271/307 (88%)	271/307 (88%)	e-144
gi|1351353|sp|P25874|UCP1_HUMAN	MITOCHONDRIAL BROWN FAT UNCOUPLING PROTEIN 1 (UCP 1) (THERMOGENIN)	307	270/307 (87%)	270/307 (87%)	e-143
gi|136689|sp|P14271|UCP1_RABIT	MITOCHONDRIAL BROWN FAT UNCOUPLING PROTEIN 1 (UCP 1) (THERMOGENIN)	306	226/307 (73%)	245/307 (79%)	e-117
gi|109392|pir|A32446	uncoupling protein - rabbit	306	225/307 (73%)	245/307 (79%)	e-117
gi|1351354|sp|P04575|UCP1_MESAU	MITOCHONDRIAL BROWN FAT UNCOUPLING PROTEIN 1 (UCP 1) (THERMOGENIN)	307	216/303 (71%)	238/303 (78%)	e-115

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 6D.

Table 6D Information for the ClustalW proteins

5	1) NOV6 (SEQ ID NO:26)
	4) gi|11225256|ref|NP_068605.1| (NM_021833) uncoupling protein 1; thermogenin; mitochondrial brown fat uncoupling protein [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:87)
	5) gi|1351353|sp|P25874|UCP1_HUMAN MITOCHONDRIAL BROWN FAT UNCOUPLING PROTEIN 1 (UCP 1) (THERMOGENIN) (SEQ ID NO:88)
10	6) gi|136689|sp|P14271|UCP1_RABIT MITOCHONDRIAL BROWN FAT UNCOUPLING PROTEIN 1 (UCP 1) (THERMOGENIN) (SEQ ID NO:89)
	7) gi|109392|pir|A32446 uncoupling protein - rabbit (SEQ ID NO:90)
	6. gi|1351354|sp|P04575|UCP1_MESAU MITOCHONDRIAL BROWN FAT UNCOUPLING PROTEIN 1 (UCP 1) (THERMOGENIN) (SEQ ID NO:91)
15	
	<div> <div> 102030405060 </div> <div> .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....| </div> </div> <div> <div>NOV6</div> <div>MTGLVSLSYFPLSTRSCALQSCRQPGLGWWSLLLCGLSIALPLSVTADGCKDIFMKNEIL</div> <div>60</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|11225256|ref</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|1351353|sp|P</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|136689|sp|P1</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|109392|pir|</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|1351354|sp|P</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div>
20	
	<div> <div>708090100110120</div> <div> .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....| </div> </div> <div> <div>NOV6</div> <div>SASQPPAFNCTFPPI TSGEVSVTWYKNSSKIPVSKIIQSRIHQDETWILFLPEWGDGSGV</div> <div>120</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|11225256|ref</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|1351353|sp|P</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|136689|sp|P1</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|109392|pir|</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>gi|1351354|sp|P</div> <div>-----</div> <div>1</div> </div>
25	
	<div> <div>130140150160170180</div> <div> .....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....| </div> </div>
30	
35	

NOV6 YQCVIKGRDSCSRIHVNITVFEKHWCDTSTICGLPNLSDEYKQILHLCKDDSLTCHTHFFPK 180

gi|11225256|ref -----MGGLTASDVHPTTC-----VQIFSAGAAACLADVITFP 33

gi|1351353|sp|P -----MGGLTASDVHPTTC-----VQIFSAGAAACLADVITFP 33

gi|136689|sp|P1 -----MVGTTITDVPPTTC-----VQIFSAGAAACLADVITFP 33

gi|109392|pir| -----MVGTTITDVPPTTC-----VQIFSAGAAACLADVITFP 33

gi|1351354|sp|P -----MVNPTTSEVHPTTC-----VQIFSAGAAACLADVITFP 33

190 200 210 220 230 240

NOV6 SCVLGPIKWKDCNEIKGERFTVLETRLVSNVSAEDRCNYACQAIITHSGKQYEVNLGI 240

gi|11225256|ref -----LDTAKVRLQVQEGCPTSSVIRYKG-----VLGTI 62

gi|1351353|sp|P -----LDTAKVRLQVQEGCPTSSVIRYKG-----VLGTI 62

gi|136689|sp|P1 -----LDTAKVRLQVQEGCPTSSVIRYKG-----VLGTI 62

gi|109392|pir| -----LDTAKVRLQVQEGCPTSSVIRYKG-----VLGTI 62

gi|1351354|sp|P -----LDTAKVRLQVQEGCPTSSVIRYKG-----VLGTI 62

250 260 270 280 290 300

NOV6 TVSISTTLIVDCNVTDTNDNTNLCWRVNNITLVDDYDESKRTREGVETHHSFRENLYT 300

gi|11225256|ref -----TVKTECRMKLYSG-----LPAGLQROISSAS 90

gi|1351353|sp|P -----TVKTECRMKLYSG-----LPAGLQROISSAS 90

gi|136689|sp|P1 -----TVKTECRMKLYSG-----LPAGLQROISSAS 90

gi|109392|pir| -----TVKTECRMKLYSG-----LPAGLQROISSAS 90

gi|1351354|sp|P -----TVKTECRMKLYSG-----LPAGLQROISSAS 90

310 320 330 340 350 360

NOV6 VNITFLEVKMEDYGLPFMCHAGVSTAYIILQIPAPDFRAYLICGIALAVAVSVVYLYN 360

gi|11225256|ref -----LRIGLYDVTQEFLLTACKETAP-----SLGSKILAGLTGGVAVFIGOPTEVVKVR 140

gi|1351353|sp|P -----LRIGLYDVTQEFLLTACKETAP-----SLGSKILAGLTGGVAVFIGOPTEVVKVR 140

gi|136689|sp|P1 -----LRIGLYDVTQEFLLTACKETAP-----SLGSKILAGLTGGVAVFIGOPTEVVKVR 140

gi|109392|pir| -----LRIGLYDVTQEFLLTACKETAP-----SLGSKILAGLTGGVAVFIGOPTEVVKVR 140

gi|1351354|sp|P -----LRIGLYDVTQEFLLTACKETAP-----SLGSKILAGLTGGVAVFIGOPTEVVKVR 140

370 380 390 400 410 420

NOV6 IFKIDIVLWYPSAFHSTETIVDGLVYAYVLYPKPHKESQRHADVDAVLNLLPEVIERQC 420

gi|11225256|ref -----LQAQSHLHGLKPRYTG-----TYNAYRIIATTEG-----LTGLWKGTTPNLLRNVI 186

gi|1351353|sp|P -----LQAQSHLHGLKPRYTG-----TYNAYRIIATTEG-----LTGLWKGTTPNLLRNVI 186

gi|136689|sp|P1 -----LQAQSHLHGLKPRYTG-----TYNAYRIIATTEG-----LTGLWKGTTPNLLRNVI 186

gi|109392|pir| -----LQAQSHLHGLKPRYTG-----TYNAYRIIATTEG-----LTGLWKGTTPNLLRNVI 186

gi|1351354|sp|P -----LQAQSHLHGLKPRYTG-----TYNAYRIIATTEG-----LTGLWKGTTPNLLRNVI 186

430 440 450 460 470 480

NOV6 GYKLFIFGRDEFPGQAVANVIDENVKLCRRLLIVTVVPESLGFGLLKNLSEEQIAVYSALI 480

gi|11225256|ref -----INCTELVTYDLMKGAIVRNELIADDVPCHLVSALIA-----GFCATAMSSPVDVVKTRF 240

gi|1351353|sp|P -----INCTELVTYDLMKGAIVRNELIADDVPCHLVSALIA-----GFCATAMSSPVDVVKTRF 240

gi|136689|sp|P1 -----INCTELVTYDLMKGAIVRNELIADDVPCHLVSALIA-----GFCATAMSSPVDVVKTRF 240

gi|109392|pir| -----INCTELVTYDLMKGAIVRNELIADDVPCHLVSALIA-----GFCATAMSSPVDVVKTRF 240

gi|1351354|sp|P -----INCTELVTYDLMKGAIVRNELIADDVPCHLVSALIA-----GFCATAMSSPVDVVKTRF 240

490 500 510 520 530 540

NOV6 QDGMKVILVELEKIEDYTVMPESIQYIKQKHCAIRAHGDETEQSQCMTKFKVTRVHMP 540

gi|11225256|ref -----IN-----SPPGQYKSVNPNCAKMTFTNEGPTAFFKGLVP-----SFLRLGSWNVIMF 286

gi|1351353|sp|P -----IN-----SPPGQYKSVNPNCAKMTFTNEGPTAFFKGLVP-----SFLRLGSWNVIMF 286

gi|136689|sp|P1 -----IN-----SPPGQYKSVNPNCAKMTFTNEGPTAFFKGLVP-----SFLRLGSWNVIMF 286

gi|109392|pir| -----IN-----SPPGQYKSVNPNCAKMTFTNEGPTAFFKGLVP-----SFLRLGSWNVIMF 286

gi|1351354|sp|P -----IN-----SPPGQYKSVNPNCAKMTFTNEGPTAFFKGLVP-----SFLRLGSWNVIMF 286

550 560 570

NOV6 PRRCRPFPPVQLLQHTPCCRTAGPELGSRRKKTLLTG 578

gi|11225256|ref -----VCFECLKRELKSRQTMDCAT----- 307

gi|1351353|sp|P -----VCFECLKRELKSRQTMDCAT----- 307

gi|136689|sp|P1 -----VCFECLKRELKSRQTMDCAT----- 306

gi|109392|pir| -----VCFECLKRELKSRQTMDCAT----- 306

gi|1351354|sp|P -----VCFECLKRELKSRQTMDCAT----- 307

Tables 6E-F list the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV6. This indicates that the NOV6 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain this domain.

Table 6E. Domain Analysis of NOV6

gnl|Pfam|pfam00153, mito_carr, Mitochondrial carrier protein. (SEQ ID NO:92)
CD-Length = 96 residues, 95.8% aligned
Score = 81.6 bits (200), Expect = 5e-17

Query: 111 PSLGSKILAGLTGGVAVFIGQPTEVVKRLQAQSHLHGKIPRYTGTYNAYRIATTEGL 170
| + + || | + | + | + || | | | + | | + + | ||
Sbjct: 3 LSFLASLLAGGIAGAIAALVTYPLDVVKTRLQVQGS---SSKYKGILDCFKIVKEEGR 58
Query: 171 TGLWKGTTPNLMRSVIINCTELVTYDLMKEAFVKNN 206
|| + || | | + | | + + | + |
Sbjct: 59 AGLYKGLGPTLLRVAPYAAIYFGTYEQLKKLLGKKL 94

Table 6F. Domain Analysis of NOV6

gnl|Pfam|pfam00153, mito_carr, Mitochondrial carrier protein. (SEQ ID NO:93)
CD-Length = 96 residues, 99.0% aligned
Score = 79.3 bits (194), Expect = 3e-16

Query: 10 HPTLGVLQFSAGIAACLDVITFPLDTAKVRLQVQGECPSTSSVIRYKGVLTITAVVKTE 69
+ | + || | + | ++ | + || | | | | | + || | + | + || |
Sbjct: 2 PLSFLASLLAGGIAGAIAALVTYPLDVVKTRLQVQGS---KYKGILDCFKIVKEE 56
Query: 70 GRMKLYSGLPAGLQROISSASLRIGLYDTVQEFLETAGKET 109
|| || || | | ++ | | + +++ |
Sbjct: 57 GRAGLYKGLGPTLLRVAPYAAIYFGTYEQLKKLLGKKLGE 96

The uncoupling protein (UCP) of mitochondria in brown adipose tissue is a specific component unique to mammalian cells. Complementary DNAs for rat and mouse UCP were isolated in several laboratories (Jacobson et al., 1985; Bouillaud et al., 1986; Ridley et al., 1986). The cDNAs have been used to determine the sequence of rat UCP and to monitor changes in UCP mRNA levels under various physiologic, pathologic, and pharmacologic circumstances. A controversy exists concerning the physiologic significance of brown adipose tissue in humans and its possible contribution to resistance to obesity (see 601665). There is, however, a large amount of evidence that this tissue is present in young infants and also in human adults in certain pathologic and nonpathologic situations.

Bouillaud et al. (1988) screened a human genomic library with a cDNA corresponding to the UCP of rat brown adipose tissue mitochondria. They succeeded in cloning a 0.5-kb

fragment containing 2 intronic regions and 2 exonic regions. The exonic regions encode a sequence of 84 amino acids with a strong homology to the central domain of rat UCP. Southern analysis experiments suggested that there is 1 copy of the gene in the human, as there is in rodents. In Northern analysis experiments, the probe detected a specific 1.8-kb mRNA in human brown adipose tissue obtained from 6 patients with pheochromocytoma and from 1 patient with a hibernoma.

Cassard et al. (1990) found that the human UCP gene spans 13 kb and contains a transcribed region that covers 9 kb. It has 6 exons. The uncoupling protein has 305 amino acids and a molecular weight of 32,786.

Fletcher et al. (1991) mapped the Ucp gene to mouse chromosome 8 in a location between a segment that carries genes homologous to genes on human 8p, on the centromeric side, and a segment that carries genes homologous to human genes on 16q, in the telomeric direction. Thus, the human homolog of Ucp is probably on either 8p or 16q. Using in situ hybridization, Cassard et al. (1990) assigned the human UCP gene to 4q31. They found that the primary structure of UCP is similar to that of ADP/ATP translocator of skeletal muscle (103220), the gene for which is also located on chromosome 4. Thus, the prediction from homology to the mouse did not hold up.

Brown adipose tissue, because of its capacity for uncoupled mitochondrial respiration, is an important site of facultative energy expenditure. It has been speculated that this tissue normally functions to prevent obesity. Surgical efforts to ablate or denervate the brown adipose tissue have been unsuccessful because of the diffuse deposits and substantial capacity for regeneration and hypertrophy. Lowell et al. (1993) used a transgenic toxigene approach to create 2 lines of transgenic mice with primary deficiency of brown adipose tissue. In constructing these transgenic mice, Lowell et al. (1993) used the regulatory elements of the gene for uncoupling protein to drive expression of the diphtheria toxin A chain (UCP-DTA) or an attenuated mutant. At 16 days, both lines had deficient brown fat and obesity. In one line, brown fat subsequently regenerated and obesity resolved. In the other line, the deficiency persisted and obesity, with its morbid complications, advanced. Obesity developed in the absence of hyperphagia, indicating that brown fat deficient mice have increased metabolic efficiency. As obesity progressed, transgenic animals developed hyperphagia. See also UCP2 (601693).

Uncoupling protein is a mitochondrial proton channel that is not coupled to oxidative phosphorylation. Therefore, when a proton gradient is established across the inner mitochondrial membrane, activation of the uncoupling protein leads to the uncoupled passage

of protons through the channel and the generation of heat. Expression and activation of uncoupling proteins is usually mediated by the sympathetic nervous system and is directly controlled by norepinephrine. This mechanism is part of the adaptive response to cold temperatures. It also regulates energy balance. Manipulation of thermogenesis could be an effective strategy against obesity (Lowell et al., 1993). Enerback et al. (1997) determined the role of UCP in the regulation of body mass by targeted inactivation of the UCP gene in mice. They found that UCP-deficient mice consumed less oxygen after treatment with a beta-3-adrenergic receptor agonist and that they were sensitive to cold, indicating that thermoregulation was defective. However, this deficiency caused neither hyperphagia nor obesity in mice fed on either a standard or a high-fat diet. Enerback et al. (1997) proposed that the loss of UCP may be compensated by UCP2, a homolog of UCP that is ubiquitously expressed and is induced in the brown fat of UCP-deficient mice.

Adrenaline and noradrenaline, the main effectors of the sympathetic nervous system and adrenal medulla, respectively, are thought to control adiposity and energy balance through several mechanisms. They promote catabolism of triglycerides and glycogen, stimulate food intake when injected into the central nervous system, activate thermogenesis in brown adipose tissue, and regulate heat loss through modulation of peripheral vasoconstriction and piloerection. Thermogenesis in brown adipose occurs in response to cold and overeating, and there is an inverse relationship between diet-induced thermogenesis and obesity both in humans and animal models. As a potential model for obesity, Thomas and Palmiter (1997) generated mice that could not synthesize noradrenaline or adrenaline by inactivating the gene that encodes dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH; 223360). These mice were cold intolerant because they had impaired peripheral vasoconstriction and were unable to induce thermogenesis in brown adipose tissue through uncoupling protein (UCP1). The mutants had increased food intake but did not become obese because their basal metabolic rate (BMR) was also elevated. The unexpected increase in BMR was not due to hyperthyroidism, compensation by the widely expressed UCP2, or shivering.

The failure of UCP1 expressed in *E. coli* inclusion bodies to carry out fatty acid-dependent H⁽⁺⁾ transport activity inclusion bodies made Echta et al. (2000) seek a native UCP cofactor. They identified coenzyme Q (CoQ, or ubiquinone) as such a cofactor. On addition of CoQ(10) to reconstituted UCP1 from inclusion bodies, fatty acid-dependent proton transport reached the same rate as with native UCP1. The proton transport was highly sensitive to purine nucleotides and was activated only by oxidized but not reduced CoQ. Proton transport of native UCP1 correlated with the endogenous CoQ content.

The disclosed NOV6 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 6A or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 6A while still encoding a protein that maintains its Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 10% percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV6 protein of the invention includes the Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 6B. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 6B while still encoding a protein that maintains its Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 29 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The above defined information for this invention suggests that these Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like proteins (NOV6) may function as a member of a “Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein family”. Therefore, the NOV6 nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

The nucleic acids and proteins of NOV6 are useful in any inflammatory diseases such as obesity, hyperphagia, and/or other pathologies and disorders.

NOV6 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. For example the disclosed NOV6 protein have multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. This novel protein also has value in development of powerful assay system for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOV7

NOV7 includes three novel Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein -like proteins disclosed below. The disclosed sequences have been named NOV7a, and NOV7b.

NOV7a

A disclosed NOV7a nucleic acid of 1859 nucleotides (also referred to CG56077-01) encoding a novel Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like protein is shown in Table 7A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 101-103 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 1760-1762. In Table 7A, the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are underlined and the start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 7A. NOV7a Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:27)

GTAACCTCCTTTTCATCCACTGGGGAGGAAGGTGAGGCAGGCGGGCCCAATTCATTCCGCTCCGGTACTTGC
AAGCCTCGCTCAGTCTTAAGCAAGAGGGGATGGATTGCGCCGAGCACTGAGAATCCAGGGGAGGCGGGA
TGGCGTTTCAAGCGCTGTTGCTAGAAATCTCTGTCTTTACTCTGTTTGGTATTACGAGGGGAAGACAGCC
CCCAAAGGAAAGTGTCCCTGCGCTGCTCCTGCTCTAAAGACAGCGCCCTGTGTGAGGGCTCCCGGACC
TGCCCGTCACTTCTCTCGACCTGCTGTCACTCTCACTCGTCAGGACGGGAGTCACCCAGCTGAAGGCC
GGCAGCTTCCCTGAGAATTCGCTCTCTGCACCTGCTCCTTTCACCTCCAACCTCCTTCTCCGTGATTGAGGA
CGATGCATTTGCGGGCCTGTCCACCTGCAGTACCTCTTCATCGAGGACAATGAGATTGGCTCCATCTCTA
AGAATGCCCTCAGAGGACTTCGCTCGCTTACACACCTAAGCCTGGCCAATAACCATCTGGAGACCTCCCC
AGATTCTGTTCCGAGGCCTGGACACCTTACTCATGTGGACCTCCGCGGGAACCCGTTCCAGTGTGACTG
CCGCGTCTCTGGCTCCTGCAGTGGATGCCACCGTGAATGCCAGCGTGGGACCGGCGCTGTGCGGGCC
CCGCTTCCCTGAGCCACATGCAGCTCCACACCTCGACCCCAAGACTTCAAGTGACAGGCCATAGAGCTG
TCCTGGTTCCAGACGGTGGGGAGTGGGCACTGAGCGTAGAGCCCTTCTCTACCAAGGGGAGCCTCACAT
TGTGCTGGCACAGCCCTTCGCGGGCGCTGCCTGATTCTCTCCTGGGACTACAGCCTGCAGCGCTTCCGGC
CCGAGGAAGAGCTGCCCGCGGCCTCCGTGGTGTCTGCAAGCCACTGGTGTGGGCGGAGCCTCTTCGTG
CTGGCTGCCCGCTGTGGGGGGCTCACAGCTGTGGGCGCGCCAGTCCCGGCTGCGCTGGCCCCAAC
GCAGACCTGGCCCGCGCGGCTGTGCGGCCCAATGACGCCGAGCTCCTGTGGCTGGAAGGGCAACCT
GCTTCGTGGTGGCCGATGCCTCCAAGCGGGCAGCACCGCTGCTGTGCGCGAGCGGCGCGCTTTTAC
CCGACACAGGCTGCAGCCTGGCACCGGGACAGGACGCTGAGGCCCTGGAGCTGGACGGCGGCCCCA
CCTGCTGCTGGCCTCGGCTTCCAGCGGCCGCTGCTCTTCACTGGACCGGTGGCCGCTTCGAGAGACCA
CAGACATCCCGAGGGCCGAGGATGTCTATGCCACAGCCACTTCCAGGCTGGTGGGACGTTCTCTGTGC
CTCACACGCTACATTGGGGACTCCATGGTCAATGCGCTGGGACGGCTCCATGTTTCTGCTGCTGACGAACT
TCCCTCGCGCGGTGCCACGCTTCCAGCCACTGCTCATCGCCAGGACAGCTGGCCATCTAGGACGCG
ACTTCGCCTTCAGCCAGGTCCTCCGCTTGAGCCTGACAAGGGGCTCCTGGAGCCACTGCAGGAGCTGGGG
CCTCCGGCCCTGGTGGCCCCCGTGCCTTTGCCACATCACTATGGCCGGCAGACGCTTCTCTTTGTGTC
TTGCTTTAAGGGCCCCACAGATCTACCAGCATCAGAGATCGACCTCAGTGCTGAGACCACCAACGGG
ACTCTGGGCATGGCTGGGGCCCTGGACGGCCCTTGGCTGGCTCCTGGCCCTACTTGGGGTGATGGCCCG
CCTGTGAGCTGCT

The disclosed NOV7a nucleic acid sequence, localized to the q12 region of chromosome 19, has 940 of 1619 bases (58%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSU53204|acc:U53204.1 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (Human plectin (PLEC1) mRNA, complete cds) ($E = 7.0e^{-301}$).

A disclosed NOV7a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:28) encoded by SEQ ID NO:27 is 553 amino acid residues and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 7B. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV7a has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized in the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.6562. In other embodiments, NOV7A is also likely to be localized to the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.2474, or to the mitochondrial matrix space with a certainty of 0.1000.

Table 7B. Encoded NOV7a protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:28).

MDSPAALRIQGGAGWRS GAVARNLCLYSVLVITEGRQPPKKGKPLRCSCSKDSALCEGSPDLPVSFSPTLL
SLSLVRTGVTLKAGSFLRIPSLHLLFTSNSFSVIEDDAFAGLSHLQYLFIEDNEIGSISKNALRGLRSL
THLSLANNHLETLPRLFRGLDTLTHVDLRGNPFQCDRVLWLLQWMPVNASVGTGACAGPASLSHMQHLH
HLDPKTFKCRALIELSWFQTVGESALSVEPFYQGEPIHVLAPQFPAGRCLILSWDYSLQRFPEEELPAASV
VSCKPLVLGSPSLFVLAARLWGGSQLWARPSPLRLAPTQTLAPRLLRPND AELLWLEGQPCFVVADASKA
GSTTLLCRDGPFGFYHQSLHAWHRDTEAELELDGRPHLLLASASQRPVLFHWTGGRFERRTDIPRAEDVY
ATRFHQAGGDVFLCLTRYIGDSMVMRWGDSMFRLLQQLPSRGAVHFQPLLIARDQLAILGSDFAFSQVRLRL
EPDKGLLEPLQELGPPALVAPRAFAHITMAGRRFLFAACFKGPTQIYQHHEIDLSA

The disclosed NOV7a amino acid sequence has 274 of 557 amino acid residues (49%) identical to, and 380 of 557 amino acid residues (68%) similar to, the 557 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9JIA1 protein from *Mus musculus* (Mouse) (Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated 1 Protein Precursor) ($E = 2.5e^{-143}$).

NOV7a is expressed in at least the following tissues: Adipose, Brain, Cervix, Heart, Hippocampus, Hypothalamus, Kidney Cortex, Liver, Lung, Myometrium, Nasoepithelium, Pancreas, Prostate, Retina, Small Intestine, Spinal Chord, Stomach, Substantia Nigra, Testis, Thalamus, Thymus, Vein. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling

sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

In addition, the sequence is predicted to be expressed in skin and muscle because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:HSU53204|acc:U53204.1) a closely related Human plectin (PLEC1) mRNA, complete cds homolog.

NOV7b

In the present invention, the target sequence identified previously, NOV7a, was subjected to the exon linking process to confirm the sequence. PCR primers were designed by starting at the most upstream sequence available, for the forward primer, and at the most downstream sequence available for the reverse primer. In each case, the sequence was examined, walking inward from the respective termini toward the coding sequence, until a suitable sequence that is either unique or highly selective was encountered, or, in the case of the reverse primer, until the stop codon was reached. Such primers were designed based on in silico predictions for the full length cDNA, part (one or more exons) of the DNA or protein sequence of the target sequence, or by translated homology of the predicted exons to closely related human sequences sequences from other species. These primers were then employed in PCR amplification based on the following pool of human cDNAs: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus. Usually the resulting amplicons were gel purified, cloned and sequenced to high redundancy. The resulting sequences from all clones were assembled with themselves, with other fragments in CuraGen Corporation's database and with public ESTs. Fragments and ESTs were included as components for an assembly when the extent of their identity with another component of the assembly was at least 95% over 50 bp. In addition, sequence traces

were evaluated manually and edited for corrections if appropriate. These procedures provide the sequence reported below, which is designated Accession Number NOV7b. This differs from the previously identified sequence (Accession Number NOV7a) in being a splice variant.

A disclosed NOV7b nucleic acid of 1482 nucleotides (also referred to CG56077-02) encoding a novel Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like protein is shown in Table 7C. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an TTC initiation codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 1480-1482. In Table 7C, the 5' and 3' untranslated regions are underlined and the start and stop codons are in bold letters. Because the start codon for NOV7b is not a traditional initiation codon, NOV7b may be a partial reading frame that extends further in the 5' direction.

Table 7C. NOV7b Nucleotide Sequence (SEQ ID NO:29)

TCCCGAGACTTTGGAAGTTCTCAGCTATTACTTTATTACATAGGATTTCTGTGTCTTTTCTCATCTCTTTT
CCTTTTGGAAATTGGAAGACCCCCAAAGGGAAAGTGTCCCTGCGCTGCTCCTGCTCTAAAGACAGCGCCC
TGTGTGAGGGCTCCCGGACCTGCCCCTCAGCTTCTCTCGACCTGCTGTCACTGACTGCCACATCCCC
AGCTCACTCGTCAGGACGGGAGTCACCCAGCTGAAGGCCGCGCAGCTTCCCTGAGAATTCCGTCTCTGCACCT
GCTGCTCTTCACTCCAACCTCTTCTCCGTGATTGAGGACGATGCATTTGCGGGCCTGTCCACCTGCAGT
ACCTGTTTCATCGAGGACAATGAGATTGGCTCCATCTCTAAGAATGCCCTCAGAGGACTTCGCTCGCTTACA
CACCTGAGCCTGGCCAATAACCATCTGGAGACCTTCCCAGATTCTGTTCGAGGCTGGACACCTTAC
TCATGTGACCTCCCGGGAACCCGTTCAGTGTGACTGCCGCTCCTCTGGCTCCTGCAGTGGATGCCCA
CCGTGAATGCCAGCTGGGGACCGCGCCTGTGCGGGCCCCGCCTCCCTGAGCCACATGCAGCTCCACCAC
CTCGACCCCAAGACTTTCAAGTGCACAGCGGCTCCGTGGTGTCTTGCAAGCCACTGGTGTGGGCCCCGAG
CCTCTTCTGTGCTGCTGCCCGCCTGTGGGGGGGCTCACAGCTGTGGGCCCCGCCAGTCCCGCCTGCGCC
TGGCCCCAACGCAGACCTGGCCCCGCGCGGCTGCTGCGGCCCAATGACGCCGAGCTCCTGTGGCTGGAA
GGGCAACCTGCTTCGTGTGGCCGATGCCTCCAAGGCGGGCAGCACACGTGCAGCGCTTCCGGCCCCGAG
GAAGAGCTGCCCGAGCCTGCACGCCTGGCACCGGGACACGGACGCTGAGGCCCTGGAGCTGGACGGCCGGC
CCCACCTGCTGCTGGCCTCGGCTTCCAGCGGCCCGTGTCTTCCACTGGACCGGTGGCCGCTTCGAGAGA
CGCAGGACATCCCGAGGCGGAGGATGTCTATGCCACACGCCACTTCCAGGCTGGTGGGGACGTGTTCTCT
GTGCTCACACGCTACATTGGGGACTCCATGGTTCATGCGCTGGGACGGCTCCATGTTTCGTCTGTGCAGC
AATTCCCTCGCGCGGTGCCACGCTTCCAGCCACTGCTCATCGCCAGGACCAATTGGCCATCCTAGGC
AGCGACTTCGCCTTCAGCCAGGTCTCCGCCCTTGAGCCTGACAAGGGGCTCCTGGAGCCACTGCAGGAGCT
GGGGCCTCTGGCCTTGGTGGCCCCCGTGCCTTTGCCACATCACTATGGCCGGCAGACGCTTCTCTTTG
CTGCTTGCTTAAAGGGCCCCACACAGATCTACCAGCATCACAGATCGACCTCAGTGCCTGA

The disclosed NOV7b nucleic acid sequence, localized to the q24 region of chromosome 10, has 559 of 919 bases (60%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-
ID:SC6D10|acc:AL138538.1 mRNA from *Streptomyces coelicolor* A3(2) (*Streptomyces coelicolor* cosmid 6D10) ($E = 9.8e^{-10}$).

A disclosed NOV7b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:30) encoded by SEQ ID NO:29 is 493 amino acid residues and is presented using the one-letter amino acid code in Table 7D. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV7b has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized in the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.8200. In other embodiments, NOV7b is also likely to be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3264, to the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.1900, or to the endoplasmic

reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The most likely cleavage site for NOV7b is between positions 25 and 26: LFL-LE.

Table 7D. Encoded NOV7b protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:30).

SRDFGSSQLLLYYIGFLCLFSSFLLEIGRPPKGCPLRCSCSKDSALCEGSPDLPVFSPTLLSLTAHIP
 SSLVRTGVTQLKAGSFLRIPSLHLLFTSNFSVIEDDAFAGLSHLQYLFIEDNEIGSISKNALRGLRSLT
 HLSLANNHLETLPRLFRLGLDTLTHVDLRGNPFQCDRCVLWLLQWMPVNASVGTGACAGPASLSHMLHH
 LDPKTFKCTAASVVSCKPLVLGPSLFLVLAARLWGGSQLWARPSPGLRLAPTQTLAPRRLLRPNDALLWLE
 GQPCFVVADASKAGSTTCSAGPRKSCPSLHAWHRDTEAELELDGRPHLLASASQRPVLFHWTTGGRFER
 RTDIPEAEDVYATRHFFQAGDVFLCLTRYIGDSMVMRWGSMFRLQQLPSRGAVFQPLLIARDQLAILG
 SDFAFSQVLRLEPDKGLLEPLQELGPLALVAPRAFAHITMAGRRFLFAACFKGPTQIYQHHEIDLSA

The disclosed NOV7b amino acid sequence has 137 of 295 amino acid residues (46%) identical to, and 191 of 295 amino acid residues (64%) similar to, the 557 amino acid residue ptnr:SPTREMBL-ACC:Q9JIA1 protein from *Mus musculus* (Mouse) (Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated 1 Protein Precursor) ($E = 5.7e^{-122}$).

NOV7b is expressed in at least brain. Expression information was derived from the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the derivation of the sequence of CuraGen Acc. No. CG56077-02.

NOV7 also has homology to the amino acid sequence shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 7E.

Table 7E. BLAST results for NOV7

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|9938002|ref|NP_064674.1| (NM_020278)	leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1 [Mus musculus]	557	271/561 (48%)	376/561 (66%)	e-157
gi|4826816|ref|NP_005088.1| (NM_005097)	leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1 precursor [Homo sapiens]	557	265/542 (48%)	364/542 (66%)	e-151
gi|15722102|emb|CAC78757.1| (AL358154)	ba512J3.1 (leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1) [Homo sapiens]	461	225/464 (48%)	308/464 (65%)	e-129
gi|15620891|dbj|BAB67809.1| (AB067503)	KIAA1916 protein [Homo sapiens]	542	211/513 (41%)	312/513 (60%)	e-113
gi|4590406|gb|AAD26567.1|AF126540_1 (AF126540)	slit protein [Drosophila melanogaster]	1504	58/187 (31%)	89/187 (47%)	2e-18

The homology of these sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 7F.

Table 7F. Information for the ClustalW proteins

- 1) NOV7 (SEQ ID NO:30)
- 2) gi|9938002|ref|NP_064674.1| (NM_020278) leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:94)
- 3) gi|4826816|ref|NP_005088.1| (NM_005097) leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1 precursor [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:95)
- 4) gi|15722102|emb|CAC78757.1| (AL358154) bA512J3.1 (leucine-rich, glioma inactivated 1) [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:96)
- 5) gi|15620891|dbj|BAB67809.1| (AB067503) KIAA1916 protein [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:97)
- 6) gi|4590406|gb|AAD26567.1|AF126540_1 (AF126540) slit protein [Drosophila melanogaster] (SEQ ID NO:98)

15		10 20 30 40 50 60	
	NOV7a	MDSPAALRIQQAQWRSQAVARNLCYVSVLVITEGRQPPK-----	40
	NOV7b	-----SRDFGSSQLLLYYTG-FLCLFSSLFLEIGRPPK-----	33
	gi|9938002|ref|	-MESESSRRMGNACIPLKRIAYFLCLFSSVLLITEGKKPAK-----	39
	gi|4826816|ref|	-MESERSKRMGNACIPLKRIAYFLCLLSALLITEGKKPAK-----	39
20	gi|15722102|emb	-----	1
	gi|15620891|dbj	-----RRGG--CGALG-ILLLLLGAACTIPRSAQVRRL-----	30
	gi|4590406|gb|A	---MAAPSRTTLMPPPFRLQLRLITIPILLLRHDAVHAHPYSGGFGSSAVSSGGLGSVG	57
25		70 80 90 100 110 120	
	NOV7a	-----GKCPRLRCSCSKDSALCEGS--PDLPVSFSPTILSL-----SLVRTG	79
	NOV7b	-----GKCPRLRCSCSKDSALCEGS--PDLPVSFSPTILSLTAHIPSSLVRTG	78
	gi|9938002|ref|	-----PKCPAVCACTCKDNALCENA--RSIPRTVPPDVISL-----SFVRSG	78
	gi|4826816|ref|	-----PKCPAVCACTCKDNALCENA--RSIPRTVPPDVISL-----SFVRSG	78
30	gi|15722102|emb	-----	1
	gi|15620891|dbj	-----ARCPATCSCTKESIICVGS--SWVPRIVPGDISSL-----SLVNGT	69
	gi|4590406|gb|A	IHIPGGGVGVITEARCPVCSCTGLNVDCSHRGLTSVPRKISADVERL-----ELQGN	111
35		130 140 150 160 170 180	
	NOV7a	VTOLKAGSLRIPSLHLLLFSTNSFVIEDDAFAGLSHLOYLFIEGNETCSISK-----	133
	NOV7b	VTOLKAGSLRIPSLHLLLFSTNSFVIEDDAFAGLSHLOYLFIEGNETCSISK-----	132
	gi|9938002|ref|	FTIIEGSESLFTPSLQLLLFSTNSFVIEDDAFAGLSHLOYLFIEGNETCSISK-----	132
	gi|4826816|ref|	FTIIEGSESLFTPSLQLLLFSTNSFVIEDDAFAGLSHLOYLFIEGNETCSISK-----	132
40	gi|15722102|emb	-----LFTNSFVIEDDAFAGLSHLOYLFIEGNETCSISK-----	36
	gi|15620891|dbj	FSEIKDRMFSLHPSLQLLLFSTNSFVIEDDAFAGLSHLOYLFIEGNETCSISK-----	123
	gi|4590406|gb|A	LTVIYETDEQRLTKLRRLQLLDNQIHTIERNFQDLVSLERLRNNRKAIPENFVTSS	171
45		190 200 210 220 230 240	
	NOV7a	-----NALRGLRSLTHLSLANNH-----	151
	NOV7b	-----NALRGLRSLTHLSLANNH-----	150
	gi|9938002|ref|	-----HTFRGLRSLIHLSLANNH-----	150
	gi|4826816|ref|	-----HTFRGLRSLIHLSLANNH-----	150
50	gi|15722102|emb	-----HTFRGLRSLIHLSLANNH-----	54
	gi|15620891|dbj	-----NAFRGLRDLTHLSLANNH-----	141
	gi|4590406|gb|A	ASLLRLDISNNVITTVGRRVFKGAQSLRSLQLDNNQITCLDEHAFGLVELEILTLNNH	231
55		250 260 270 280 290 300	
	NOV7a	LETLPKDFRGLDILTEVDLRGNPFQCDCKLWLVWMLWMPPTVNASVGTGACAGPASLSHMO	211
	NOV7b	LETLPKDFRGLDILTEVDLRGNPFQCDCKLWLVWMLWMPPTVNASVGTGACAGPASLSHMO	210
	gi|9938002|ref|	LQTLPKDIFKGLDLSLTNVDLRGNPFQCDCKLWLVWMLWMPPTVNASVGTGACAGPASLSHMO	210
	gi|4826816|ref|	LQTLPKDIFKGLDLSLTNVDLRGNPFQCDCKLWLVWMLWMPPTVNASVGTGACAGPASLSHMO	210
60	gi|15722102|emb	LQTLPKDIFKGLDLSLTNVDLRGNPFQCDCKLWLVWMLWMPPTVNASVGTGACAGPASLSHMO	114
	gi|15620891|dbj	TKALPRDVFSDLDLSLIE-DLRGNPFQCDCKLWLVWMLWMPPTVNASVGTGACAGPASLSHMO	201
	gi|4590406|gb|A	LTSLPHNIFGGLGRLRAGRLSDNPFACDCHLSWLSRLRSATRLAPYTRCQSSQLKGN	291
65		310 320 330 340 350 360	
	NOV7a	LHHLDPKTEFKR-----	227
	NOV7b	LHHLDPKTEFKC-----	221

gi|9938002|ref|INSISPKQFDGI-----ITEF 226
 gi|4826816|ref|INSISSKQFDGI-----ITEF 226
 gi|15722102|emb|INSISSKQFDGI-----ITEF 130
 gi|15620891|dbj|LNDVTSFDYECT-----ITDF 217
 5 gi|4590406|gb|A VADLHDQEFKCSGLTEHAPMECGAENSCPHPCRCADGIVDCREKSLTSVPVTLPDDTITV 351

370 380 390 400 410 420
 NOV7a SWFG---TVGESALS---VHPFSYQCEPHIVIAQPFAG----- 259
 NOV7b ----- 221
 gi|9938002|ref|AKSQ---DLPYQSLS---IDTFSYLNDEYVVAQPFAG----- 258
 gi|4826816|ref|AKSQ---DLPYQSLS---IDTFSYLNDEYVVAQPFAG----- 258
 gi|15722102|emb|AKSQ---DLPYQSLS---IDTFSYLNDEYVVAQPFAG----- 162
 gi|15620891|dbj|VVHQ---DLPYQSLS---VDTFENKNDVYVAQPSME----- 249
 15 gi|4590406|gb|A RLEONFITELPPKSFSSFRRLRRIDLSNNNISRTAHDALSGLKQLTTLVLYGNKIKDLPS 411

430 440 450 460 470 480
 NOV7a -----RCILISWDYS---LQRFPEEBI-----PAASVVSCKPI 290
 NOV7b -----TAASVVSCKPI 232
 gi|9938002|ref|-----KCIFFLEWDHV---EKTFRNYDNI-----TGTSTVVCCKPI 289
 gi|4826816|ref|-----KCIFFLEWDHV---EKTFRNYDNI-----TGTSTVVCCKPI 289
 gi|15722102|emb|-----KCIFFLEWDHV---EKTFRNYDNI-----TGTSTVVCCKPI 193
 gi|15620891|dbj|-----NCMVLEWDHI---EMNFRSYDNI-----TGQSIVCCKAI 280
 25 gi|4590406|gb|A GVFKGLGSLQLLILLNANEISCIKDAFRDLHGLSLLSLYDNNIQSLANGTFDAMKSIKTV 471

490 500 510 520 530 540
 NOV7a VLGPSLFVLAARL-WGGSQIWAR--PSPGLRLAPTOTLAPRRLLRPND----- 335
 NOV7b VLGPSLFVLAARL-WGGSQIWAR--PSPGLRLAPTOTLAPRRLLRPND----- 277
 gi|9938002|ref|VIDTQLYVIVAQL-EGGSHIYKR--DSFANKFIKIQDLEVLKIRKPN----- 334
 gi|4826816|ref|VIDTQLYVIVAQL-EGGSHIYKR--DSFANKFIKIQDLEVLKIRKPN----- 334
 gi|15722102|emb|VIDTQLYVIVAQL-EGGSHIYKR--DSFANKFIKIQDLEVLKIRKPN----- 238
 gi|15620891|dbj|VIDTQLYVIVAQL-EGGSHIYKR--DSFANKFIKIQDLEVLKIRKPN----- 325
 35 gi|4590406|gb|A HIAKNPEICDCNLRWLADYLHKNPIETSGARCESPKRMHRRRIESLREEFKCSWDELRLM 531

550 560 570 580 590 600
 NOV7a -----AELLWLEGQPCFVVAD----- 351
 NOV7b -----AELLWLEGQPCFVVAD----- 293
 gi|9938002|ref|-----IETFKIEDNWFYFVVAD----- 350
 gi|4826816|ref|-----IETFKIEDNWFYFVVAD----- 350
 gi|15722102|emb|-----IETFKIEDNWFYFVVAD----- 254
 gi|15620891|dbj|-----IELFQIDDETFFVAD----- 341
 45 gi|4590406|gb|A KLSGECRMDSDCPAMCHCEGTTVDCTGRGLKEIPRDIPLHTTELLLDNELGRUSSDGLF 591

610 620 630 640 650 660
 NOV7a -----ASKAGSTTLCRGPGFYFQSLHAWYRD----- 380
 NOV7b -----ASKAGSTTCSAS-CP-RKSCPSLHAWYRD----- 320
 gi|9938002|ref|-----SSKAGFTTLYKWNNGFYFQSLHAWYRD----- 379
 gi|4826816|ref|-----SSKAGFTTLYKWNNGFYFQSLHAWYRD----- 379
 gi|15722102|emb|-----SSKAGFTTLYKWNNGFYFQSLHAWYRD----- 283
 gi|15620891|dbj|-----SSKAGLSTLYKWNNGFYFQSLHAWYRD----- 370
 55 gi|4590406|gb|A GRLPHLVKLELKRNLQLTGIEPNAFEGASHIQELQLENGKIKETSNKMFGLHOLKTLNLY 651

670 680 690 700 710 720
 NOV7a TDAEALELDG-----RPHLLIAS-----ASQRPVLFHWTGG-----R 412
 NOV7b TDAEALELDG-----RPHLLIAS-----ASQRPVLFHWTGG-----R 352
 gi|9938002|ref|TDVEYLEIARPLAL-RPHLLILSS-----SSQRPVLYQWSKAT-----QL 419
 gi|4826816|ref|TDVEYLEIVRTPQTL-RPHLLILSS-----SSQRPVLYQWNKAT-----QL 419
 gi|15722102|emb|TDVEYLEIVRTPQTL-RPHLLILSS-----SSQRPVLYQWNKAT-----QL 323
 gi|15620891|dbj|TDAEFFVDID--G---KSHLLILSS-----RSQVPLILOWNKSS-----KK 404
 65 gi|4590406|gb|A DNQISCVMPGSFEHLNSLTSLNLASNPFCNCCHLAWFAEWLRKKSLLNGGAARCGAPSKVR 711

730 740 750 760 770 780
 NOV7a FERRIDIPR-----AEDVYATRHFQAGGDVFLCLTR-----VICDSMVM 451
 NOV7b FERRIDIPR-----AEDVYATRHFQAGGDVFLCLTR-----VICDSMVM 391

gi|9938002|ref|FTNCTDIPN-----MEDVYAVKHFSVKGDVYCLTR-----FIGDSKVM 458
gi|4826816|ref|FTNCTDIPN-----MEDVYAVKHFSVKGDVYCLTR-----FIGDSKVM 458
gi|15722102|emb|FTNCTDIPN-----MEDVYAVKHFSVKGDVYCLTR-----FIGDSKVM 362
gi|15620891|dbj|FVPHGDIPN-----MEDVLAVKSEFRMONTLYLSLTR-----FIGDSKVM 443
5 gi|4590406|gb|A DVQIKDIPSEFKCSSENSEGCIGDGYCPPSCTCTGTIVVRCISRNQLKEIPRGIPAENSEI 771

790 800 810 820 830 840
10 NOV7a RWDGSMFRLQOIPSRGAHVFOPLLITARDOLAILGSDYAFISOVLRLLEPDKGLLEPLOELG 511
NOV7b RWDGSMFRLQOIPSRGAHVFOPLLITARDOLAILGSDYAFISOVLRLLEPDKGLLEPLOELG 451
gi|9938002|ref|KWGSSSFODIQRMPSRGSVMVFQPLQINNYQYAILGSDYSFTIQVYNWDAEKAKFVKFQELN 518
gi|4826816|ref|KWGSSSFODIQRMPSRGSVMVFQPLQINNYQYAILGSDYSFTIQVYNWDAEKAKFVKFQELN 518
gi|15722102|emb|KWGSSSFODIQRMPSRGSVMVFQPLQINNYQYAILGSDYSFTIQVYNWDAEKAKFVKFQELN 422
gi|15620891|dbj|RWNSKQFVEIQALPSRGAMTLOPFSFKDNHYLALGSDYGFISOIYQWDKEKQLEKKFKELIY 503
15 gi|4590406|gb|A YLESNEIEQTHYERIRHLRSLTRLDESNNQITLL-SNYIFANITKLSTLIISYNKLOGLQ 830

850 860 870 880 890 900
20 NOV7a PPALVAP-----RAFAHITMAGRRFLFAACFKGPTQIYQHH 547
NOV7b PLALVAP-----RAFAHITMAGRRFLFAACFKGPTQIYQHH 487
gi|9938002|ref|---VQAP-----RSFTHVSNKNRNFLFASSFKGNTQIYKHV 551
gi|4826816|ref|---VQAP-----RSFTHVSNKNRNFLFASSFKGNTQIYKHV 551
gi|15722102|emb|---VQAP-----RSFTHVSNKNRNFLFASSFKGNTQIYKHV 455
gi|15620891|dbj|---VQAP-----RSFTAVSTDRRDFLFASSFKGKTKIIFBHI 536
25 gi|4590406|gb|A RHALSGLNNLRVLSLHGNNRISMLPEGSFEDLKSILTHIALGSNPLYCDCGLWFWFDWIKLD 890

910 920 930 940 950 960
30 NOV7a EVDLSA----- 553
NOV7b EVDLSA----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|IVDLSA----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|IVDLSA----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|IVDLSA----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|IVDLSL----- 542
35 gi|4590406|gb|A YVEPGIARCAEPEQMCKLILSTPSSSFVCRGRVRNDILAKCNACFEQPCQNQAQCVALP 950

970 980 990 1000 1010 1020
40 NOV7a ----- 553
NOV7b ----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
45 gi|4590406|gb|A QREYQCLCQPGYHGKHCFMIDACYGNPCRNATCTVLEEGRFSCQCAPGYTGARCETNI 1010

1030 1040 1050 1060 1070 1080
50 NOV7a ----- 553
NOV7b ----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
55 gi|4590406|gb|A DDCLGEIKQNNATCIDGVESYKCECQPGFSGEFCDTKIQFCSPEFNPCANGAKCMDHFT 1070

1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140
60 NOV7a ----- 553
NOV7b ----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
65 gi|4590406|gb|A HYS CDCQAGFHGTNCTDNIDDCQNHMCQNGGTCVDGINDYQCRCPDDYTGKYCEGHNMIS 1130

1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200
70 NOV7a ----- 553
NOV7b ----- 493

```

gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
5 gi|4590406|gb|A MMYPQTSPCQNHCKHGVCFQPNAGQSDYLCRCHPGYTGKWCEYLTSISFVHNNSFVELE 1190

```

```

1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
NOV7a----- 553
10 NOV7b----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
15 gi|4590406|gb|A PLRTRPEANVTIVFSSAEQNGILMYDQDAHLAVELFNGRIRVSYDVGNHPVSTMYSFEM 1250

```

```

1270 1280 1290 1300 1310 1320
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
NOV7a----- 553
20 NOV7b----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
25 gi|4590406|gb|A VADGKYHAVELLAIKKNFTRLRVDRGLARSIINEGSNDYKLKLTTPMFLGGLPVDPAQQAYK 1310

```

```

1330 1340 1350 1360 1370 1380
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
NOV7a----- 553
30 NOV7b----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
35 gi|4590406|gb|A NWQIRNLTSFKGCMKEVWINHKLVDFGNAQRQKITPGCALLEGEEQEEEDDEQDFMDET 1370

```

```

1390 1400 1410 1420 1430 1440
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
NOV7a----- 553
40 NOV7b----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
45 gi|4590406|gb|A PHIKEEPVDPCLENKCRRGSRCPVNSNARDGYQCKCKHGQGRGYCDQGEGSTPEPTVTAA 1430

```

```

1450 1460 1470 1480 1490 1500
.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|
NOV7a----- 553
50 NOV7b----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
55 gi|4590406|gb|A STCRKEQVREYYTENDCSRQPLKYAKCVGGCGNQCCAIVRRRKVRMVCSNNRKYIKN 1490

```

```

1510
.....|.....|.....
NOV7a----- 553
60 NOV7b----- 493
gi|9938002|ref|----- 557
gi|4826816|ref|----- 557
gi|15722102|emb|----- 461
gi|15620891|dbj|----- 542
65 gi|4590406|gb|A LDIVRKCGCTKKCY 1504

```

Tables 7E-G list the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV7. This indicates that the NOV7 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain this domain.

Table 7E. Domain Analysis of NOV7

gnl|Smart|smart00082, LRRCT, Leucine rich repeat C-terminal domain
(SEQ ID NO:99)
CD-Length = 51 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 46.6 bits (109), Expect = 3e-06

Query: 173 NPFQCDRCVLWLLQWMPTVNASVGTGA--CAGPASLSHMQHLHLDPKTFKCT 222
||| ||| + |||+|+ || | || | | | +|||
Sbjct: 1 NPFICDCELRWLLRWLQANRHLQDPVDLRCASPESL-RGPLLLLLPSSFCKP 51

Table 7F. Domain Analysis of NOV7

gnl|Pfam|pfam01463, LRRCT, Leucine rich repeat C-terminal domain.
Leucine Rich Repeats pfam00560 are short sequence motifs present in a
number of proteins with diverse functions and cellular locations.
Leucine Rich Repeats are often flanked by cysteine rich domains. This
domain is often found at the C-terminus of tandem leucine rich
repeats. (SEQ ID NO:100)
CD-Length = 51 residues, 98.0% aligned
Score = 45.4 bits (106), Expect = 7e-06

Query: 173 NPFQCDRCVLWLLQWMPTVNASVGTGA--CAGPASLSHMQHLHLDPKTFKC 221
||| ||| + |||+|+ || | || | | | | |
Sbjct: 1 NPFICDCELRWLLRWLREPRRLEDPEDLRCASPESL-RGPLLELLPSPDFSC 50

Table 7G. Domain Analysis of NOV7

gnl|Smart|smart00369, LRR_TYP, Leucine-rich repeats, typical (most
populated) subfamily (SEQ ID NO:101)
CD-Length = 24 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 35.8 bits (81), Expect = 0.006

Query: 138 LRSLTHLSLANNHLETLPRLFQ 161
| + | | + | | + | | + |
Sbjct: 1 LPNLRELDLSNNQLSSLPPGAFQG 24

Loss of heterozygosity for 10q23-26 is seen in over 80% of glioblastoma multiforme tumors. A novel gene, LGI1 (Leucine-rich gene-Glioma Inactivated), is rearranged as a result of the t(10;19)(q24;q13) balanced translocation in the T98G glioblastoma cell line lacking any normal chromosome 10. Rearrangement of the LGI1 gene was also detected in the A172 glioblastoma cell line and several glioblastoma tumors. These rearrangements lead to a complete absence of LGI1 expression in glioblastoma cells. The LGI1 gene encodes a protein

with a calculated molecular mass of 60 kD and contains 3.5 leucine-rich repeats (LRR) with conserved flanking sequences. In the LRR domain, LGI1 has the highest homology with a number of transmembrane and extracellular proteins which function as receptors and adhesion proteins. LGI1 is predominantly expressed in neural tissues, especially in brain; its expression is reduced in low grade brain tumors and it is significantly reduced or absent in malignant gliomas. Its localization to the 10q24 region, and rearrangements or inactivation in malignant brain tumors, suggest that LGI1 is a candidate tumor suppressor gene involved in progression of glial tumors.

The disclosed NOV7 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 7A, 7C or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 7A or 7C while still encoding a protein that maintains its Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 40 percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV7 protein of the invention includes the Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 7B or 7D. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 7B or 7D while still encoding a protein that maintains its Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 69 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The protein similarity information, expression pattern, and map location for the Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like protein and nucleic acid (NOV7) disclosed herein suggest that NOV7 may have important structural and/or physiological functions

characteristic of the Leucine-Rich Glioma-Inactivated Protein-like family. Therefore, the NOV7 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications. These include serving as a specific or selective nucleic acid or protein diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed, as well as potential therapeutic applications such as the following: (i) a protein therapeutic, (ii) a small molecule drug target, (iii) an antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), (iv) a nucleic acid useful in gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), and (v) a composition promoting tissue regeneration in vitro and in vivo.

The NOV7 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential diagnostic and therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and disorders described below and/or other pathologies. For example, the compositions of the present invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation, anemia, bleeding disorders, scleroderma, diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, pancreatitis, obesity, fertility, cirrhosis, inflammatory bowel disease, diverticular disease, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immunodeficiencies, graft versus host disease, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection, multiple sclerosis, leukodystrophies, neuroprotection, systemic lupus erythematosus, autoimmune disease, asthma, emphysema, scleroderma, allergy, ARDS, autoimmune disease, renal artery stenosis, interstitial nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, renal tubular acidosis, IgA nephropathy Cholesteryl ester storage disease; Corneal dystrophy, Thiel-Behnke type; Dubin-Johnson syndrome; Leukemia, T-cell acute lymphocytic; Retinol binding protein, deficiency of; SEMD, Pakistani type; Spinocerebellar ataxia, infantile-onset, with sensory neuropathy; Split hand/foot malformation, type 3; Tolbutamide poor metabolizer; Urofacial syndrome; Warfarin sensitivity; Wolman disease, and/or other pathologies/disorders. The NOV7 nucleic acid, or fragments thereof, may further be useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed.

NOV7 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immunospecifically to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. For example the disclosed NOV7 protein have multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. This novel protein also has value in development of powerful assay system for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOV8

A disclosed NOV8 nucleic acid of 430 nucleotides (also referred to as AL163195_da1) encoding a novel RNase-like protein is shown in Table 8A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 16-18 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 408-410. A putative untranslated region upstream from the initiation codon is underlined in Table 8A. The start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 8A. NOV8 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:31).

GGGGAATTCGCCCTTATGATATGTCTTCCACATTACTGACATTCAGAAGTTTACATTATAATGACCCCAAGG
GAAACAGTTCGGGTAATGACAAAGAGTGTTGCAATGACATGACAGTCTGGAGAAAAGTTTCAAGCAAACG
GATCGTGCAAGTGGAGCAATAACTTCATCCGCAGCTCCACAGAAGTGATGCGCAGGGTCCACAGGGCCCCA
GCTGCAAGTTTGTACAGAATCCTGGCATAAGCTGCTGTGAGAGCCTAGAACTGGAAAATACAGTGTGCCAGT
TCACTACAGGCAACAATTCCCCAGGTGCCAATACCATAGTGTACCTCATTAGAGAAGATATTGACAGTGC
TGACAGGTCAATCTCTGATGAGCTGGTTAGTTTGTGGCTCTAAGTTGTAATCCACAGAGCTTTAGGAC

The NOV8 nucleic acid sequence is located on chromosome 14.

The disclosed NOV8 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:32) encoded by SEQ ID NO:31 has 129 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 8B using the one-letter amino acid code. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV8 has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.8000. In other embodiments, NOV8 may also be localized to the mitochondrial matrix space with a certainty of 0.1000, or the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000.

Table 8B. Encoded NOV8 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:32).

MSSTLLTFRSLHYNDPKGNSSGNDKECCNDMTVVRKVSEANGSCKWSNNFIRSSTEVMRVRHAPSCKFVQN
PGISCCESLELENTVCQFTTGKQFPRCQYHSVTSLEKILTTLTGHSLSWLVCGSKL

Pancreatic ribonuclease (EC 3.1.27.5) is one of the digestive enzymes secreted in abundance by the pancreas. Elliott et al. (Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 42: 110-112, 1986) mapped the mouse gene to chromosome 14 by Southern blot analysis of genomic DNA from recombinant inbred strains of mice, using a probe isolated from a pancreatic cDNA library with the rat cDNA. A polymorphic BamHI site was used to demonstrate complete concordance of the Rib-1 locus with Tcra and Np-2, encoding the alpha subunit of the T-cell receptor (186880) and nucleoside phosphorylase (164050), respectively. The assignment to mouse 14 and the close linkage to the other 2 loci was confirmed by study of one of Snell's congenic strains: the 3 loci went together. Elliott et al. (Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 42: 110-112, 1986) predicted that the homologous human gene RIB1 is on chromosome 14.

Human pancreatic RNase is monomeric and is devoid of any biologic activity other than its RNA degrading ability. Piccoli et al. (Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 96: 7768-7773, 1999) engineered the monomeric form into a dimeric protein with cytotoxic action on mouse and human tumor cells, but lacking any appreciable toxicity on human and mouse normal cells. The dimeric variant of human pancreatic RNase selectively sensitized cells derived from a human thyroid tumor to apoptotic death. Because of its selectivity for tumor cells, and because of its human origin, this protein was thought to represent an attractive tool for anticancer therapy.

The disclosed NOV8 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a RNase-like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 8A, or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 8A while still encoding a protein that maintains its RNase-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 10% percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV8 protein of the invention includes the RNase-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 8B. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 2 while still encoding a protein that maintains its RNase-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 72 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The invention further encompasses antibodies and antibody fragments, such as F_{ab} or (F_{ab})₂, that bind immunospecifically to any of the proteins of the invention.

The above defined information for this invention suggests that this RNase-like protein (NOV8) may function as a member of a "RNase family". Therefore, the NOV8 nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

The NOV8 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in Diabetes, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome, Pancreatitis, Obesity, Hyperthyroidism and Hypothyroidism and Cancers including, but not limited to Thyroid and Pancreas, and/or other diseases or pathologies.

NOV8 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOV8 substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the "Anti-NOVX Antibodies" section below. The disclosed NOV8 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOV9

A disclosed NOV9 nucleic acid of 1860 nucleotides (also referred to as CG56069-01) encoding a novel Insulin like growth factor binding protein-like protein is shown in Table 9A.

An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 1-3 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 1858-1860. The start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 9A.

Table 9A. NOV9 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:33).

ATGGACAGGCACTTGCTGTTGCCTGGTCTGCTCCTGTCCCTTCCTCTGACCGCAGGCTGGACCATCTCCAAT
AGTTTAGTGACTGAAGGCTCCCGGCTGTCTATGGTCTCCCGCTTCTTCTGATTGCGCTCTTGGACTCCAGC
CTGCCCTTTCCTACCACATGCCCTCTCAGTGATCAACTTGGTGGGGCCTTGAAACTGTGCTGCAGAACGTG
GAGGGTCTCTGTCAATCTGGTTCCACTTCTGCTCTGCCTCAGGATGCCTTCTCCCGCTTTCCTGGGCTCAAG
GCTGAAGCTGGCCAGTCTCGGAGCCTTCCAGGTCCTCAAGCTGGGACTCTGAATCTGGACCACACAAAGAT
GAAGGCAGATGCACTGGTGGGACGGGGCTGCAGAGATTGGATGCCCTGTGACACTCACTGACATGGCTGAG
CTGCCCTGCCAGGATGGTGGCCATTTTGTAGCTTCAGGAGCTGAATTTGGGGATTAATCGGACAAGGCACATA
GCCCTGGAAGGCTGGCTTCTGTACAGCCTGAAGAGCTCGGGTCTTCGGAGCAATGGCCTGATTGAGTTA
CCACGAGGTTTCTGGCTGCCATGCCAGGCTTCAGAGACTGAACCTGGCCAACAACCACTGAGGAGCGCC
ATGTTGTGTATGAATGAGACAGGGTTTGTGTGAGGATTGTGGGCCCTGGATCTGTCCAAGAAATAGGCTGTGT
ACCCTGTCCCACTCATCTTCTCCTGTTTGCCTCCTGCGGAGCTGCTACTTCAAGGGAACCAACTGGTT
TGCTTGAAAGACCAGGTATTCAGGGCCTACAGAGCTACAGACCTTGAACCTTGGGCAATAATCCACTGGTA
ACCTTGGGTGAGGGCTGGCTGGCTCCTCTGCCTACACTGACCACCAAACTGGTAGGTACTACATGGTG
CTGAGCCCAACCTGGGGCTTCCGGGGCCAGAAAGTCTGCACAGCTTGAGAATACAGTTTCCCTTTGGCCCT
GCGGGAGTAGCATTTTCCCTGCTCACAAGACTGACTAGCTTGGAGCTCCACGCAGTTTCAGGCATGAAGCAT
TGGAGGTTGTCTCCTAATGTCTTCCAGTCTGCAGATCCTGACTTTAAAGGGCTGGGGACTGCAGCTAGAG
ACCCAGAATATCTCCAAGATCTTCCCTGCCCTTCATCAACTCTCCCTGCTTGGCACTCCCGAAGCTCAAGTC
CTTGAAGGATGGGGAACAGGCATAGCCCTAGGCCCTACTGCATCACGGGACTGCCAGTCTACAGGAGCTG
AAGCTGCAGGCATGCAGTCTCAAGCATGCCCCCTGCCAGTGCAGGCTTGAGGAGCTGGTGGGGTTGAGACA
CTGTCTGCTGCTGCTTTTGGGGGCTCGGCAGTCTCCAGGCTTAGTACTAGACAGGGAGAAAGACTTCATG
CTGGATGACAGCTCCAGGAGCAGTCTCGGATGCCCCAGTACATCTATATTCTGACCTCATCCTTGGCC
TGCCAGTGTGCCAATGCCTGCCTCTGCCCTGCTGCTTCTGCTGGTCTCCTTGCCCTTCCTAAAGGAAGCCAG
GAATTCCTGGATCCTCTAACTCAAGGCCTTGCTCAGGGTTTGGTTCCAGAGTCTGAGGAGTCAGAAGGGCAA
GACCAGGGCTGGATGGTGCAGGAGCTGCTGCTGCTCTAGAGGACTGCCCTCCAGCTGGCCGGGGCTGCCA
CTCTGCCTCCATGAGTGGGATTTTGTAGCCAGGCAAGGATGTGGCTGACAATGCAGCAGACAGCATGATTGGC
CTGGTTGCTCCCTGAAGAGACTATTGCATGTGGCCCAAGGAAGAGGAAAGAAAGAATGA

The disclosed NOV9 nucleic acid sequence, localized to the q12 region of chromosome 1, has 410 of 699 bases (58%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:MMU91967|acc:U91967.1 mRNA from *Mus musculus* (*Mus musculus* platelet glycoprotein Ib-alpha gene, complete cds) (E = 0.031).

The disclosed NOV9 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:34) encoded by SEQ ID NO:33 has 619 amino acid residues is presented in Table 9B using the one-letter amino acid code. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV9 has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized in the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.6400. In other embodiments, NOV9 is predicted to be localized extracellularly with a certainty of 0.5087, to the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, or to the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The most likely cleavage site for NOV9 is between positions 19 and 20, TAG-WT.

Table 9B. Encoded NOV9 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:34).

MDRHLLLPGLLLSLPLTAGWTISNSLVTEGSRLSMVSRRFFLICLLDSSLPLFTTCLSVINLVRALETVLQNV

EGLCQSGSTSALPQDAFSRFPGLKAEAGQSWSLPGPQAGDSESGPHKDEGRCTGGTGAAEIGCPVTLTDMAE
 LPARMVAHFELQELNLGINRTRHIALEGLASCHSLKSSGLRSNGLTELPRGFLLAAMPRLQRLNLANNQLRSA
 MLCMNETGFVSGLWALDLSKNRLCTLSPVIFSCPLHLRELLQGNQLVCLKDQVFQGLQRLQTLNLGNNPLV
 TLGEGWLAFLPTLTQNLVGTVMVLSPTWGRGPESLHSLRIQFPFGPAGVAFSLTLRLTSLELHAVSGMKH
 WRLSPNVFVPLQILTLKGWGLQLETQNI SKIFPALHQLSLLGTPEAQVLEGWGNRHSRPRYCIITGLPSLQEL
 KLQALQSQCPCPVRLEELVGLLETLSAAAFGGLGSLQVLVDREKDFMLDDSLQEHSRMPQYIYILTSSLA
 CQCANACLCPAASAGLLALPKGSQEFLDPLTQGLAQGLVPESESESGDQGWVQELLPALEDCCPPAGRGLP
 LCLHEWDFEPGKDVADNAADSMIGLVAPLKRLLHVAQGRGKKE

A BLASTX of NOV9 shows that it has 77 of 253 amino acid residues (30%) identical to, and 114 of 253 amino acid residues (45%) similar to, the 605 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSNEW-ACC:O02833 protein from *Papio hamadryas* (Hamadryas baboon) (Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein Complex Acid Labile Chain Precursor (ALS)) (E = 1.1e⁻⁹).

NOV9 is expressed in at least brain and liver. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

In addition, the sequence is predicted to be expressed in B-cells and blood cells because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:MMU91967|acc:U91967.1) a closely related *Mus musculus* platelet glycoprotein Ib-alpha gene, complete cds homolog.

The disclosed NOV9 polypeptide has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 9C.

Table 9C. BLAST results for NOV9					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|5669800|gb|AAD46477.1|AF113614_1 (AF113614)	Toll-like receptor 2 [Cricetulus griseus]	503	41/138 (29%)	71/138 (50%)	2e-07
gi|6449037|gb|AAF08787.1| (AF163101)	platelet glycoprotein V [Mus musculus]	567	63/206 (30%)	84/206 (40%)	4e-07
gi|6680055|ref|NP_032174.1| (NM_008148)	glycoprotein V (platelet); GP V [Mus musculus]	567	63/206 (30%)	84/206 (40%)	6e-07
gi|6678754|ref|NP_032559.1| (NM_008533)	lymphocyte antigen 78 [Mus musculus]	661	72/269 (26%)	112/269 (40%)	1e-06
gi|112908|sp|P02750|A2GL_HUMAN	LEUCINE-RICH ALPHA-2-GLYCOPROTEIN (LRG)	312	60/196 (30%)	82/196 (41%)	2e-06

The homology between these and other sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 9D. In the ClustalW alignment of the NOV9 protein, as well as all other ClustalW analyses herein, the black outlined amino acid residues indicate regions of conserved sequence (*i.e.*, regions that may be required to preserve structural or functional properties), whereas non-highlighted amino acid residues are less conserved and can potentially be altered to a much broader extent without altering protein structure or function.

Table 9D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV9

- 1) Novel NOV9 (SEQ ID NO:34)
- 2) gi|5669800|gb|AAD46477.1|AF113614_1 (AF113614) Toll-like receptor 2 [Cricetulus griseus] (SEQ ID NO:104)
- 3) gi|6449037|gb|AAF08787.1| (AF163101) platelet glycoprotein V [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:105)
- 4) gi|6680055|ref|NP_032174.1| (NM_008148) glycoprotein V (platelet); GP V [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:106)
- 5) gi|6678754|ref|NP_032559.1| (NM_008533) lymphocyte antigen 78 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:107)
- 6) gi|112908|sp|P02750|A2GL_HUMAN LEUCINE-RICH ALPHA-2-GLYCOPROTEIN (LRG) (SEQ ID NO:108)

		10	20	30	40	50	60	
NOV9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
gi|5669800|gb|A		--MDRHLLLPGLLSLPLTAGWTISNSLVTEGSRLSMVSRRFFLICLDSSLPFITTCLSV	58					
gi|6449037|gb|A		--MHVLTWTFWILVMTDLSRKGCASQASLSCDAAGVCDGRSRSFTSIP-----SG	49					
gi|6680055|ref|		--MRSALLSAVLALLRAQPPPCPKTKCVVRDAAQCSCGGSVAHTAELG-----LPTNLTH	54					
gi|6678754|ref|		--MRSALLSAVLPLRAQPPPCPKTKCVVRDAAQCSCGGSVAHTAELG-----LPTNLTH	54					
gi|112908|sp|P0		MAPDISCFFLVALLFLASCRATTSSDQKCLEKEVNKTYNCENLGLNEIPG---TLPNSTEC	57					
		-----	1					
		70	80	90	100	110	120	
NOV9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
gi|5669800|gb|A		..TIVRALETVLQNVG-----LCQSGSTSAIPQDAISRFPGIKAEAGQSWSEPGP	108					
gi|6449037|gb|A		..ETAAMKSLDSN-----NKTISIGHGDLRGCVNLRALITQSSGIN--	89					
gi|6680055|ref|		..TLIFRMDQGLLR-NHSFSGMTVLQRLMLSDSHISAIIDPGTENDLVKLKTLRTRNKISRL	113					
gi|6678754|ref|		..TLIFRMDQGLLR-NHSFSGMTVLQRLMLSDSHISAIIDPGTENDLVKLKTLRTRNKISRL	113					
gi|112908|sp|P0		..LEFSFNVLPITQ-NTTFSRLINLTFDLTRCQIYWIHEDTEQSQHRLDTLVLTANPLIFM	116					
		..VTISPKDCQVFRSDHG-----SSISCPPPAEIPGYIPADTVHLAVEFFN--	44					
		130	140	150	160	170	180	
NOV9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
gi|5669800|gb|A		..QAGDSSESGPHKDEGRCTGGTGAAEIGCPVTLTDMAEIPARMVAHF-ELQELNLGINRTH	167					
gi|6449037|gb|A		..-----TIEEDAFSSLSKLEYLDLSDNELSN	114					
gi|6680055|ref|		..PRAILDKMVLEQ-----LFLDHNAIRDLQNLFFQQLRNLOELGLNQNLQSF	160					
gi|6678754|ref|		..PRAILDKMVLEQ-----LFLDHNAIRDLQNLFFQQLRNLOELGLNQNLQSF	160					
gi|112908|sp|P0		..AETALSGPKALKH-----LFFIQTCISSTDFIPLHNQKTLESYLGSNHSS	163					
		..-----LTHLPANILQGASKLQELHLSSNGLES	71					
		190	200	210	220	230	240	
NOV9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
gi|5669800|gb|A		..TALEGLASCHSLKSSGLRSNGHIELPRG-FLAAMPRLQRIANIINQ-----	212					
gi|6449037|gb|A		..LSSSWFRPSSSLKYINLLGNPYRILGETPLFLNLTHLQTLRVGNVAT-----	161					
gi|6680055|ref|		..LPANLFSSRELKLDLSRNNLTHLPKC-LLCAQVKLEKLLLYNQ-----	205					
gi|6678754|ref|		..LPANLFSSRELKLDLSRNNLTHLPKC-LLCAQVKLEKLLLYNQ-----	205					
gi|112908|sp|P0		..IKLPKGFPTKLVLDLFDQNNATHYLSKE-DMSLQQAATNLNLNNGNDIAGIEPGAFFSA	222					
		..LSPEFLRPVPLRVLDLTRNALTGLPPG-LFOASATLDTIVIKENQ-----	116					
		250	260	270	280	290	300	
	

5 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

10 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

15 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

20 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

25 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

30 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

35 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

40 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

45 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

50 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

55 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

60 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

65 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

70 NOV9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

nov9
gi|5669800|gb|A
gi|6449037|gb|A
gi|6680055|ref|
gi|6678754|ref|
gi|112908|sp|P0

Table 9E lists the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV9. This indicates that the NOV9 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain this domain.

5

Table 9E. Domain Analysis of NOV9

gnl|Pfam|pfam01582, TIR, TIR domain. The TIR domain is an intracellular signaling domain found in MyD88, interleukin 1 receptor and the Toll receptor. Called TIR (by SMART?) for Toll - Interleukin - Resistance. (SEQ ID NO:109)
CD-Length = 141 residues, 29.1% aligned
Score = 38.9 bits (89), Expect = 9e-04

Query: 549 SEGQDQGWVQELLPALEDCCPPAGRLPLCLHEWDFEPGKD VADN 593
| + | | | + | + + | | + + + |
Sbjct: 6 SGKDDRDFTFVSHLLKELEE----KPGIKLFIDDRDELPGESILEN 46

10

The predicted sequence described here belongs to the leucine-rich repeat protein family. It is homologous to insulin like growth factor binding protein (IGFBP) and RP105, a novel B cell surface molecule. It contains five leucine-rich repeat domains. Leucine-rich repeats (LRRs) are relatively short motifs (22-28 residues in length) found in a variety of cytoplasmic, membrane and extracellular proteins (1). Although these proteins are associated with widely different functions, a common property involves protein-protein interaction. Other functions of LRR-containing proteins include, for example, binding to enzymes and vascular repair (1). LRRs form elongated non-globular structures and are often flanked by cysteine rich domains. The circulating insulin-like growth factors (IGF-I and -II) occur largely as components of a 140kDa protein complex with IGF binding protein-3 and the acid-labile subunit (ALS). This ternary complex regulates the metabolic effects of the serum IGFs by limiting their access to tissue fluids. A cDNA for baboon ALS was isolated by Delhanty and Baxter (2) and used to screen Northern blots of total RNA from the lung, liver, kidney, adrenal, muscle, intestine, and spleen of adult baboons. The expression of the single approximately 2.2 kb baboon ALS mRNA transcript was restricted to the liver, suggesting that serum ALS levels are controlled by regulation of hepatic expression of this peptide in primates (2).

The RP105 Ag is a murine B cell surface molecule that transmits an activation signal into B cells or dexamethasone-induced apoptosis, and to B cell proliferation. A cDNA encoding the RP105 Ag was isolated by Miyake, et al (3). An encoded protein is a type I transmembrane protein consisting of 641 amino acids in a mature form. Northern

30

hybridization with a probe specific for the cDNA clone detected a transcript with a size of approximately 3 kb. The transcript was observed in spleen, but not in thymus, kidney, muscle, heart, brain, or liver. Stable transfection of the cDNA clone conferred the expression of the RP105 Ag on a pro-B cell line, which was confirmed by immunofluorescence staining and immunoprecipitation with anti-RP105 mAb. The RP105 molecule possesses 22 tandem repeats of a leucine-rich motif. These repeated motifs are observed in members of the leucine-rich repeat protein family, and have been implicated in protein-protein interactions, such as cell adhesion or receptor-ligand binding. Amino- and carboxyl-flanking regions that are characteristically conserved among members of the family are located on both sides of tandemly repeated leucine-rich motifs in RP105 molecule. These results demonstrate that RP105 is a novel member of the leucine-rich repeat protein family, and the first member that is specifically expressed on B cells (3).

Because of the presence of the Leucine rich repeat domains and the homology to the IGFBP and RP105, we anticipate that the novel sequence described here will have useful properties and functions similar to these genes.

References: 1. Artavanis-Tsakonas S., Goodman C.S., Rothberg J.M., Jacobs J.R. (1990) Slit: an extracellular protein necessary for development of midline glia and commissural axon pathways contains both EGF and LRR domains. *Genes Dev.* 4: 2169-2187. 2. Delhanty P, Baxter RC. (1992) The cloning and expression of the baboon acid-labile subunit of the insulin-like growth factor binding protein complex. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 227(3):897-902. 3. Miyake K, Yamashita Y, Ogata M, Sudo T, Kimoto M. (1995) RP105, a novel B cell surface molecule implicated in B cell activation, is a member of the leucine-rich repeat protein family. *J Immunol.* 154(7):3333-40

The disclosed NOV9 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Insulin like growth factor binding protein-like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 9A, or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 9A while still encoding a protein that maintains its Insulin like growth factor binding protein-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar

phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject.

5 The disclosed NOV9 protein of the invention includes the Insulin like growth factor binding protein-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 9B. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 2 while still encoding a protein that maintains its Insulin like growth factor binding protein-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 74 percent of the
10 residues may be so changed.

The invention further encompasses antibodies and antibody fragments, such as F_{ab} or $(F_{ab})_2$, that bind immunospecifically to any of the proteins of the invention.

The above defined information for this invention suggests that this Insulin like growth factor binding protein-like protein (NOV9) may function as a member of a “Insulin like
15 growth factor binding protein family”. Therefore, the NOV9 nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic
20 antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

The NOV9 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in diabetes, obesity, Von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) syndrome,
25 Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, behavioral disorders, addiction, anxiety, pain, neuroprotection, cirrhosis, transplantation, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, graft versus
30 host disease (GVHD), lymphoedema, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

NOV9 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOV9 substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies”

section below. The disclosed NOV9 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

5

NOV10

A disclosed NOV10 nucleic acid of 4660 nucleotides (also referred to as SC133419534_A) encoding a novel pregnancy zone protein precursor -like protein is shown in Table 10A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 141-143 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 4578-4580. A putative untranslated region upstream from the initiation codon and downstream from the termination codon is underlined in Table 10A. The start and stop codons are in bold letters.

10

Table 10A. NOV10 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:35).

AATTCTGAACTCTATTCAAGGCCCTTGGGGTGGGGCTTGTGGTACATAGTGGCCACATAAAGCCTGGTAAA
CTCAGCTGGTCTCCAGGGCGAGGCTGAGGGCAGAGAGTTGGACACAACCCCTGAGATTTATCCCTCAAAATGC
GGAAAGACAGACTTCTTCAATTTATGTCTTGTGCTACTTCTTATCCTGCTTTCTGCCAGTGACTCAAACCTCTA
CAGAACCGCAGTATATGGTGTGCTGCCCTCCCTGCTCCACACTGAGGCCCTAAGAAGGGCTGTGTCTCTC
TGAGCCACCTGAATGAGACAGTACTGTAAGTGCTTCCTTGGAGTCTGGCAGGGAAAACAGGAGCCTCTTCA
CTGACCTGGTGGCGGAGGAGGACTTATTCAGTGTGTCTCCTTCACTGTGCCAAGGATCTCAGCCTCTTTCAG
AGGTGGCATTCTTAGCATCCAGATAAAGGGGCTACGCAAGATTTACGGAAGAGGAACACAGTTCTGGTAC
TGAACACCCAAAGTCTGGTCTTTGTCCAGACAGACAAACCATGTATAAACAGGACAGACAGGTAAGGTAA
GATTCCGTGTTGTCTCCGTGGATGAAAATTTTCGCCCTCGAAATGAAGTGGTAAGCCTTGTTCCTTCAGTA
ACCCAAAGAAGAAATCGAATTCACAATGGCAGAGTCTCAAGCTAGAAGCTGGCATCAATCAGTTGTCTCTTC
CCCTCTCATCAGAGCCCATTCAGGGCTCCTACAGGGTGGTGGTACAGACAGAATCAGGTGGAAGGATACAGC
ACCCCTTCACCGTGGAGGAATTTGTGCTTCCCAAGTTTGGAGTCAAAGTTTCAAGGTGCCAAAGATAATCAGTA
TCATGGATGAAAAGTGAACATAACAGTCTGTGGATGTTATAGGTACACATATGGAGAGCCTGTCCCTGGTC
TGGTGACACTTAGTGATGACAGAGATATTCAGTATGCCGTTCAGCTGCCACAAACACATTACAGCTTA
ACAGCAATGGCTGCATACCCAAAGTACACACCAAAATGCTCCAGATTACAAATACGGGCTTTGAAATGA
AGCTTAGAGTGGAGCCAGGATCAGAGAAGAGGGGACAGGTGTGGAAGTCACTGCAACAGGATCAGTGAAA
TCACAAACATTGTATCCAACTCAAATTCGTGAAAGTGGATTCACTTTAGACAAGGAATCCCTTTTGTG
CACAGTAAGACTGGTGGATGGAAGGTGTGCCCATCCCAATAAACTCTTCTCATCTCTGTGAATGACG
CCAATTATTACTCCAATGCAACCAATGAGCAGGGTCTTGCAAGTTTCAATCAATACTACCAGTATCT
CGGTTAATAAACTTTTGTCCGGTAAAGTTACAAAGAGAGTAACAATTGTTCTGATAACTGGTGGCTGTATG
AATTTTCATACGCAAAACATCTCATACTGCAAGCATTTTTCCTCCCAAGCAAGAGTTATATTACCTCAAAC
CTATTATTGGTACTTTGACCTGTGGACAAACCCAGGAGATTCAAGCACACTACATTCTGAATAAACAGATT
TCAGGGATGAAAAGAAATTAACCTTCTACTATTGGTAAAAGCAAGAGGAAAAATCTCCAATCAGGAATCC
ATGTGTTATCCATTGAACAAGGAAACAGTAAAGGCAGTTTTCCTTATCCTTCCCTGTGGAGTCAGACGTTG
CCCCATTGACCAATGTTTATCTTTGCCATTTTACCAGATGGAGAAGTTGTTGGAGACTCTGAAAAATTTG
AGATTGAAAAGTGTCTAGCCAAAGGTGGATTTGAGCTTCAGCCAGCACAAAGTCCCCAGCCTCACATG
CCCACCTGCAAGTAGCAGCTGCTCCGAGTCCCTCTGTGCCCTTCGTGCTGTGGACCAAGTGTGCTGCTCA
TGAAGCCTGAGGCTGAGCTCTCTGTGCTCCTCAGTGTATAATCTGCTAACTGTGAAGGATCTCACCAATTTTC
CTGACAATGTGGACAGCAGGAGGAAGAACAAGGACACTGTCCCGTCTCTTCTTCAATCATAATGGAGCCA
TCTATGTTCCCTTATCAAGTAATGAAGCAGATATTATAGCTTCTCAAGGGGATGGGATTGAAGGTGTTCA
CTAATCTCAAAAATCCGAAAACCAAAGTCTGTTCAGTCACTCCCTTCCGTGTCTGCAGGAGCAGTAGGTCAAG
GATACTATGGAGCAGGTCTAGGAGTAGTAGAGAGACCATATGTTCTCAATTAGGCACATATAATGTGATAC
CCTTAAATAATGAACAAAGTTTCAAGGCCAGTCCCTGAAACGGTGCAAGCTATTTTCTGAGACTTGGATCT
GGGAGTTGGTGGCAGTGAGCTCATCAGGTGTGGCTGAGGTAGGAGTAACAGTCCCTGACACCATCACCGAGT
GGAAGGCAGGGGCTTCTGCTGTCCGAAGATGCTGGACTTGGTATCTCTTCACTGCCTCTCTCCGAGCCT
TCCAGCCCTTCTTTGTGGAGCTCACAATGCCTTACTCTGTGATTCTGTGGAGAGGTCTTCACTCAACAGGCA
CGGTCTAACTACCTTCCCAATGCATCCGGGTAGTTGTGCAGCTGGAGGTCTCTTCCGCTTTCTCTGGCTG
TTCCAAAGAGAGAAGATGAAGATCTCACTGTGTCTGTAGAAATGGGCGGAAACCGTGTCTGGGTTGTGA
CTCCGAAGTCACTGGGTAATGTGAATTTCTCAGTGAGTGACAGGGCAATGCAGTCTTGAAGTCTGTGGAA
ATGAGGTTGTTGAGGTCCCTGAGATTAAGAAAGACACAGTCATCAAACCTGTTGGTGGAGCCTGAAG

GAATAGCAAAGGAGGAACTTTCAACACGCTGCCCTGTGCATCAGGTGCTAATGTGTCTGAGCAGTTGTCCT
TGAAGCTCCCATCAAATGTGGTCAAAGAATCTGCCAGAGCTTCTTTCTCAGTTCTGGGTGGTGACATATTAG
GTTCTGCTATGCAAAATATACAAAATCTCCTCCAGATGCCATATGGCTGTGGAGAACAGAACATGGTCCTAT
TTGCTCCTAACATCTATGTCTTGAATATCTGAATGAAACCCAGCAGCTGACGCAGGAGATCAAGGCCAAGG
CCGTTGGCTATCTCATCTGCTGGTTACAGAGACAGCTGAAGCTACAAACACCAAGATGGCTCCTACAGCACCT
TTGGGGAACGATATGGCAGGAACAGGGCAACACTTGGCTCACAGCTTTTGTACTGAAGACTTTCGCCCAGG
CTCGATCCTACATCTTCATGTATGAAGCACACATTACCCAATCTCTCACGTGGCTCTCCAGATGCAGAAGG
ACAATGGCTGTTTCAGGAGCTCTGGGTCACTGCTCAACAATGCCATAAAGGGAGGTGTAGAAGATGAAGCGA
CCCTCTCCGCCCTATGTTACTATTGCCCTTCTGGAAATTCCTCTCCAGTCACTAACCTATTGTTTCGCAATG
CCCTGTTCTGCCTGGAGTCAGCCTGGAATGTAGCAAAGGAGGGGACCCATGGGAGCCATGTCTACACCAAGG
CATTGCTGGCCTATGCTTTTCCCTACTGGGAAAGCAAAATCAGAATAGAGAAATACTGAACTCACTTGATA
AGGAAGCTGTGAAGACAACCTCGTCCATTGGGAGCGCCCTCAGAGACCCAAGGACCAGTGGGGCATCTTT
ACCAAAACCCAGGCTCCCTCTGCTGAGGTGGAGATGACATCCTATGTGCTCCTCGCTTATCTCACGGCCAGC
CAGCCCCACCTCAGGGGACCTGACCTCTGCAACTAACATTGTGAAGTGGATCATGAAGCAGCAGAACGCC
AAGGTGGTTTCTCTCCACCCAGGACACAGTGGTGGCTCTCCATGCCCTGTCCAGGTATGGAGCAGCCACTT
TCACCAGAACTGAGAAAACCTGCACAGGTACCGTTTCCAGATTACAGACCTTTTCTACAAATTTCCAAGTAG
ACAACAACAACCTCCTATTACTGCAGCAGATCTCATTGCCAGAGCTCCCTGGAGAATATGTCATAACAGTAA
CTGGGGAAGATGTGTATCTTCAGACATCCATGAAATACAAATATTCTTCAGAGAAAGAGGACTCCCAT
TTGCTTTAAAGTGCAGACTGTGCCCAAACCTTGCATGGACACAAAGCCACACCAGCTTTCAGATCTCAC
TGACCATCAGTTACACAGGAAACCGTCTGCTTCCAATATGGTGATTGTTGATGTAAAGATGGTATCTGGTT
TTATTTCCCTGAAACCAACAGTAAAAATGCTTGAAGATCTAGCTCTGTGAGCCGACAGAAAGTGAGCAACA
ACCATGTCTCTCATTATGTGGAACAGGTGCTAACCCATCAAACCTGCATTTTCTTCTTGTGGAACAAG
ACATCCAAATAAGAATTTAAACCCAGCTACAGTAAAGCCTATGATTATTATGAGACATCAGATGAATTC
CCTTTGAAGATACAATGCCCTTGCAGTGTGGTAAAGTATAAATGATTCAATCTAATGCCACTTGAAAGA
AAATAAATAAGCATCTCAGTTAAACAGTAAAGTCTAATCCCACTTCAAAT

In a search of public sequence databases, the NOV10 nucleic acid sequence, localized to chromosome 12, has 4170 of 4478 bases (93%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:HSPZHEP|acc:X54380 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* (Human mRNA for pregnancy zone protein (E = 0.0). Public nucleotide databases include all GenBank databases and the GeneSeq patent database.

The disclosed NOV10 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:36) encoded by SEQ ID NO:35 has 1479 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 10B using the one-letter amino acid code. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV10 has no signal peptide and is likely to be localized extracellularly with a certainty of 0.8200. In other embodiments, NOV10 may also be localized to the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1900, the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, or in the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000. The most likely cleavage site for NOV10 is between positions 23 and 24: SDS-NS.

Table 10B. Encoded NOV10 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:36).

MRKDRLLHLCLVLLILLISASDSNSTEPQYMLVPSLLHTEAPKKGCVLLSHLNETVTVSASLESGRENRSL
FTDLVAEKDLFHCVSFTVPRISASSEVAFLSIQIKGPTQDFRKRNTVLVLTQSLVVFVQTDKPMYKPGQTGK
VRFRVSVSDENFRPRNELVSLVSLQNPRNRRIAQWQSLKLEAGINQLSFPLSSEPIQGSYRVVVQTESGGRI
QHPFTVEEFVLPKFEVKVQVPKIIISIMDEKVNITVCGCYRYTYGEPVGLVTLVSVCRRLYSLCRSDCHNTHSQ
LNSNGCITQQVHTKMLQITNTGFEMKLRLVEARIREEGTGVEVTANRISEITNIVSKLKFVKVDSHFRQGIPT
FAQVRLVDGKGVPIPNKLFIFISVNDANYYSNATTNEQGLAQFSINTTSSVKNLFFVRVSYKESNNCSNWNWL
DEFHTQTSHTAKHFFSPSKSYIHLKPIIGTLTCGQTQEIQAHYILNKQILRDEKELTFYLVKARGKISQSG
IHVLSIEQNGSKGSFALSFPVESDVAPIARMFIFAILPDGEVVDSEKFEIENCLANKVDLSFSPAQSPAS
HAHLQVAAAPQSLCALRAVDQSVLLMKPEELSVSSVYNLLTVKDLTNFPDNDVQDEEEQGHCPRPFFIHNG
AIYVPLSSNEADIYSFLKGMGLKVFTNSKIRKPKKSCSVIPSVSAGAVGQGYGAGLGVVVERPYVPQLGTYNV

IPLNNEQSSGPVETVRSYFPETWIWELVAVSSSGVAEVGVTPDTITTEWKAGAFCLSEDAGLGISSTASLR
 AFQPPFFVELTMPYSVIRGEVFTLKATVLNLYPKCIRVVVQLEVSSAFLAVPTEKNEESHVCRCRGRKTVSWV
 VTPKSLGNVNFVSAAEQSLELCGNEVEVEPEIKRDTVIKTLLEVEPEGIAKEETFNTLPCASGANVSEQL
 SLKLPSNVVKESARASFSVLGGDILGSAMQNIQNLLQMPYGCGEQNMVLFAPNIYVLNLYNETQQLTQEIKA
 KAVGYLITGYQRLNYKHQDGSYSTFGERYGRNQNTWLTAFVLKTFQAQARSYIFIDEAHITQSLTWLSQMQ
 KDNGCFRRSSGSLNNAIKGGVEDEATLSAYVTIALLEIPLPVTNPPIVRNALFCLESANVNAKEGTHGSHVYT
 KALLAYAFSLGKQONREILNSLDKEAVKDNLVHWPQRPKAPVGHLYQTQAPSAEVEMTSYVLLAYLTA
 QPAPTSGLTSTATNIVKWMKQNAQGGFSTQDITVALHALSRYGAATFTRTEKTAQVTVQDSQTFSTNFQ
 VDNNNLLLQQLSLPELPGYVITVTGERCVYLQTSMKYNILPEKEDSPFALKVQTVPTCDGHKAHTSFQI
 SLTISYTGNRPASNMVIVDVKMVSGFIPKPTVKMLERSSSVSRTEVSNNHVLIVVEQVLTHQTLHFSFFVE
 QDIQIKNLKPATVKAYDYYETSDEFTFEEYNAPCSAGKV

A search of sequence databases reveals that the NOV10 amino acid sequence has 1348
 of 1475 amino acid residues (91%) identical to, and 1387 of 1475 amino acid residues (94%)
 similar to, the 1482 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSPROT-ACC:P20742 protein from *Homo*
sapiens (Human) (Pregnancy Zone Protein Precursor (E = 0.0). Public amino acid databases
 include the GenBank databases, SwissProt, PDB and PIR.

NOV10 is predicted to be expressed in late-pregnancy sera because of the expression
 pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:HSPZHEP|acc:X54380) a closely related
 mRNA for pregnancy zone protein homolog in species *Homo sapiens*.

The disclosed NOV10 polypeptide has homology to the amino acid sequences shown
 in the BLASTP data listed in Table 10C.

Table 10C. BLAST results for NOV10					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|13651966|ref|XP_006924.3| (XM_006924)	pregnancy-zone protein [Homo sapiens]	1242	1063/1239 (85%)	1097/1239 (87%)	0.0
gi|6680608|ref|NP_031402.1| (NM_007376)	alpha-2- macroglobulin [Mus musculus]	1495	826/1479 (55%)	1048/1479 (70%)	0.0
gi|1171932|sp|P20740|OVOS_CHICK	OVOSTATIN PRECURSOR (OVOMACROGLOBULIN)	1473	612/1468 (41%)	900/1468 (60%)	0.0
gi|224053|prf||1009174A	macroglobulin alpha2 [Homo sapiens]	1450	1012/1469 (68%)	1164/1469 (78%)	0.0
gi|6678964|ref|NP_032671.1| (NM_008645)	murinoglobulin 1 [Mus musculus]	1476	802/1466 (54%)	1034/1466 (69%)	0.0

The homology between these and other sequences is shown graphically in the
 ClustalW analysis shown in Table 10D. In the ClustalW alignment of the NOV10 protein, as
 well as all other ClustalW analyses herein, the black outlined amino acid residues indicate
 regions of conserved sequence (*i.e.*, regions that may be required to preserve structural or

functional properties), whereas non-highlighted amino acid residues are less conserved and can potentially be altered to a much broader extent without altering protein structure or function.

Table 10D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV10

- 1) Novel NOV10 (SEQ ID NO:36)
- 2) gi|13651966|ref|XP_006924.3| (XM_006924) pregnancy-zone protein [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:110)
- 3) gi|6680608|ref|NP_031402.1| (NM_007376) alpha-2-macroglobulin [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:111)
- 4) gi|1171932|sp|P20740|OVOS_CHICK OVOSTATIN PRECURSOR (OVOMACROGLOBULIN) (SEQ ID NO:112)
- 5) gi|224053|prf||1009174A macroglobulin alpha2 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:113)
- 6) gi|6678964|ref|NP_032671.1| (NM_008645) murinoglobulin 1 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:114)

		10	20	30	40	50	60	
	NOV10	MRKDRLLHLCLV-----LILLILLSASDSNSTEPQYMLVLPSSLHTEAPKRC	47				
20	gi|13651966|ref	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	1				
	gi|6680608|ref	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	MRRNQLPTPAFL-----LPELLPRDATTATAPQYMLVLPSEVYQESLKRPC	48				
	gi|1171932|sp|P	MHCFLGREILSFFCLTVRKMWLFILAILLLHAAAGKEPEPOYMLVPAVLQSDSPSOVC	60					
	gi|224053|prf|	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	SVSGKPPQYMLVLPSSLHTEETKCC	25				
	gi|6678964|ref	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	MWKSRAQLCLFS-----VLLAFLHSAALLNGDSKYMVLVPSQLVTEPEKIC	48				
25		70	80	90	100	110	120	
	NOV10	VLLSHLNETVIVSASLESGRENRSLEFLLVAEKDLFHCYSFTVPRISASSEVAFLSIQIK	107				
	gi|13651966|ref	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	1				
30	gi|6680608|ref	VSLNHVNETVMLSLTLEYAMQQTLLTDQAVDKDSFYCSPFTIS--GSPLPYTFITVEIK	106					
	gi|1171932|sp|P	LQFNLNQTESVRVLEEDYDTINTTIFEKNTTTSNGLQCLNFMIPP-VTSVSLAFISFTAK	119					
	gi|224053|prf|	VLLSYLNETVIVS-ALESVRGNRSLEFLLVAEKDLFHCYSFTVPRISASSEVAFLSIQIK	84					
	gi|6678964|ref	LHLYQLNETVIVTASIVSQSGRKNLFDELVLVDKDLFQCVSEITPRLSSSDEEDFLYVDIK	108					
35		130	140	150	160	170	180	
	NOV10	GPTQDFRKRNTIVVLTQSLVFVQTDKPIYKPGQIVKFRVVSVDENFRPNEIVSLVVS	167				
	gi|13651966|ref	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	1				
40	gi|6680608|ref	GPTQDFRKRNTIVVLTQSLVFVQTDKPIYKPGQIVKFRVVSVDENFRPNEIVSLVVS	164					
	gi|1171932|sp|P	GTTFDLKERRSVMIWMESFVFVQTDKPIYKPGQIVKFRVVSVDENFRPNEIVSLVVS	177					
	gi|224053|prf|	GPTQDFRKRNTIVVLTQSLVFVQTDKPIYKPGQIVKFRVVSVDENFRPNEIVSLVVS	142					
	gi|6678964|ref	GPTEHFSKRAVILVKNKESVVFVQTDKPIYKPGQIVKFRVVSMDKMLRPNELPLAY	166					
45		190	200	210	220	230	240	
	NOV10	LQNPERRNRIAQWOSQKLEAGLHOLSFPLSSEPIQGSYRVVQTESGGRICHPTVEEIVL	227				
	gi|13651966|ref	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	1				
	gi|6680608|ref	LETPKRNRIEQWONIHLAGGLHOLSFPLSVEPALCIYKVVQKDSGKKIEHSFEVKEIVL	224					
	gi|1171932|sp|P	VQDPQNNRIEQWONITSEINIVQIEFPLNEEPILGNYSIVTKKSGERTSSSFLVIEIVL	237					
50	gi|224053|prf|	IQEPKGNRIAQWOSFQLEGGKQFSFPLSSEPFQGSYKVVQKDSGGRTEHPFTVEEIVL	202					
	gi|6678964|ref	LETPKRNRIEQWONIHLAGGLHOLSFPLSVEPALCIYKVVQKDSGKKIEHSFEVKEIVL	226					
55		250	260	270	280	290	300	
	NOV10	PKFEVVKVQPKIISIMDEKVNITVCCGYRYTYGEPVPGVLVILSVCRYSLSR-----	279				
	gi|13651966|ref	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|	39				
	gi|6680608|ref	PKFEVVKVQPKIISIMDEKVNITVCCGYRYTYGEPVPGVLVILSVCRYSLSR-----	282					
	gi|1171932|sp|P	PKFEVVKVQPKIISIMDEKVNITVCCGYRYTYGEPVPGVLVILSVCRYSLSR-----	291					
	gi|224053|prf|	PKFEVVKVQPKIISIMDEKVNITVCCGYRYTYGEPVPGVLVILSVCRYSLSR-----	259					
60	gi|6678964|ref	PKFEVVKVQPKIISIMDEKVNITVCCGYRYTYGEPVPGVLVILSVCRYSLSR-----	275					
		310	320	330	340	350	360	

790 800 810 820 830 840

NOV10
gi|13651966|ref
gi|6680608|ref
gi|1171932|sp|P
gi|224053|prf|
gi|6678964|ref

5
10

850 860 870 880 890 900

NOV10
gi|13651966|ref
gi|6680608|ref
gi|1171932|sp|P
gi|224053|prf|
gi|6678964|ref

15

910 920 930 940 950 960

NOV10
gi|13651966|ref
gi|6680608|ref
gi|1171932|sp|P
gi|224053|prf|
gi|6678964|ref

20
25

970 980 990 1000 1010 1020

NOV10
gi|13651966|ref
gi|6680608|ref
gi|1171932|sp|P
gi|224053|prf|
gi|6678964|ref

30
35

1030 1040 1050 1060 1070 1080

NOV10
gi|13651966|ref
gi|6680608|ref
gi|1171932|sp|P
gi|224053|prf|
gi|6678964|ref

40
45

1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140

NOV10
gi|13651966|ref
gi|6680608|ref
gi|1171932|sp|P
gi|224053|prf|
gi|6678964|ref

50
55

1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200

NOV10
gi|13651966|ref
gi|6680608|ref
gi|1171932|sp|P
gi|224053|prf|
gi|6678964|ref

60
65

1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260

NOV10
gi|13651966|ref
gi|6680608|ref
gi|1171932|sp|P

70

	gi|224053|prf|	KRKEVILKSLNBEAVKDNSVHWERP-OKPKAPVGHFYEPQAPSAEVEMTSYVLLAYLTAQ	1196
	gi|6678964|ref|	KRDEILKSLDEEAKKENNSTHWRP-OKSRKSEHLYKPKQASSAEVENNAYVLLARLTAQ	1222
5	NOV10	.....1270.....1280.....1290.....1300.....1310.....1320.....	
	gi|13651966|ref	PAP-----TSGLTSATNIVKWMKQONAOGGFSSQTDTVVALHALSRVGAATFTRTEKT	1280
	gi|6680608|ref|	SSRPTRDLSSDLSTASKIVKWKIQONSDGGLLLTQDTVVALQALSRYGSATFTRSCKE	1293
10	gi|1171932|sp|P	PNR-----SQEDLTKASATVQWIIQOONS YGGFASMODTVVALQALAAAYGAATKN-SVTQ	1273
	gi|224053|prf|	PAP-----TSEDLTSAIIVKWIITKQONAOGGFSSQTODKVVVALHALSKVGAATFTRTGKA	1251
	gi|6678964|ref|	PAP-----SPEDLTLSMTIMWITKQONANGGFSSQTDTVVALDALSRVGAATFTRSCRT	1277
15	NOV10	.....1330.....1340.....1350.....1360.....1370.....1380.....	
	gi|13651966|ref	AQVTYQDSQTFSTNFQVNNNLLLLQQLSLPELPGEYVIVTGERCVYLQTSKYNILPE	1340
	gi|6680608|ref|	VLVTSRSSGTFSTKTHVNSCNRLLLQELPDLPCNYVTKGSGSCCVYLQTSKYNILPV	1353
	gi|1171932|sp|P	NVEKINSKNTFEKVFTVNNENRLLLOQTPLQVPCRYSTVNVCTGCVLLQTALEKYNHLP	1333
20	gi|224053|prf|	ACQVTIQQSGTFSSKFOVDNNRLLLOQVSLPELPGEYSMKVITGEGCVYLQTSKYNILPE	1311
	gi|6678964|ref|	TLVTHQSGTSGSKFOVDNNSRLLLOQVALDPLPGDYTLSSVSGEGCVYAQTMLRYNMHLE	1337
25	NOV10	.....1390.....1400.....1410.....1420.....1430.....1440.....	
	gi|13651966|ref	KE-DSPFFALKVQTVPTCDGKHKAHTSFQISLTLSTGCRPASNMVIVDKMVSQFIPLKP	1399
	gi|6680608|ref|	ADGKAPFALQVNTLPLNEDKAEDHRTFOIRNVSYTGERPSSNMVIVDKMVSQFIPLKP	1413
	gi|1171932|sp|P	EG-AFGFSLSVQTSNAGPRDQPGK-FDIVLISSTGKRSSNMVIVDKMVSQFIPLKP	1391
30	gi|224053|prf|	KE-EFFPALKVQTVPTCDPEPKAHTSFQISLSVSYTGRSASNMVIVDKMVSQFIPLKP	1370
	gi|6678964|ref|	KQ-LSAFALVQTVPLTCNNPKCHNSFOISLELSYTGRPASNMVIVDKMVSQFIPLKP	1396
35	NOV10	.....1450.....1460.....1470.....1480.....1490.....1500.....	
	gi|13651966|ref	TVKMLERSSSVSRTVESSNNHVLIYVEQVLTHTLHFSFFVEQDIPVRLKPAIVKVYDYY	1459
	gi|6680608|ref|	SVKRLQDQPNRTORTEVNNHVLIYIEKQIN-QTLGFSFAVEQDIPVRLKPAIVKVYDYY	1472
	gi|1171932|sp|P	SLDQIIDDHTVMQVEYKKNHVLIYIGNLQKRRKEVIFSVQDFVVTTPKPAEVOIYDYY	1451
	gi|224053|prf|	TVKMLERSNHSRTVESSNNHVLIYDQVSN-QTLGLFFETLQDIPVRLKPAIVKVYDYY	1429
	gi|6678964|ref|	TVKMLERLEHVSRTVESSNNHVLIYDQVSN-QTLAFSFIETQDIPVRLKPAIVKVYDYY	1455
40	NOV10	.....1510.....1520.....	
	gi|13651966|ref	ETSDERTFEYNAPCSAGKV----	1479
	gi|6680608|ref|	ET-DESVMAEYIAPCSTDTEHGNV	1242
45	gi|1171932|sp|P	ET-DEETVEEYSAPFSDGSEQNA	1495
	gi|224053|prf|	ET-DEEYMAEYMSLCRGVVEEMG-	1473
	gi|6678964|ref|	ET-DEEYMAEYNAPCSADLGN--	1450
		ET-DEMAFAEYSSPCSTDKNV--	1476

50 Tables 10E-10F lists the domain description from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV10. This indicates that the NOV10 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain this domain.

Table 10E Domain Analysis of NOV10

gnl|Pfam|pfam00207, A2M, Alpha-2-macroglobulin family. This family includes the C-terminal region of the alpha-2-macroglobulin family. (SEQ ID NO:115)
CD-Length = 751 residues, 99.9% aligned
Score = 785 bits (2028), Expect = 0.0

5	Query:	730	GPVPETVRSYFPETWIWELVAVSSSGVAEVGVTPDITTEWKAGAFCLSEDAGLGISSTA	789
	Sbjct:	2	DEDDITIRSYPFESWLWEVEEVDSPVLTVNITLTPDSITTWEILAVSLSNTKGLCVADPV	61
10	Query:	790	SLRAFQPFVELTMPYSVIRGEVFTLKATVLNLYLP-KCIRVVQLEVSSAFLAVPTEKNE	848
	Sbjct:	62	ELTVFQDFLELRPLPSVVRGEQVELRAVLNLYLPSQDIKVVQLEVPEP-----LCQ	113
15	Query:	849	ESHCVCRNGRKTWSVVTPKSLGNVNFVSVAEQSLELCGNEVVEVPEIKRKDTVIKTL	908
	Sbjct:	114	AGFCSLATQTRSSQSVPKSLSSVSFPVVVPLASGLSLVEVVASVPEFFVKDAVVKTL	173
20	Query:	909	LVEPEGIAKEETFNTLPC-----ASGANVSEQLSLKLPSNVKESARASFSVLGGDILGS	963
	Sbjct:	174	KVEPEGARKEETVSSLLLPPEHLGGGLEVEVPALKLPDDVPDTEAEAVISVQ-GDPVAQ	232
25	Query:	964	AMQN-----IQNLLQMPYGCGEQNMVLFAPNIYVLNLYNETQQLTQ--EIKAKAVGYL	1014
	Sbjct:	233	AIQNTLSGEGLNLLRLPSGCGEQNMIYMAPTVYVLHYLDETQWEKPGTKKKQRAIDLI	292
30	Query:	1015	ITGYQRQLNYKHQDGSYSTFGERYGRNQGNWLTAFVLKTFQAQARSYIFIDEAHITQSLT	1074
	Sbjct:	293	NKGYQRQLNYRKADGSYAAFLHR----ASSTWLTAFVLKVFSQARNYVFIDEEHICGAVK	348
35	Query:	1075	WLS-QMQKDNCGFRSSGSLNNAIKGGVED----EATLSAYVTIALLEIPLVTPNPIVRN	1129
	Sbjct:	349	WLILNQKQDDGVFRESGPVIHNEMKGGVGDDAEVEVTLTAFITIALLEAKLVCISPVVAN	408
40	Query:	1130	ALFCLSAWNAKEGTHGSHVYTKALLAYAFSLLGKQONREILNSLDKEAVK-DNLVHW	1188
	Sbjct:	409	ALSILKASDYLLNYANQQRVYTLALTAYALALAGVLHKLKEILKSLKEELYKALVKGHW	468
45	Query:	1189	ERPQRKPAPVGHLYQTQAPSAEEMTSYVLLAYLTAQPAPTSGLDTSATNIVKWIMKQON	1248
	Sbjct:	469	ERPQKPKDAPGHPYSPQQAQAAVEMTSYALLALLTLPLFPKVE---MAPKVVKWLTEQQY	525
50	Query:	1249	AQGGFSSTQDTPVALHALSRYGAATFTRTEKTAQVTVQ-DSQTFSTNFQVDNNNLLLQ	1307
	Sbjct:	526	YGGGFGSTQDTPMALQALSKYGIATPHEKKNLSVTIQSPSGSFKSHFQILNNNAFLLRP	585
55	Query:	1308	ISLPE-LPGEYVITVTGERCVYLQTSMKYNILPEKEDSPFALKVQTVPTCDGHK-AHTS	1365
	Sbjct:	586	VELPLNEGFTVTAKVTGQGLTLTVTRYKVLDDKNTFCFDLKIETVPDTCVEPKGAKNS	645
60	Query:	1366	FQISLTISYTGNRPASNMVIVDKMVSGFIPLKPTVKML--ERSSSVSRTEVSNNHVLII	1423
	Sbjct:	646	DYLSICTRYAGSRSDSGMAIADISMLTGFIPLKPDLLKLENGVDRYVSKYEIDGNHVLII	705
65	Query:	1424	VEQVLTHQTLHFSFFVEQDIQIKNLKPATVKAYDYYETSDEFTFEEY	1470
	Sbjct:	706	LDKVSHSETECVGFKIHQDFEVGLLQPASVKVYDYYEP-DEQCTAFY	751

Table 10F Domain Analysis of NOV10

gnl|Pfam|pfam01835, A2M_N, Alpha-2-macroglobulin family N-terminal region. This family includes the N-terminal region of the alpha-2-macroglobulin family. (SEQ ID NO:116)
 CD-Length = 620 residues, 98.4% aligned
 Score = 617 bits (1592), Expect = 1e-177

5	Query:	19	SASDSNSTEPQYMLVPSLLHTEAPKKGCVLLSHLNETVTVSASLESGREN---SLFTD	75
	Sbjct:	11	LFFDSSLQKPRYMVIVPSILRTETPEKVCVQLHDLNETVTVTVSLHSFPGKRNLSLFTV	70
10	Query:	76	LVAEKDLFHCVSFTVPRI----SASSEVAFLSIQIKGPTQDFRKRNTVLVLNTQSLVVFQ	131
	Sbjct:	71	LLSSKDLFHCVSFTVPQPLFKSSKGEESFVVVQVKGPTHTFKEKVTVLVSSRRGLVFIQ	130
15	Query:	132	TDKPMYKPGQTGKVRFRVSVDENFRPRNELVSLVSLQNPRNRRIAQWQSLKLEAGINQL	191
	Sbjct:	131	TDKPIYTPGQT--VRYRVFSVDENLRPLNELI-LVYIEDPEGNRVDQWEVKNLEGGIFQL	187
20	Query:	192	SFPLSSEPIQGSYRVVVQTESGGR--IQHPFTVEEFVLPKFEVKVQVPKIIISIMDEKVNI	249
	Sbjct:	188	SFPIPEPIQGTWKIVARYESGPESNYTHYFEVKEYVLPSFEVSITPPKPFIIYDNFKEF	247
25	Query:	250	TVCGCYRYTYGEPVPGVLTVLSVCRRYSLCRSD----CHNTHSQLNSNG--CITQQVHTKM	303
	Sbjct:	248	EVTICARYTYGKVPVPGVAYVRFGVKDEDEGKELLAGLEERAKLLDNGEICLSQEVLLKE	307
30	Query:	304	LQITNTGFEMK--LRVEARIREEGTGVEVTANRISEITNIVSKLKFVKVDSHFRQGIPIFF	361
	Sbjct:	308	LQLKNEDELGKSLYVAVAVIESEGDMEEAELGGIKIVRSPYKLFVKTPSHFKPGIPIFF	367
35	Query:	362	AQVRLVDGKGVPIPNKLFVISVNDANYYSNATTNEQGLAQFSINTTSISVNKLFVRVSYK	421
	Sbjct:	368	LKVLVVDPDGSPAPNPVKVSAQDASYYSNGTTDEDGLAQFSINTSGISSLSITVRTNHK	427
40	Query:	422	ESNNCSDNWWLDEFHTQTSHAKHFFSPSKSYIHLKPIIGTLTCGQTQEIQAHYILNKQI	481
	Sbjct:	428	ELP-----EEVQAHAQAATAYSTVSLSKSYIHLI-IERTLPCGPGVGEQANFILRGKS	480
45	Query:	482	LRDEKELTFYYLVKARGKISQSGIHVLSIEQNSKGSFALSFPVESDVAPIARMFIFAIL	541
	Sbjct:	481	LGELKILHFFYYLIMSKGKIVKTGREPREPGQGL----FSLIPVTPDLAPSFRILVAYYIL	536
50	Query:	542	PDGEVVDGSEKFEIENCLANKVDLSFSPAQS--PPASHAHLQVAAAPQSLCALRAVDQSV	599
	Sbjct:	537	PQGEVVADSVWIDVEDCCANKLDLSFSPSKDYRLPAQVQVQLRVEADPQSLVALRAVDQAV	596
55	Query:	600	LLMKPEAELSVSSVYNLLTVKDLT	623
	Sbjct:	597	YLLKPKAKLSMSKVYDLLEKSDLG	620

Pregnancy zone protein (PZP), one of the major pregnancy-associated plasma proteins (see 260100 for another example), was described by Smithies (1959) who used zone-electrophoresis in starch gels. PZP is a prominent constituent of late-pregnancy sera. In healthy, nonpregnant females and in males, PZP is present in trace amounts only: females, 10-30 mg/l; males, less than 10 mg/l. During pregnancy, PZP levels may reach 1000-1400 mg/l just before term. Sottrup-Jensen et al. (1984) showed that PZP closely resembles alpha-2-macroglobulin (103950) in structure. Both have a quaternary structure of 2 covalently bound

180-kD subunits which are further noncovalently assembled into a tetramer of 720 kD. Amino acid sequence of the 2 proteins are extensively homologous. Marynen et al. (1989) used in situ hybridization and somatic cell hybrid DNA analysis to demonstrate that PZP, alpha-2-macroglobulin, and an alpha-2-macroglobulin pseudogene mapped to human chromosome 12p13-p12.2. Although the function of PZP in pregnancy is largely unknown, its close structural relationship to alpha 2M suggests analogous proteinase binding properties and a potential for being taken up in cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis. I

The disclosed NOV10 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Pregnancy Zone Protein Precursor -like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 10A or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 10A while still encoding a protein that maintains its Pregnancy Zone Protein Precursor -like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 7 percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV10 protein of the invention includes the Pregnancy Zone Protein Precursor -like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 10B. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 10B while still encoding a protein that maintains its Pregnancy Zone Protein Precursor -like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 46 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The invention further encompasses antibodies and antibody fragments, such as F_{ab} or (F_{ab})₂, that bind immunospecifically to any of the proteins of the invention.

The above defined information for this invention suggests that this Pregnancy Zone Protein Precursor -like protein (NOV10) may function as a member of a "Pregnancy Zone Protein Precursor family". Therefore, the NOV10 nucleic acids and proteins identified here

may be useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

The NOV10 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in pregnancy, hypertensive toxemia, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia (gestational proteinuric hypertension), glomerular endotheliosis, cholestasis, and pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy, and/or other pathologies and disorders.

NOV10 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOV10 substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOV10 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOV11

A disclosed NOV11 nucleic acid of 2895 nucleotides (also referred to as SC139725617_A) encoding a novel Transmembrane Receptor UNC5H2-like protein is shown in Table 11A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 31-33 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 2866-2868. A putative untranslated region upstream from the initiation codon is underlined in Table 11A. The start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 11A. NOV11 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:37).

CTCCAGGTCGCGCTGTCCCTGGAATGTTCTATGCAGGCCAGGGGTTATGGTAGAAATAGCGTCTTGTTGGCC
 GGGCTCCTCTGTGACCCCTTACCCAGCCTTAGCAGGCACTGATTCTGGCAGCGAGGTGCTCCCTGACTCC
 TTCCCTGTAGCGCGCAGCAGAGCCGTGCCCCACTTCTGCAGGAGCCACAGGACGCTACATTGTGAAGAAC
 AAGCCTGTGGAGCTCCGCTGCGCGCCCTTCCCCGCCACACAGATCTACTTCAAGTGCAACGGCGAGTGGGTC
 AGCCAGAACGACCAAGTCACACAGGAAGGCCTGGATGAGGCCACCGGTCTGCGGGTGCAGGTGCGAGATC
 GAGGTGTGCGCGCAGCAGGTGGAGGAGCTTTGGGCTGGAGGATTACTGGTGCCAGTGCGTGGCCTGGAGC
 TCCGCGGGCACCACCAAGAGTCGCCGAGCCTACGTCCGCATCGCCTGTCTGCGCAAGAATTTCGATCAGGAG
 CCTCTGGGCAAGGAGGTGCCCCGACCATGAGGTTCTCTGCAGTGCCGCCCGCGGAGGGGGTGCCTGTG
 GCCGAGGTGGAATGGCTCAAGAATGAGGATGTCATCGACCCACCCAGGACACCAACTTCTGTCTCACCATC
 GACCACAACCTCATCATCCGCCAGGCCCGCCTGTCCGACACTGCCAACTATACCTGCGTGGCCAAGAATC
 GTGGCCAAACGCGGAGCACCACCTGCCACCGTCATCGTCTACGTGAATGGCGGCTGGTCCAGTGGCAGAG
 TGGTCAACCTGTCTCAACCGCTGTGGCCGAGGCTGGCAGAAGCGCACCCGACCTGCACCAACCCCGCTCCA
 CTCAACGGAGGGGCTTCTGCGAGGGCCAGGCATTCCAGAAGACCGCCTGCACCAACCATCTGCCAGTCGAT
 GGGGCGTGGACGAGTGGAGCAAGTGGTCAACCTGCAGCACTGAGTGTGCCCACTGGCGTAGCCGCGAGTGC
 ATGGCGCCCCACCCAGAACGGAGGCCGTGACTGCAGCGGACGCTGCTGACTCTAAGAACTGCACAGAT
 GGGCTGTGTCATGCAAGTGAGTCACAGTGTGGTCTCTGTCCCGCAGTGCTGGAGGCTTCAGGGGATGCG
 GCGCTGTATGCGGGGCTCGTGGTGGCCATCTTCTGTGGTGTGGCAATCTCATGGCGGTGGGGGTGGTGGTG
 TACCGCCGCAACTGCCGTGACTTGCACACAGACATCACTGACTCATCTGCTGCCCTGACTGGTGGTTCCAC
 CCCGTCAACTTTAAGACGCAAGGCCAGTAACCCGAGCTCTACACCCCTCTGTGCCTCTGACCTGACA
 GCCAGCGCGGCATCTACCGCGGACCCGTGTATGCCCTGCAGGACTCCACCGACAAAATCCCCATGACCAAC
 TCTCCTGTGCTGACCCCTTACCCAGCCTTAAGGTCAAGTCTACAGTCCAGCACCACGGGCTCTGGGCCA
 GGCCTGGCAGATGGGGTGAACCTGTGGGGTCTTGCCGCTGGCACATACCCTAGCGATTTCGCCCGGGAC
 ACCCACTTCTGCACCTGCGCAGCGCCAGCCTCGGTTCCAGCAGCTCTTGGGCTGCCCCGAGACCCAGGG
 AGCAGCGTCAGCGCACCTTTGGCTGCTGGTGGGAGGCTCAGCATCCCCGGCACAGGTGTGAGCTTGTCTG
 GTGCCCAATGGAGCCATTTCCAGGGCAAGTCTACGAGATGTATCTACTCATCAACAAGGCAGAAAGTACC
 CTGCGCTTTTCAGAAGGACCCAGACAGTATTGAGCCCTCGGTGACCTGTGGAGCCACAGGCTCTGGCTG
 TGCCGCCCCGTATCTCACCATGCCCCACTGTGCCGAAGTCAGTGCCCGTGAAGTCTTTAGCTCAAG
 ACCAGGCCACCAGGGCCACTGGGAGGAGTGGTGAACCTGGATGAGGAGACCTGAACACACCTGCTAC
 TGCCAGCTGGAGCCAGGGCCTGTACATCTCTGTGACAGCTGGGCACCTACGTGTTCAAGGGCGAGTCC
 TATTCGCGCTCAGCAGTCAAGCGGCTCAGCTGGCCGTCTTCCGCCCCGCTCTGCACCTCCCTGGAGTAC
 AGCCTCCGGGTCTACTGCTGGAGGACACGCTGTAGCACTGAAGGAGGTGCTGGAGCTGGAGCGGACTCTG
 GGCGGATACTTGGTGGAGGAGCCGAAACCGCTAATGTTCAAGGACAGTTACCACAACCTGCGCCTCTCCCTC
 CATGACCTCCCCATGCCATTGGAGGAGCAAGCTGTGGCCAAATACCAGGAGATCCCCCTCTATCACATT
 TGGAGTGGCAGCCAGAAGGCCCTCCACTGCACTTTACCCCTGGAGAGGCACAGCTTGGCCTCCACAGAGCTC
 ACCTGCAAGATCTGCTGCGGCAAGTGAAGGGGAGGGCCAGATATTCCAGCTGCATACCACTCTGGCAGAG
 ACACCTGCTGGCTCCCTGGACACTCTCTGCTCTGCCCTGGCAGCACTGTACCAACCCAGCTGGGACCTTAT
 GCCTTCAAGATCCCACTGTCCATCCGCCAGAAGATATGCAACAGCCTAGATGCCCCCAACTCACGGGGCAAT
 GACTGGCGGATGTAGCAGAGAAGCTCTCTATGGACCGGTACCTGAATTACTTTGCCACCAAAGCGAGCCCC
 ACGGGTGTGATCTGACCTCTGGAAGCTCTGCAGCAGGACGATGGGGACCTCAACAGCCTGGCGAGTGCC
 TTGGAGGAGATGGGCAAGAGTGAGATGCTGGTGGCTGTGGCCACCGACGGGACTGCTGAGCCCTCTGGGAC
 AGCGGGCTGGCAGGG

In a search of public sequence databases, the NOV11 nucleic acid sequence, located on chromosome 10 has 2425 of 2811 bases (86%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:RNU87306|acc:U87306 mRNA from *Rattus norvegicus* (*Rattus norvegicus* transmembrane receptor Unc5H2 mRNA, complete cds (E = 0.0). Public nucleotide databases include all GenBank databases and the GeneSeq patent database.

The disclosed NOV11 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:38) encoded by SEQ ID NO:37 has 945 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 11B using the one-letter amino acid code. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV11 has a signal peptide and is likely to be localized in the plasma membrane with a certainty of 0.4600. In other embodiments, NOV11 may also be localized to the endoplasmic reticulum (membrane) with a certainty of 0.1000, the endoplasmic reticulum (lumen) with a certainty of 0.1000, or

extracellularly with a certainty of 0.1000. The most likely cleavage site for NOV10 is between positions 26 and 27: ALA-GT

Table 11B. Encoded NOV11 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:38).

```
MQARGYGRNSVLLAGLLCWTPYPALAGTDSGSEVLDPDSFSPAPAEPLPYFLQEPQDAYIVKNKPVELRCRAF
PATQIYFKCNGEWSQNDHVTQEGLEATGLRVREVQIEVSRQQVEELFGLLEDYWCQCVAWSSAGTTKSRRRA
YVRIACLKRNFDQEPLGKEVPLDHEVLLQCRPPEGVPVAEVEWLKNEVDIDPTQDTNFLTIDHNLIIRQAR
LSDTANYTCVAKNIVAKRRSTTATVIVYVNGGWSSWAEWSPCSNRCGRGWQKTRTRCTNPAPLNGGAFCEGQ
AFQKTACTTICPVDAWTEWSKWSACSTECAHWSRECMAPPQNGGRDCSGTLLDSKNCTDGLCMQSESQC
GPPVPAVLEASGDAALYAGLVVAIFVVAILMAVGVVVYRRNCRDFDTDI TDSSAALTGGFHPVNFKTARPS
NPQLLHPSVPPDLTASAGIYRGPVYALQDSTDKIPMTNSPLLDPLPSLVKVYSSSTTGSGPGLADGADLLG
VLPPGTYPSDFARDTHFLHLRSASLGSQQLLGLPRDPGSSVSGTFGCLGGRLSIPTGVSLVLPNGAIPQ GK
FYEMYLINKAESTLPLSEGTQTVLSPSVTCGPTGLLLCRPVILTMPHCAEVSARDWIFQLKTQAHQGHWE
VVTLDDEETLNTPCYCQLEPRACHILLDQLGTIVFTGESYSRSVAVKRLQLAVFAPALCTSLEYSRLRVYCLED
T PVALKEVLELERTLGGYLVEEPKPLMFKDSYHNLRLSLHDLPHAHWSKLLAKYQEIPFYHIWSSGSQKALHC
TFTLERHSLASTELTCKICVRQVEGEGQIFQLHTTLAETPAGSLDTLCSAPGSTVTTQLGPYAFKIPLSIRQ
KICNSLDAPNSRGNDWRMLAQKLSMDRYLNYFATKASPTGVILDLWEALQQDDGDLNSLASALEEMGKSEML
VAVATDGDC
```

5 A search of sequence databases reveals that the NOV11 amino acid sequence has 855 of 945 amino acid residues (90%) identical to, and 892 of 945 amino acid residues (94%) similar to, the 945 amino acid residue ptrn:SPTREMBL-ACC:O08722 protein from *Rattus norvegicus* (Rat) (transmembrane receptor UNC5H2 (E = 9.7e⁻³⁰⁷). Public amino acid databases include the GenBank databases, SwissProt, PDB and PIR.

10 NOV11 is expressed in at least Epidermis. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention.

In addition, the sequence is predicted to be expressed in brain because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: RNU87306) a closely related {*Rattus norvegicus* transmembrane receptor Unc5H2 mRNA, complete cds homolog.

15 The disclosed NOV11 polypeptide has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 11C.

Table 11C. BLAST results for NOV11

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|6678505|ref|NP_033498.1| (NM_009472)	UNC-5 homolog (C. elegans) 3 [Mus musculus]	931	592/942 (62%)	694/942 (72%)	0.0
gi|3789765|gb|AAC67491.1| (AF055634)	transmembrane receptor UNC5C [Homo sapiens]	931	581/942 (61%)	690/942 (72%)	0.0

gi|16933525|ref|NP_003719.2| (NM_003728)	unc5 (C.elegans homolog) c; homolog of C. elegans transmembrane receptor Unc5 [Homo sapiens]	931	581/942 (61%)	690/942 (72%)	0.0
gi|16159681|ref|XP_042940.3| (XM_042940)	unc5 (C.elegans homolog) c [Homo sapiens]	931	582/942 (61%)	690/942 (72%)	0.0
gi|11559982|ref|NP_071543.1| (NM_022207)	transmembrane receptor Unc5H2 [Rattus norvegicus]	945	815/945 (86%)	848/945 (89%)	0.0

The homology between these and other sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 11D. In the ClustalW alignment of the NOV11 protein, as well as all other ClustalW analyses herein, the black outlined amino acid residues indicate regions of conserved sequence (*i.e.*, regions that may be required to preserve structural or functional properties), whereas non-highlighted amino acid residues are less conserved and can potentially be altered to a much broader extent without altering protein structure or function.

Table 11D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV11

- 1) Novel NOV11 (SEQ ID NO:38)
- 2) gi|6678505|ref|NP_033498.1| (NM_009472) UNC-5 homolog (C. elegans) 3 [Mus musculus] (SEQ ID NO:117)
- 3) gi|3789765|gb|AAC67491.1| (AF055634) transmembrane receptor UNC5C [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:118)
- 4) gi|16933525|ref|NP_003719.2| (NM_003728) unc5 (C.elegans homolog) c; homolog of C. elegans transmembrane receptor Unc5 [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:119)
- 5) gi|16159681|ref|XP_042940.3| (XM_042940) unc5 (C.elegans homolog) c [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:120)
- 6) gi|11559982|ref|NP_071543.1| (NM_022207) transmembrane receptor Unc5H2 [Rattus norvegicus] (SEQ ID NO:121)

		10	20	30	40	50	60	
25	NOV11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	gi|6678505|ref|	MQA	---	RGYGRNSVLL	LAGLL	CWTPYPAL	AGTDS	46
	gi|3789765|gb|A	MRKGLRATA	AARCGLGLGYLL	QMLVLPAL	ALLSASGTG	SAAQDD	FFHELPE	60
	gi|16933525|ref	MRKGLRATA	AARCGLGLGYLL	QMLVLPAL	ALLSASGTG	SAAQDD	FFHELPE	60
	gi|16159681|ref	MRKGLRATA	AARCGLGLGYLL	QMLVLPAL	ALLSASGTG	SAAQDD	FFHELPE	60
30	gi|11559982|ref	MRA	---	RSGARGALL	LALLLCWD	PTPSLAG	TDSCGQ	46
		70	80	90	100	110	120	
35	NOV11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	gi|6678505|ref|	LPFL	QEPD	EAYIVK	NKPV	ELRC	AF	106
	gi|3789765|gb|A	LPFL	IEPEE	EAYIVK	NKPV	NLYCK	ASPATQ	120
	gi|16933525|ref	LPFL	IEPEE	EAYIVK	NKPV	NLYCK	ASPATQ	120
	gi|16159681|ref	LPFL	IEPEE	EAYIVK	NKPV	NLYCK	ASPATQ	120
40	gi|11559982|ref	LPFL	IEPEE	EAYIVK	NKPV	ELRC	AF	106
		130	140	150	160	170	180	
	NOV11	...	...	...	...	...	...
		EV	QIE	SR	QV	EEL	FGL	166

gi|6678505|ref|EVSIEISRQQVEELFGPEDYWCQCVAWSSAGTTKSRKAYVRIAYLRKTFEQEPLGKEVSL 180
gi|3789765|gb|A EVSIEISRQQVEELFGPEDYWCQCVAWSSAGTTKSRKAYVRIAYLRKTFEQEPLGKEVSL 180
gi|16933525|ref|EVSIEISRQQVEELFGPEDYWCQCVAWSSAGTTKSRKAYVRIAYLRKTFEQEPLGKEVSL 180
gi|16159681|ref|EVSIEISRQQVEELFGPEDYWCQCVAWSSAGTTKSRKAYVRIAYLRKTFEQEPLGKEVSL 180
5 gi|11559982|ref|EVCIEMSRQQVEELFGLEDYWCQCVAWSSSGTTKSRAYRIAYLRKTFEQEPLAKEVSL 166

190 200 210 220 230 240
NOV11 DHEVLLQCRPPEGIPVAEVEWLKNEIDPTECDINFLTIDHNLIIRQARLSDTANYTCV 226
10 gi|6678505|ref|EQEVLLQCRPPEGIPVAEVEWLKNEIDPAEDRNFIITIDHNLIIRQARLSDTANYTCV 240
gi|3789765|gb|A EQEVLLQCRPPEGIPVAEVEWLKNEIDPVEDRNFIITIDHNLIIRQARLSDTANYTCV 240
gi|16933525|ref|EQEVLLQCRPPEGIPVAEVEWLKNEIDPVEDRNFIITIDHNLIIRQARLSDTANYTCV 240
gi|16159681|ref|EQEVLLQCRPPEGIPVAEVEWLKNEIDPVEDRNFIITIDHNLIIRQARLSDTANYTCV 240
15 gi|11559982|ref|DHEVLLQCRPPEGIPVAEVEWLKNEIDPAEDINFLTIDHNLIIRQARLSDTANYTCV 226

250 260 270 280 290 300
NOV11 AKNIVAKRKSTTATVIVYVNGGWSSWAEWSPCSNRCGRGQKRTRTCTNPAPLNGGAFCE 286
20 gi|6678505|ref|AKNIVAKRKSTTATVIVYVNGGWSTWTEWSVCNSRCGRGYQKRTRTCTNPAPLNGGAFCE 300
gi|3789765|gb|A AKNIVAKRKSTTATVIVYVNGGWSTWTEWSVCNSRCGRGYQKRTRTCTNPAPLNGGAFCE 300
gi|16933525|ref|AKNIVAKRKSTTATVIVYVNGGWSTWTEWSVCNSRCGRGYQKRTRTCTNPAPLNGGAFCE 300
gi|16159681|ref|AKNIVAKRKSTTATVIVYVNGGWSTWTEWSVCNSRCGRGYQKRTRTCTNPAPLNGGAFCE 300
25 gi|11559982|ref|AKNIVAKRKSTTATVIVYVNGGWSSWAEWSPCSNRCGRGQKRTRTCTNPAPLNGGAFCE 286

310 320 330 340 350 360
NOV11 GQSFQKIACITTLCPVDGAWTEWSKWSASTECAHWRSRECMAPPPNGGRDCSGTLLDSK 346
30 gi|6678505|ref|GQSVQKIACITTLCPVDGRWTEWSKWSCTGTECHWRRRECTAPAPKNGGKDCDGLVLQSK 360
gi|3789765|gb|A GQSVQKIACITTLCPVDGRWTEWSKWSCTGTECHWRRRECTAPAPKNGGKDCDGLVLQSK 360
gi|16933525|ref|GQSVQKIACITTLCPVDGRWTEWSKWSCTGTECHWRRRECTAPAPKNGGKDCDGLVLQSK 360
gi|16159681|ref|GQSVQKIACITTLCPVDGRWTEWSKWSCTGTECHWRRRECTAPAPKNGGKDCDGLVLQSK 360
35 gi|11559982|ref|GQSFQKIACITTLCPVDGAWTEWSKWSASTECAHWRSRECMAPPPNGGRDCSGTLLDSK 346

370 380 390 400 410 420
NOV11 NCTDGLCMQSESQCQPPVPAVLEASGDAALYAGVVAIFVVAIVVAILMAVGVIYVRNCRDF 406
40 gi|6678505|ref|NCTDGLCMQAP-----DSDDVALYVGIVIAIVVCLAIIVVVALFVYRKNHRDF 409
gi|3789765|gb|A NCTDGLCMQAP-----DSDDVALYVGIVIAIVVCLAIIVVVALFVYRKNHRDF 409
gi|16933525|ref|NCTDGLCMQAP-----DSDDVALYVGIVIAIVVCLAIIVVVALFVYRKNHRDF 409
gi|16159681|ref|NCTDGLCMQAP-----DSDDVALYVGIVIAIVVCLAIIVVVALFVYRKNHRDF 409
45 gi|11559982|ref|NCTDGLCMQAP-----DSDDVALYVGIVIAIVVCLAIIVVVALFVYRKNHRDF 409

430 440 450 460 470 480
NOV11 DDIIDSSAALTGGFHPVNFETARPSNPQLLHPSAPPDLTASAGIYRGPVYALQDSIDKI 466
50 gi|6678505|ref|ESDIIDS-SALNGGFQPVNIKAARQD-----LLAVPPDLTSAAMYRGPVYALHDVSDKI 463
gi|3789765|gb|A ESDIIDS-SALNGGFQPVNIKAARQD-----LLAVPPDLTSAAMYRGPVYALHDVSDKI 463
gi|16933525|ref|ESDIIDS-SALNGGFQPVNIKAARQD-----LLAVPPDLTSAAMYRGPVYALHDVSDKI 463
gi|16159681|ref|ESDIIDS-SALNGGFQPVNIKAARQD-----LLAVPPDLTSAAMYRGPVYALHDVSDKI 463
55 gi|11559982|ref|DDIIDSSAALTGGFHPVNFETARPSNPQLLHPSAPPDLTASAGIYRGPVYALQDSIDKI 466

490 500 510 520 530 540
NOV11 PMTNSPILDPLPSLKIKVYSSSTTGGSGPLADGADLLGVLPFGTYPSDFARETHFLHRS 526
60 gi|6678505|ref|PMTNSPILDPLPNLKIKVYNSS--GAVIPQDDLAEFSSKLSPQMTQS--LLENEALSLKN 519
gi|3789765|gb|A PMTNSPILDPLPNLKIKVYNSS--GAVIPQDDLSEFTSKLSPQMTQS--LLENEALSLKN 519
gi|16933525|ref|PMTNSPILDPLPNLKIKVYNSS--GAVIPQDDLSEFTSKLSPQMTQS--LLENEALSLKN 519
gi|16159681|ref|PMTNSPILDPLPNLKIKVYNSS--GAVIPQDDLSEFTSKLSPQMTQS--LLENEALSLKN 519
65 gi|11559982|ref|PMTNSPILDPLPSLKIKVYSSSTTGGSGAGLADGADLLGVLPFGTYPGDFSRTHFLHRS 526

550 560 570 580 590 600
NOV11 ASLGSQQLLGLPRDPSSSVSCIFGCLGGRLSTPCITGVSLLPNGAIPQGRVYEMVTVHR 586
70 gi|6678505|ref|QSLARQ-----TDPSCATFCFNSLGGHLIPNSGVSLIPAGAIPOGRVYEMVTVHR 573
gi|3789765|gb|A QSLARQ-----TDPSCATFCFNSLGGHLIPNSGVSLIPAGAIPOGRVYEMVTVHR 573
gi|16933525|ref|QSLARQ-----TDPSCATFCFNSLGGHLIPNSGVSLIPAGAIPOGRVYEMVTVHR 573
gi|16159681|ref|QSLARQ-----TDPSCATFCFNSLGGHLIPNSGVSLIPAGAIPOGRVYEMVTVHR 573
75 gi|11559982|ref|ASLGSQHLLGLPRDPSSSVSCIFGCLGGRLSTPCITGVSLLPNGAIPQGRVYEMVTVHR 586

610 620 630 640 650 660

5	NOV11	AEETLPLSGTQTYLSPSVICGPTGLLLCRPVLLTMPHCAEVSARDWIFOLKIQAHQCHW	646
	gi|6678505|ref|	KENMRPPMDSQTLTTPVWSCGPPGALLTRPVLLTHHCADPSTEDWKILKNQAAGQGW	633
	gi|3789765|gb|A	KENMRPPMDSQTLTTPVWSCGPPGALLTRPVLLTMHHCADPNTEDWKILLKNQAAGQGW	633
	gi|16933525|ref	KENMRPPMDSQTLTTPVWSCGPPGALLTRPVLLTMHHCADPNTEDWKILLKNQAAGQGW	633
	gi|16159681|ref	KENMRPPMDSQTLTTPVWSCGPPGALLTRPVLLTMHHCADPNTEDWKILLKNQAAGQGW	633
	gi|11559982|ref	TESTLPLSGTQTYLSPSVICGPTGLLLCRPVLLTMPHCAEVIAGDWIFOLKIQAHQCHW	646
670 680 690 700 710 720			
10	NOV11	EEVVTIDEETLNTPCYCOLEPRACHILLEQLCTYVFTGESYSRPAVKRLQLAIFAPALCH	706
	gi|6678505|ref|	EDVVVVGEENFTTPCYIQDLAEACHILTENLSTYALVGOSTTKAAAKRLKLAIFGPLCCS	693
	gi|3789765|gb|A	EDVVVVGEENFTTPCYIKDLAEACHILTENLSTYALVGHSTTKAAAKRLKLAIFGPLCCS	693
	gi|16933525|ref	EDVVVVGEENFTTPCYIKDLAEACHILTENLSTYALVGHSTTKAAAKRLKLAIFGPLCCS	693
	gi|16159681|ref	EDVVVVGEENFTTPCYIQDLAEACHILTENLSTYALVGHSTTKAAAKRLKLAIFGPLCCS	693
	gi|11559982|ref	EEVVTIDEETLNTPCYCOLEPRACHILLEQLCTYVFTGESYSRPAVKRLQLAIFAPALCH	706
730 740 750 760 770 780			
20	NOV11	SLEYSIRVYCLEDDTPVALKEVLELERITLGGYLVEEPKPLMFKDSYHNLRSLHDIIPHAHW	766
	gi|6678505|ref|	SLEYSIRVYCLDDTDQDALKEVLELERITLGGYLVEEPKPLMFKDSYHNLRSLHDIIPHAHW	753
	gi|3789765|gb|A	SLEYSIRVYCLDDTDQDALKEVLELERITLGGYLVEEPKPLMFKDSYHNLRSLHDIIPHAHW	753
	gi|16933525|ref	SLEYSIRVYCLDDTDQDALKEVLELERITLGGYLVEEPKPLMFKDSYHNLRSLHDIIPHAHW	753
	gi|16159681|ref	SLEYSIRVYCLDDTDQDALKEVLELERITLGGYLVEEPKPLMFKDSYHNLRSLHDIIPHAHW	753
	gi|11559982|ref	SLEYSIRVYCLEDDTPVALKEVLELERITLGGYLVEEPKPLMFKDSYHNLRSLHDIIPHAHW	766
790 800 810 820 830 840			
30	NOV11	RSKLLAKYQEIIPFYHVMWSGSQRLHCTFTLERHSLASTELTCKKCVRQVEGEGQIFQLHT	826
	gi|6678505|ref|	KSKLLAKYQEIIPFYHVMWSGSQRLHCTFTLERLSLNTVELVCKLCVRQVEGEGQIFQLNC	813
	gi|3789765|gb|A	KSKLLAKYQEIIPFYHVMWSGSQRLHCTFTLERLSLNTVELVCKLCVRQVEGEGQIFQLNC	813
	gi|16933525|ref	KSKLLAKYQEIIPFYHVMWSGSQRLHCTFTLERLSLNTVELVCKLCVRQVEGEGQIFQLNC	813
	gi|16159681|ref	KSKLLAKYQEIIPFYHVMWSGSQRLHCTFTLERLSLNTVELVCKLCVRQVEGEGQIFQLNC	813
	gi|11559982|ref	RSKLLAKYQEIIPFYHVMWSGSQRLHCTFTLERHSLASTELTCKKCVRQVEGEGQIFQLHT	826
850 860 870 880 890 900			
40	NOV11	TVSEPTC-IDLPLLDPAANTITTTVTGPSAFSIPLPPIRQKLCSSLDAPQTRGHDWRMLAHK	886
	gi|6678505|ref|	TVSEPTC-IDLPLLDPAANTITTTVTGPSAFSIPLPPIRQKLCSSLDAPQTRGHDWRMLAHK	872
	gi|3789765|gb|A	TVSEPTC-IDLPLLDPAANTITTTVTGPSAFSIPLPPIRQKLCSSLDAPQTRGHDWRMLAHK	872
	gi|16933525|ref	TVSEPTC-IDLPLLDPAANTITTTVTGPSAFSIPLPPIRQKLCSSLDAPQTRGHDWRMLAHK	872
	gi|16159681|ref	TVSEPTC-IDLPLLDPAANTITTTVTGPSAFSIPLPPIRQKLCSSLDAPQTRGHDWRMLAHK	872
	gi|11559982|ref	TVSEPTC-IDLPLLDPAANTITTTVTGPSAFSIPLPPIRQKLCSSLDAPQTRGHDWRMLAHK	886
910 920 930 940 950			
50	NOV11	LSVDRYLNYPATKSSPTGVILDLWEAQNFDPGNLSMLAAVLEEMGRHETVVSIAAEGQY	945
	gi|6678505|ref|	LNLDRYLNYPATKSSPTGVILDLWEAQNFDPGNLSMLAAVLEEMGRHETVVSIAAEGQY	931
	gi|3789765|gb|A	LNLDRYLNYPATKSSPTGVILDLWEAQNFDPGNLSMLAAVLEEMGRHETVVSIAAEGQY	931
	gi|16933525|ref	LNLDRYLNYPATKSSPTGVILDLWEAQNFDPGNLSMLAAVLEEMGRHETVVSIAAEGQY	931
	gi|16159681|ref	LNLDRYLNYPATKSSPTGVILDLWEAQNFDPGNLSMLAAVLEEMGRHETVVSIAAEGQY	931
	gi|11559982|ref	LSVDRYLNYPATKSSPTGVILDLWEAQNFDPGNLSMLAAVLEEMGRHETVVSIAAEGQY	945

Tables 1E-M list the domain descriptions from DOMAIN analysis results against NOV11. This indicates that the NOV11 sequence has properties similar to those of other proteins known to contain this domain.

Table 11E Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Smart|smart00218, ZU5, Domain present in ZO-1 and Unc5-like netrin receptors; Domain of unknown function. (SEQ ID NO:122)
CD-Length = 104 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 149 bits (376), Expect = 7e-37

Query: 541 PGSSVSGTFTGCLGGRLSIPGTGVSLVLPNGAIPQGKFYEMYLLINKAESTLPLSEGTQTV 600
| ||||| |||| | ||| ++| ||||| | ||+++ || | +|+
Sbjct: 1 PSFLVSGTDFDARGGRLRGPRGTGVRLIIPPGAIPQGTRYTCYLVVHDKLSTPPPLEEGETL 60
Query: 601 LSPSVTCGPTGLLLCRPVILTMPHCAEVSARDWIFQLKTQAHQG 644
||| | ||| | | ||||| +||| + ||| | + |
Sbjct: 61 LSPVVECGPHGALFLRPVILEVPHCASLRPRDWEIVLLRSENGG 104

Table 11F Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Pfam|pfam00791, ZU5, ZU5 domain. Domain present in ZO-1 and Unc5-like netrin receptors Domain of unknown function. (SEQ ID NO:123)
CD-Length = 104 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 147 bits (371), Expect = 3e-36

Query: 541 PGSSVSGTFTGCLGGRLSIPGTGVSLVLPNGAIPQGKFYEMYLLINKAESTLPLSEGTQTV 600
| ||||| |||| | ||| ++| ||||| | ||+++ || | +|+
Sbjct: 1 SGFLVSGTDFDARGGRLRGPRGTGVRLIIPPGAIPQGTRYTCYLVVHDKLSTPPPLEEGETL 60
Query: 601 LSPSVTCGPTGLLLCRPVILTMPHCAEVSARDWIFQLKTQAHQG 644
||| | ||| | | ||||| +||| + ||| | + |
Sbjct: 61 LSPVVECGPHGALFLRPVILEVPHCASLRPRDWELVLLRSENGG 104

Table 11G Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Smart|smart00005, DEATH, DEATH domain, found in proteins involved in cell death (apoptosis).; Alpha-helical domain present in a variety of proteins with apoptotic functions. Some (but not all) of these domains form homotypic and heterotypic dimers. (SEQ ID NO:124)
CD-Length = 96 residues, 99.0% aligned
Score = 64.7 bits (156), Expect = 2e-11

Query: 852 GPYAFKIPLSIRQKICNSLDAPNSRGNDWRMLAQKLSDRYLNYFATKAS-----PTGV 905
| | + |++ | | + |++| ||+| + + ++ |++ +
Sbjct: 1 PPGAASLTREKLAKLLD--HDLGDDWRELARKLGLSEADIDQIETESPRDLAEQSYQ 58
Query: 906 ILDLWEALQDDGDLNSLASALEEMGKSEMLVAVATD 942
+| ||| + + | +| || +||+ + + + ++
Sbjct: 59 LLRLWEQREGKNATLGTLLLEALRKMRDDAVELLRSE 95

Table 11H Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Smart|smart00209, TSP1, Thrombospondin type 1 repeats; Type 1 repeats in thrombospondin-1 bind and activate TGF-beta. (SEQ ID NO:125)
CD-Length = 51 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 62.4 bits (150), Expect = 1e-10

Query: 249 WSSWAEWSPCSNRCGRGWQKRTCTNPAPLNGGAFCEGQAFQKTACTT-ICP 300
| |+||| || | || | | || | | + || ||
Sbjct: 1 WGEWSEWSPCSVTGCGGVQTRTRCCNPPP--NGGGPCTGPDTEETRACNEQPCP 51

5

Table 11I Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Smart|smart00209, TSP1, Thrombospondin type 1 repeats; Type 1 repeats in thrombospondin-1 bind and activate TGF-beta. (SEQ ID NO:125)
CD-Length = 51 residues, 98.0% aligned
Score = 49.3 bits (116), Expect = 1e-06

Query: 305 WTEWSKWSACSTCAH-WRSRECMAPPPQNGGRDCSGTLLDSKNCTDGLC 353
| |||+|| || | ++| || || | |+| +++ | + |
Sbjct: 1 WGEWSEWSPCSVTGCGGVQTRTRCCNPPPNNGGGPCTGPDTEETRACNEQPC 50

10

Table 11J Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Pfam|pfam00531, death, Death domain. (SEQ ID NO:126)
CD-Length = 83 residues, 98.8% aligned
Score = 59.7 bits (143), Expect = 7e-10

Query: 864 QKICNSLDAPNSRGNDWRMLAQKLSM-DRYLNYPATKA----SPTGVILDLWEALQQDDG 918
+++| || | ||| ||+| + + ++ + ||| +||| | +
Sbjct: 1 RELCKLLDDP--LGRDWRRLARKLGLSEEEIDQIEHENPRLASPTYQLLDLWEQRGGKNA 58

15

Query: 919 DLNSLASALEEMGKSEMLVAVATD 942
+ +| || +||+ + + + +
Sbjct: 59 TVGTLLEALRKMGRRDDAVELLES 82

Table 11K Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Pfam|pfam00090, tsp_1, Thrombospondin type 1 domain. (SEQ ID NO:127)
CD-Length = 48 residues, 91.7% aligned
Score = 49.3 bits (116), Expect = 1e-06

20

Query: 250 SSWAEWSPCSNRCGRGWQKRTCTNPAPLNGGAFCEGQAFQKTACT 296
| |+||| || |+| + | || | +|| || | | | + ||
Sbjct: 1 SPWSEWSPCSVTGCGKIRTRQRTCNSPA---GGKPCTGDAQETEACM 44

Table 11L Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Pfam|pfam00090, tsp_1, Thrombospondin type 1 domain. (SEQ ID NO:127)
CD-Length = 48 residues, 100.0% aligned
Score = 36.2 bits (82), Expect = 0.009

Query: 306 TEWSKWSACSTEC---AHWSRECMAPPPQNGGRDCSGTLLDSKNCTDGLC 353
+ |||+||| || | | | + | | + | + | + | + |
Sbjct: 1 SPWSEWSPCSVTGCGKIRTRQRTCNSPA--GGKPCTGDAQETEACMDPC 48

Table 11M Domain Analysis of NOV11

gnl|Smart|smart00408, IGc2, Immunoglobulin C-2 Type (SEQ ID NO:128)
CD-Length = 63 residues, 87.3% aligned
Score = 42.7 bits (99), Expect = 9e-05

Query: 170 VLLQCRPPEGVPVAEVEWLKNEVDVIDPTQDTNFLTIDHNLIIIRQARLSDTANYTCVAKN 229
| | | | | | + | | | + + + + | + | + | | | + |
Sbjct: 6 VLTLC-PASGDPVPNITWLKDGKPLPESR---VVASGSTLTIKNVSLDSGLYTCVARN 60

PMID: 10908620, UI: 20370928 Netrin-1 promotes thalamic axon growth and is required for proper development of the thalamocortical projection. Braisted JE, Catalano SM, Stimac R, Kennedy TE, Tessier-Lavigne M, Shatz CJ, O'Leary DD Molecular Neurobiology Laboratory, The Salk Institute, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA.

The thalamocortical axon (TCA) projection originates in dorsal thalamus, conveys sensory input to the neocortex, and has a critical role in cortical development. We show that the secreted axon guidance molecule netrin-1 acts in vitro as an attractant and growth promoter for dorsal thalamic axons and is required for the proper development of the TCA projection in vivo. As TCAs approach the hypothalamus, they turn laterally into the ventral telencephalon and extend toward the cortex through a population of netrin-1-expressing cells. DCC and neogenin, receptors implicated in mediating the attractant effects of netrin-1, are expressed in dorsal thalamus, whereas unc5h2 and unc5h3, netrin-1 receptors implicated in repulsion, are not. In vitro, dorsal thalamic axons show biased growth toward a source of netrin-1, which can be abolished by netrin-1-blocking antibodies. Netrin-1 also enhances overall axon outgrowth from explants of dorsal thalamus. The biased growth of dorsal thalamic axons toward the internal capsule zone of ventral telencephalic explants is attenuated, but not significantly, by netrin-1-blocking antibodies, suggesting that it releases another attractant activity for TCAs in addition to netrin-1. Analyses of netrin-1 ^{-/-} mice reveal that the TCA projection through the ventral telencephalon is disorganized, their pathway is abnormally restricted, and fewer dorsal thalamic axons reach cortex. These findings demonstrate that

netrin-1 promotes the growth of TCAs through the ventral telencephalon and cooperates with other guidance cues to control their pathfinding from dorsal thalamus to cortex.

PMID: 10366627, UI: 99296863 Netrin-3, a mouse homolog of human NTN2L, is highly expressed in sensory ganglia and shows differential binding to netrin receptors. Wang H, Copeland NG, Gilbert DJ, Jenkins NA, Tessier-Lavigne M Departments of Anatomy, and Biochemistry and Biophysics, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of California, San Francisco, California 94143-0452, USA.

The netrins comprise a small phylogenetically conserved family of guidance cues important for guiding particular axonal growth cones to their targets. Two netrin genes, netrin-1 and netrin-2, have been described in chicken, but in mouse so far a single netrin gene, an ortholog of chick netrin-1, has been reported. We report the identification of a second mouse netrin gene, which we name netrin-3. Netrin-3 does not appear to be the ortholog of chick netrin-2 but is the ortholog of a recently identified human netrin gene termed NTN2L ("netrin-2-like"), as evidenced by a high degree of sequence conservation and by chromosomal localization. Netrin-3 is expressed in sensory ganglia, mesenchymal cells, and muscles during the time of peripheral nerve development but is largely excluded from the CNS at early stages of its development. The murine netrin-3 protein binds to netrin receptors of the DCC (deleted in colorectal cancer) family [DCC and neogenin] and the UNC5 family (UNC5H1, UNC5H2 and UNC5H3). Unlike chick netrin-1, however, murine netrin-3 binds to DCC with lower affinity than to the other four receptors. Consistent with this finding, although murine netrin-3 can mimic the outgrowth-promoting activity of netrin-1 on commissural axons, it has lower specific activity than netrin-1. Thus, like netrin-1, netrin-3 may also function in axon guidance during development but may function predominantly in the development of the peripheral nervous system and may act primarily through netrin receptors other than DCC.

PMID: 10399920, UI: 99325507 A ligand-gated association between cytoplasmic domains of UNC5 and DCC family receptors converts netrin-induced growth cone attraction to repulsion. Hong K, Hinck L, Nishiyama M, Poo MM, Tessier-Lavigne M, Stein E Department of Biology, University of California, San Diego, 92093, USA.

Netrins are bifunctional: they attract some axons and repel others. Netrin receptors of the Deleted in Colorectal Cancer (DCC) family are implicated in attraction and those of the UNC5 family in repulsion, but genetic evidence also suggests involvement of the DCC protein UNC-40 in some cases of repulsion. To test whether these proteins form a receptor complex for repulsion, we studied the attractive responses of *Xenopus* spinal axons to netrin-1, which are mediated by DCC. We show that attraction is converted to repulsion by expression of

UNC5 proteins in these cells, that this repulsion requires DCC function, that the UNC5 cytoplasmic domain is sufficient to effect the conversion, and that repulsion can be initiated by netrin-1 binding to either UNC5 or DCC. The isolated cytoplasmic domains of DCC and UNC5 proteins interact directly, but this interaction is repressed in the context of the full-length proteins. We provide evidence that netrin-1 triggers the formation of a receptor complex of DCC and UNC5 proteins and simultaneously derepresses the interaction between their cytoplasmic domains, thereby converting DCC-mediated attraction to UNC5/DCC-mediated repulsion.

PMID: 10341242, UI: 99274743 Floor plate and netrin-1 are involved in the migration and survival of inferior olivary neurons. Bloch-Gallego E, Ezan F, Tessier-Lavigne M, Sotelo C Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale U106, Hopital de la Salpetriere, 75013 Paris, France.

During their circumferential migration, the nuclei of inferior olivary neurons translocate within their axons until they reach the floor plate where they stop, although their axons have already crossed the midline to project to the contralateral cerebellum. Signals released by the floor plate, including netrin-1, have been implicated in promoting axonal growth and chemoattraction during axonal pathfinding in different midline crossing systems. In the present study, we report experiments that strongly suggest that the floor plate could also be involved in the migration of inferior olivary neurons. First, we show that the pattern of expression of netrin receptors DCC (for deleted in colorectal cancer), neogenin (a DCC-related protein), and members of the Unc5 family in wild-type mice is consistent with a possible role of netrins in directing the migration of precerebellar neurons from the rhombic lips. Second, we have studied mice deficient in netrin-1 production. In these mice, the number of inferior olivary neurons is remarkably decreased. Some of them are located ectopically along the migration stream, whereas the others are located medioventrally and form an atrophic inferior olivary complex: most subnuclei are missing. However, axons of the remaining olivary cell bodies located in the vicinity of the floor plate still succeed in entering their target, the cerebellum, but they establish an ipsilateral projection instead of the normal contralateral projection. In vitro experiments involving ablations of the midline show a fusion of the two olivary masses normally located on either side of the ventral midline, suggesting that the floor plate may function as a specific stop signal for inferior olivary neurons. These results establish a requirement for netrin-1 in the migration of inferior olivary neurons and suggest that it may function as a specific guidance cue for the initial steps of the migration from the rhombic lips and then later in the development of the normal crossed projection of the inferior olivary

neurons. They also establish a requirement for netrin-1, either directly or indirectly, for the survival of inferior olivary neurons.

PMID: 9126742 Vertebrate homologues of *C. elegans* UNC-5 are candidate netrin receptors. Leonardo ED, Hinck L, Masu M, Keino-Masu K, Ackerman SL, Tessier-Lavigne M
5 Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Anatomy, Programs in Cell and Developmental Biology and Neuroscience, University of California, San Francisco 94143-0452, USA.

In the developing nervous system, migrating cells and axons are guided to their targets by cues in the extracellular environment. The netrins are a family of phylogenetically
10 conserved guidance cues that can function as diffusible attractants and repellents for different classes of cells and axons. In vertebrates, insects and nematodes, members of the DCC subfamily of the immunoglobulin superfamily have been implicated as receptors that are involved in migration towards netrin sources. The mechanisms that direct migration away from netrin sources (presumed repulsions) are less well understood. In *Caenorhabditis elegans*,
15 the transmembrane protein UNC-5 (ref. 14) has been implicated in these responses, as loss of *unc-5* function causes migration defects and ectopic expression of *unc-5* in some neurons can redirect their axons away from a netrin source. Whether UNC-5 is a netrin receptor or simply an accessory to such a receptor has not, however, been defined. We now report the identification of two vertebrate homologues of UNC-5 which, with UNC-5 and the product of
20 the mouse rostral cerebellar malformation gene (*rcm*), define a new subfamily of the immunoglobulin superfamily, and whose messenger RNAs show prominent expression in various classes of differentiating neurons. We provide evidence that these two UNC-5 homologues, as well as the *rcm* gene product, are netrin-binding proteins, supporting the hypothesis that UNC-5 and its relatives are netrin receptors.

25 The disclosed NOV11 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Transmembrane Receptor UNC5H2-like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 11A or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 11A while still encoding a protein that maintains its Transmembrane Receptor UNC5H2-like activities and
30 physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way

of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or
5 variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 14 percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV11 protein of the invention includes the Transmembrane Receptor UNC5H2-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 11B. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding
10 residue shown in Table 11B while still encoding a protein that maintains its Transmembrane Receptor UNC5H2-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 39 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The invention further encompasses antibodies and antibody fragments, such as F_{ab} or
15 (F_{ab})₂, that bind immunospecifically to any of the proteins of the invention.

The above defined information for this invention suggests that this Transmembrane Receptor UNC5H2-like protein (NOV11) may function as a member of a “Transmembrane Receptor UNC5H2 family”. Therefore, the NOV11 nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various
20 pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to)
25 those defined here.

The NOV11 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in various diseases and pathologies.

NOV11 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOV11 substances for use in
30 therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOV11 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in

understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOV12

5 A disclosed NOV12 nucleic acid of 192 nucleotides (also referred to as Curagen
Accession No. SC134999661_A) encoding a novel Thymosin -like protein is shown in Table
12A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at
nucleotides 31-33 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 175-177. Putative
untranslated regions upstream from the initiation codon and downstream of the termination
10 codon are underlined in Table 12A. The start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 12A. NOV12 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:39).
TTTTCTTTTCAGGCTTTCTTCTAGTCAAGATGAGTGATAAACAGACTTGTCGGAAGTGGAGAAGTTTGAC AGGTCAAACTGAAGAAACTAATACTGAAGAAAAAATACTCTCCCTCAAAGGAAAGTAAGTCATGTGGG GTTCTACTGGAAACAAACAATAGAGGAAGTTAATAGGTTCAGTAAATA

In a search of public sequence databases, the NOV12 nucleic acid sequence, localized
to the X chromosome, has 192 of 192 bases (100%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-
15 ID:HSV362H12|acc:Z70227 mRNA from *Homo sapiens* ($E = 2.8e^{-36}$). Public nucleotide
databases include all GenBank databases and the GeneSeq patent database.

The disclosed NOV12 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:40) encoded by SEQ ID NO:39 has
48 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 12B using the one-letter amino acid code.
Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV12 has no signal peptide and is
20 likely to be localized to the nucleus with a certainty of 0.5392. In other embodiments, NOV12
may also be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.3000, the
mitochondrial membrane space with a certainty of 0.1000, or to the lysosome (lumen) with a
certainty of 0.1000.

Table 12B. Encoded NOV12 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:40).
MSDKPDLSEVEKFDRSKLKKTNTTEKNTLPSKESKSCGVLLETNNRGS

25 A search of sequence databases reveals that the NOV12 amino acid sequence has 33 of
34 amino acid residues (97%) identical to, and 34 of 34 amino acid residues (100%) similar to,
the 45 amino acid residue ptnr:pir-id:JC5274 protein from human thymosin beta ($E = 1.6e^{-12}$).
Public amino acid databases include the GenBank databases, SwissProt, PDB and PIR.

NOV12 is expressed in at least the following tissues: Brain, Foreskin, Heart, Kidney, Lung, Mammary gland/Breast, Muscle, Parathyroid Gland, Peripheral Blood, Prostate, Testis, Uterus. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention. In addition, the sequence is predicted to be expressed in Brain, Breast, and Prostate because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: HSV362H12) a closely related {Human DNA sequence from cosmid V362H12, between markers DXS366 and DXS87 on chromosome X homolog.

The disclosed NOV12a polypeptide has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 12C.

Table 12C. BLAST results for NOV12a

Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|2143995|pir||I52084	thymosin beta-4 precursor - rat (fragment)	56	16/34 (47%)	21/34 (61%)	6.4

The homology between these and other sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 12D. In the ClustalW alignment of the NOV12 protein, as well as all other ClustalW analyses herein, the black outlined amino acid residues indicate regions of conserved sequence (*i.e.*, regions that may be required to preserve structural or functional properties), whereas non-highlighted amino acid residues are less conserved and can potentially be altered to a much broader extent without altering protein structure or function.

Table 12D. ClustalW Analysis of NOV12

1) Novel NOV12 (SEQ ID NO:40)
9) gi|2143995|pir||I52084 thymosin beta-4 precursor - rat (fragment) (SEQ ID NO:129)

```

-----MSDKPDLSEVEKFDRLSKLKKNTTEKNTLPSKESKSCGVLLLETNNRGS
LFAQLAQLLPATMSDKPDMAEIEKFDKSLKKTETQEKNTLPSKET-----IEQEKQAGES

```

Thymosin beta-4 is a small polypeptide whose exact physiological role is not yet known [1]. It was first isolated as a thymic hormone that induces terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase. It is found in high quantity in thymus and spleen but is widely distributed in many tissues. It has also been shown to bind to actin monomers and thus to inhibit actin polymerization [2]. · function: exact physiological role is not yet known. thymic hormone that induces terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase. can bind to actin monomers and

thus to inhibit actin polymerization. · function: hematopoietic system regulatory peptide has inhibitory activity on the proliferation of hematopoietic pluripotent stem cells. · subcellular location: cytoplasmic. · tissue specificity: originally found in thymus but it is widely distributed in many tissues. · induction: by alpha-interferon, nerve and fibroblast growth factors. · similarity: belongs to the thymosin beta family. Blocks protein family: BL00500 Thymosin beta-4 family proteins.

PMID: 2325669, UI: 90220652 Thymosin beta 4 is expressed in ROS 17/2.8 osteosarcoma cells in a regulated manner. Atkinson MJ, Freeman MW, Kronenberg HM Endocrine Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

The differential expression of mRNAs between the closely related rat osteosarcoma cell lines ROS 17/2.8 and ROS 25/1 was used to identify genes whose expression is associated with the osteoblast phenotype. Thymosin beta 4 cDNA was cloned from an ROS 17/2.8 complimentary DAN library on the basis of its differential hybridization with radiolabeled cDNA prepared from ROS 17/2.8 and ROS 25/1 cells. Northern blot analysis confirmed that thymosin beta 4, hitherto a putative immunodulatory hormone, was indeed differentially expressed. Steady state mRNA levels were severalfold higher in ROS 17/2.8 cells exhibiting an osteoblast-like phenotype, compared with the less osteoblast-like ROS 25/1. Thymosin beta 4 transcripts were also detected in rat UMR 106 osteosarcoma cells and in intact neonatal and fetal rat calvaria. Sequence analysis of the cDNA indicated that thymosin beta 4 transcripts may arise by processing at a more distal polyadenylation signal. Treatment of ROS 17/2.8 cells with dexamethasone increased, while addition of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 decreased thymosin beta 4 mRNA. The phenotype-dependent expression in the ROS cells and the response to steroid hormone suggest that thymosin beta 4 expression contributes to the osteoblast phenotype.

PMID: 10777749, UI: 20241883 De La Cruz EM, Ostap EM, Brundage RA, Reddy KS, Sweeney HL, Safer D Pennsylvania Muscle Institute and Department of Physiology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104 USA. enriquem@mail.med.upenn.edu

Thymosin-beta(4) (Tbeta(4)) binds actin monomers stoichiometrically and maintains the bulk of the actin monomer pool in metazoan cells. Tbeta(4) binding quenches the fluorescence of N-iodoacetyl-N'-(5-sulfo-1-naphthyl)ethylenediamine (AEDANS) conjugated to Cys(374) of actin monomers. The K(d) of the actin-Tbeta(4) complex depends on the cation and nucleotide bound to actin but is not affected by the AEDANS probe. The different stabilities are determined primarily by the rates of dissociation. At 25 degrees C, the free

energy of Tbeta(4) binding MgATP-actin is primarily enthalpic in origin but entropic for CaATP-actin. Binding is coupled to the dissociation of bound water molecules, which is greater for CaATP-actin than MgATP-actin monomers. Proteolysis of MgATP-actin, but not CaATP-actin, at Gly(46) on subdomain 2 is >12 times faster when Tbeta(4) is bound. The C terminus of Tbeta(4) contacts actin near this cleavage site, at His(40). By tritium exchange, Tbeta(4) slows the exchange rate of approximately eight rapidly exchanging amide protons on actin. We conclude that Tbeta(4) changes the conformation and structural dynamics ("breathing") of actin monomers. The conformational change may reflect the unique ability of Tbeta(4) to sequester actin monomers and inhibit nucleotide exchange.

PMID: 10581087, UI: 20048164 Young JD, Lawrence AJ, MacLean AG, Leung BP, McInnes IB, Canas B, Pappin DJ, Stevenson RD Division of Infection and Immunity, Institute of Biomedical and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, UK.

The possibility that glucocorticoids upregulate the expression of anti-inflammatory mediators is an exciting prospect for therapy in inflammatory diseases, because these molecules could give the therapeutic benefits of steroids without toxic side effects. Supernatants from monocytes and macrophages cultured in the presence of glucocorticoids increase the dispersion of neutrophils from a cell pellet in the capillary tube migration assay. This supernatant factor, unlike other neutrophil agonists, promotes dispersive locomotion of neutrophils at uniform concentration, lowers their adhesion to endothelial cells, inhibits their chemotactic response to fMLP and induces distinctive morphological changes. Here we show that thymosin beta4 sulfoxide is generated by monocytes in the presence of glucocorticoids and acts as a signal to inhibit an inflammatory response. In vitro, thymosin beta4 sulfoxide inhibited neutrophil chemotaxis, and in vivo, the oxidized peptide, but not the native form, was a potent inhibitor of carrageenin-induced edema in the mouse paw. Thymosin beta4 is unique, because oxidation attenuates its intracellular G-actin sequestering activity, but greatly enhances its extracellular signaling properties. This description of methionine oxidation conferring extracellular function on a cytosolic protein may have far-reaching implications for future strategies of anti-inflammatory therapy.

PMID: 10469335, UI: 99398473 Malinda KM, Sidhu GS, Mani H, Banaudha K, Maheshwari RK, Goldstein AL, Kleinman HK Craniofacial Developmental Biology and Regeneration Branch, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892-4370, USA.

Angiogenesis is an essential step in the repair process that occurs after injury. In this study, we investigated whether the angiogenic thymic peptide thymosin beta4 (Tbeta4)

enhanced wound healing in a rat full thickness wound model. Addition of Tbeta4 topically or intraperitoneally increased reepithelialization by 42% over saline controls at 4 d and by as much as 61% at 7 d post-wounding. Treated wounds also contracted at least 11% more than controls by day 7. Increased collagen deposition and angiogenesis were observed in the treated wounds. We also found that Tbeta4 stimulated keratinocyte migration in the Boyden chamber assay. After 4-5 h, migration was stimulated 2-3-fold over migration with medium alone when as little as 10 pg of Tbeta4 was added to the assay. These results suggest that Tbeta4 is a potent wound healing factor with multiple activities that may be useful in the clinic.

The disclosed NOV12 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Thymosin -like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 12A or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 12A while still encoding a protein that maintains its Thymosin-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 10 percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV12 protein of the invention includes the Thymosin-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 12B. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 12B while still encoding a protein that maintains its Thymosin -like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 53 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The invention further encompasses antibodies and antibody fragments, such as F_{ab} or (F_{ab})₂, that bind immunospecifically to any of the proteins of the invention.

The above defined information for this invention suggests that this Thymosin-like protein (NOV12) may function as a member of a "Thymosin family". Therefore, the NOV12 nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential therapeutic applications

implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

The NOV12 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in various pathologies and disorders.

NOV12 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOV12 substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOV13

A disclosed NOV13 nucleic acid of 594 nucleotides (also referred to as Curagen Accession No. AC025256_da7) encoding a novel neuromodulin-like protein is shown in Table 13A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 193-195 and ending with a TAA codon at nucleotides 535-537. The untranslated regions are underlined and the start and stop codons are in bold letters in Table 13A.

Table 13A. NOV13 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:41).

<p>CTGGGTTTTGGCGGCCGATCAGGCGCAGCCGGTGTACCTGCGTGACCAGGTCGCCACGCCGAAAGCACCGCC GGCATGACAACCTGGTCGGATGCTTGGCGTCAGGATTCTTCGGCATTGCCAAGGACGCAGCCCGCGCTAC ATTGCCAGCACTGTCCCTTGTTAGCCGAGCCACCGAGCAGTCCTAGATGCGGATCGACGGTTACCTACCT TCCTACTCGCCAGATCGTGGCCCCCGTTGCGGGACTGCGGTACGCCCTATCGAGAGGCGCAGCGGGAGGTC GAGGCTCAGCGTGAACAGCCGGCTGCCCCAGCCAGCAGCCAGGGGCTGGAGCAGGCGCCGAGATTGCGCCG GTGCAGGCCAGCAGCAGTAACACCGATAGCCTGCCGACCCGCTCGCAGGACCTCGGTTATCAACAACCTACG TTGAGCAACCGTGCCGCTCAGGCGTTGGCCAGCTACAGCACCACCGCGCTTACGCCAGCGAGTACGATGCG CAGGAAGTGCTCGGCCTCGATCTCTACGCGTAACCCCGTTTACGGCGTGGGTACGCCCTCAGCTGGACCG TCGCATAGATCGATGAGC</p>
--

In a search of public sequence databases, the NOV13 nucleic acid sequence, located on the q13 region of chromosome 12, has 126 of 204 bases (61%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:AF072132|acc:AF072132.1 mRNA from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Hypothetical 12.1 Kda

Protein (E = 0.0073). Public nucleotide databases include all GenBank databases and the GeneSeq patent database.

The disclosed NOV13 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO 42) encoded by SEQ ID NO:41 has 114 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 13B using the one-letter amino acid code.

5 Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV13 has no signal peptide and is likely to be localized in the cytoplasm with a certainty of 0.6500.

Table 13B. Encoded NOV13 protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:42).
MRIDGYLPSYSPDRGPRSGTAVTPYREAQREVEAQREQPAAPASSQGLEQAPQIRRVQASSNTDSLPTRSQ DLGYQQPTLSNRAAQALASYSTTAAYASEYDAQEVGLGLDLA

A search of sequence databases reveals that the NOV13 amino acid sequence has 68 of
10 115 amino acid residues (59%) identical to, and 87 of 115 amino acid residues (75%) similar to, the 115 amino acid residue ptnr:TREMBLNEW-ACC: AAG07072 protein from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Hypothetical 12.1 KDA Protein (E = 1.1e⁻²⁷). Public amino acid databases include the GenBank databases, SwissProt, PDB and PIR.

Neuromodulin (GAP-43), neurogranin (RC3), and PEP-19 are small acid-stable
15 proteins that bind calcium-poor calmodulin through a loosely conserved IQ-motif. Even though these proteins have been known for many years, much about their function in cells is not understood. It has recently become appreciated that calmodulin activity in cells is tightly controlled and that pools of otherwise free calmodulin are sequestered so as to restrict its availability for activating calcium/calmodulin-dependent enzymes. Neuromodulin,
20 neurogranin, and PEP-19 appear to be major participants in this type of regulation. One way in which they do this is by providing localized increases in the concentration of calmodulin in cells so that the maximal level of target activation is increased. Additionally, they can function as calmodulin antagonists by directly inhibiting the association of calcium/calmodulin with enzymes and other proteins. Although neuromodulin, neurogranin, and PEP-19 were early
25 representatives of the small IQ-motif-containing protein family, newer examples have come to light that expand the number of cellular systems through which the IQ-peptide/calmodulin interaction could regulate biological processes including gene transcription. It is the purpose of this review to examine the behavior of neuromodulin, neurogranin, and PEP-19 in paradigms that include both in vitro and in situ systems in order to summarize possible biological
30 consequences that are linked to the expression of this type of protein. The use of protein:protein interaction chromatography is also examined in the recovery of a new calmodulin-binding peptide, CAP-19 (ratMBF1). Consistent with earlier predictions, at least

one function of small IQ-motif proteins appears to be that they lessen the extent to which calcium-calmodulin-dependent enzymes become or stay activated. It also appears that these polypeptides can function to selectively inhibit activation of intracellular targets by some agonists while simultaneously permitting activation of these same targets by other agonists.

5 Much of the mechanism for how this occurs is unknown, and possible explanations are examined. One of the biological consequences for a cell that expresses a calmodulin-regulatory protein could be an increased resistance to calcium-mediated toxicity. This possibility is examined for cells expressing PEP-19 and both anatomical and cell-biological data is described. The study of IQ-motif-containing small proteins has stimulated considerable
10 thought as to how calcium signaling is refined in neurons. Current evidence suggests that signaling through calmodulin is not a fulminating and homogenous process but a spatially limited and highly regulated one. Data from studies on neuromodulin, neurogranin, and PEP-19 suggest that they play an important role in establishing some of the processes by which this regulation is accomplished.

15 The disclosed NOV13 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Neuromodulin -like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 13A or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 13A while still encoding a protein that maintains its Neuromodulin-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of
20 such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example,
25 modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 39 percent of the bases may be so changed.

30 The disclosed NOV13 protein of the invention includes the Neuromodulin-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 13B. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 13B while still encoding a protein that maintains its Neuromodulin -like activities and

physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 30 percent of the residues may be so changed.

The invention further encompasses antibodies and antibody fragments, such as F_{ab} or (F_{ab})₂, that bind immunospecifically to any of the proteins of the invention.

5 The above defined information for this invention suggests that this Neuromodulin-like protein (NOV13) may function as a member of a “Neuromodulin family”. Therefore, the NOV13 nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to:
10 protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

15 The NOV13 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in various pathologies and disorders.

 NOV13 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOV13 substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-
20 NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOV13 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

25 **NOV14**

 NOV14 includes three novel Prostatin Precursor -like proteins disclosed below. The disclosed sequences have been named NOV14a and NOV14b.

NOV14a

 A disclosed NOV14a nucleic acid of 1102 nucleotides (also referred to as CG56075-
30 01) encoding a novel Prostatin Precursor-like protein is shown in Table 14A. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 19-21 and ending with a TGG codon at nucleotides 1051-1053. A putative untranslated region upstream from the initiation codon is underlined in Table 14A. The start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Because the stop codon is not a traditional termination codon, NOV14a could be a partial reading frame. Therefore, it could extend further in the 3' direction.

Table 14A. NOV14a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:43).

GGGCCCTTGTCCTGGGCCATGGCCAGAGGGGGTCTGGGGCTGGGCAGCTGGGGGCTGTGGCCAATTCT
GACTCATACTCACTTTACGGGTGGTGCCGTCGGACCCGCTAGGGGCCCCCGTACTGCGGGCGCCCTGAG
CCCTCGGCCCCGATCGTGGGGGGCTCAAACGCGCAGCCGGGCACCTGGCCTTGGCAAGTGAGCCTGCACCAT
GGAGGTGGCCACATCTGCGGGGGCTCCCTCATCGCCCCCTCTGGGTCTCTCCGCTGCTCACTGTTTCATG
ACGAATGGGACGTTGGAGCCCGCGCGGAGTGGTCGGTACTGCTGGGCGTGCACTCCCAGGACGGGCCCTG
GACGGCGCGCACACCCGCGCAGTGGCCGCCATCGTGGTGGCGGCAACTACAGCCAAGTGGAGCTGGGCGCC
GACCTGGCCCTGCTGCGCCTGGCCTCACCCGCCAGCCTGGGCCCCGCGTGTGGCCTGTCTGCCTGCCCGC
GCCTCACACCGCTTCGTGCACGGCACCGCCTGCTGGGCCACCGGCTGGGAGACGTCCAGGAGGCAGATCCT
CTGCCTCTCCCTGGGTGCTACAGGAAGTGGAGCTAAGGCTGCTGGGCGAGGCCACCTGTCAATGTCTCTAC
AGCCAGCCCCGTCCCTTCAACCTCACTCTCCAGATATTGCCAGGATGCTGTGTGCTGGCTACCCAGAGGGC
CGCAGGGACACCTGCCAGGGTGACTCTGGGGGGCCCTGGTCTGTGAGGAAGGCGGCCGCTGGTTCCAGGCA
GGAATCACCAGCTTTGGGTTTGGCTGTGGACGGAGAAACCGCCCTGGAGTTTCACTGCTGTGGCTACCTAT
GAGGCATGGATACGGGAGCAGGTGATGGGTTTCAAGCCTGGGCTGCTTTCCACCCAGCCCCAGAAGACC
CAGTCAGATTGTTTACATCAAACGGCATTCTGGATTCTGCCAGAATCCTTTTGGAGGCCCTGTCCCATATA
TCAGTAGGAGTCTCACTGGGACCAAAAGCCTTGTCTCCCTGGCTCTCTCCACTCTCTCTGGGCCCTC
TGGGGGTTCTGATGGGGCCTCC

In a search of public sequence databases, the NOV14a nucleic acid sequence, located on chromosome 16 has 469 of 795 bases (58%) identical to a gb:GENBANK-ID:BTTRYPTMR|acc:X94982.1 mRNA from *Bos taurus* (*B.taurus* mRNA for trypsin) ($E = 2.7e^{-21}$). Public nucleotide databases include all GenBank databases and the GeneSeq patent database.

The disclosed NOV14a polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:44) encoded by SEQ ID NO:43 has 344 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 14B using the one-letter amino acid code. Signal P, Psort and/or Hydropathy results predict that NOV14a has no signal peptide and is likely to be localized extracellularly with a certainty of 0.4500. In other embodiments, NOV14a may also be localized to the microbody (peroxisome) with a certainty of 0.4370, the lysosome (lumen) with a certainty of 0.3047, or to the mitochondrial matrix space with a certainty of 0.1000.

Table 14B. Encoded NOV14a protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:44).

MAQKGVLPGLGAVANSYSYGLVPSGPARGPPYCGRPEPSARIVGGSNAQPGTWPQVSLHHGGGHIC
GSLIAPSWVLSAAHCFMNTGLEPAAEWSVLLGVHSQDGPLDGAHTRAVAAI VVPANYSQVELGADLALLR
LASPASLGPVAVPCLPRASHRFVHGTA CWATGWGDVQEADPLPLPWVLQEVELRLLGEATCQCLYSQPGPF
NLTLQILPMLCAGYPEGRDTCQGDSGGPLVCEEGRWFAQGITSFGFGCGRNRNPGVFTAVATYEAWIRE
QVMGSEPGPAFPTQPQKTQSDCLHQTAFLDSARILLRPLSHISVGVSTGTSKSLVLP

A search of sequence databases reveals that the NOV14a amino acid sequence has 149 of 340 amino acid residues (43%) identical to, and 197 of 340 amino acid residues (57%) similar to, the 343 amino acid residue ptnr:SWISSPROT-ACC:Q16651 protein from *Homo*

sapiens (Human) (Prostasin Precursor (EC 3.4.21.-)) ($E = 3.9e^{-65}$). Public amino acid databases include the GenBank databases, SwissProt, PDB and PIR.

NOV14a is expressed in at least Heart. This information was derived by determining the tissue sources of the sequences that were included in the invention including but not limited to SeqCalling sources, Public EST sources, Literature sources, and/or RACE sources.

In addition, the sequence is predicted to be expressed in Heart because of the expression pattern of (GENBANK-ID: gb:GENBANK-ID:BTTRYPTMR|acc:X94982.1) a closely related *B.taurus* mRNA for trypase homolog.

NOV14b

A disclosed NOV14b nucleic acid of 1102 nucleotides (also referred to as CG56075-01) encoding a novel Prostasin Precursor -like protein is shown in Table 14C. An open reading frame was identified beginning with an ATG initiation codon at nucleotides 19-21 and ending with a TGA codon at nucleotides 1090-1092. A putative untranslated region upstream from the initiation codon is underlined in Table 14C. The start and stop codons are in bold letters.

Table 14C. NOV14b nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:45).	
GGGCCCTTGCTCCTGGGCCATGGCCAGAGGGGGTCTGGGGCCTGGGCAGCTGGGGGCTGTGGCCAATTCTGACTCATACTCACTTTACGGGTGGTGGCGTCCGACCCGCTAGGGGCCCCCGTACTGCGGGCGCCCTGAGCCCTCGGCCCCGCATCGTGGGGGGCTCAAACGCGCAGCCGGGCACCTGGCCTTGGCAAGTGAGCCTGCACCATGGAGGTGGCCACATCTGCGGGGGCTCCCTCATCGCCCCCTCTGGGTCTCTCCGCTGCTCACTGTTTCATGACGAATGGGACGTTGGAGCCCGCGGCCGAGTGGTCCGTTACTGCTGGGCGTGCACTCCCAGGACGGGCCCTTGACGGCGCGCACACCCGCGCAGTGGCCGCCATCGTGGTGGCGGCCAACTACAGCCAAGTGGAGCTGGGCGCCGACCTGGCCCTGCTGCGCCTGGCCTCACCCGCGCAGCCTGGGCCCCCGCTGTGGCCTGTCTGCCTGCCCGCGCCCTCACACCGCTTCGTGCACGGCACCGCCTGCTGGGCCACCGGCTGGGAGAGCGTCCAGGAGGAGATCCTCTGCCTCTCCCTGGGTGCTACAGGAAGTGGAGCTAAGGCTGCTGGGCGAGGCCACCTGTCAATGTCTCTACAGCCAGCCCGTCCCTTCAACCTCACTCTCCAGATATTGCCAGGATGCTGTGTGCTGGCTACCCAGAGGGCCGAGGGACACCTGCCAGGGTGAATCTGGGGGGCCCCCTGGTCTGTGAGGAAGGCGGCCGCTGGTTCCAGGCAGGAATCACCACTTTGGGTTTGGCTGTGGACGGAGAAACCGCCCTGGAGTTTCACTGCTGTGGCTACCTATGAGGCATGGATACGGGAGCAGTGATGGGTTTCAAGAGCCTGGGCTGGCTTTCCACCCAGCCCCAGAGACCAGTCAGATTGTTTACATCAAACGGCATTCTGGATTCTGCCAGAATCCTTTTGAGGCCCTGTCCCATATATCAGTAGGAGTCTCAACTGGGACCAAAAGCCTTGTCTCCCTGGCTCTCTCCACACTCTCTCCTGGGCCCTCTGGGGGTTCTGATGGGGCCTCC	

The disclosed NOV14b polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:46) encoded by SEQ ID NO:45 has 357 amino acid residues and is presented in Table 14D using the one-letter amino acid code.

Table 14D. Encoded NOV14b protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:46).	
MAQKGVLPGPQLGAVANSDSYSLYGLVPSGPARGPPYCGRPEPSARIVGGSSNAQPGTWPQVSLHHGGGHC GGSLIAPSWVLSAAHCFMTNGTLEPAEWSVLLGVHSQDGPLDGAHTRAVAAIVVPANYSQVELGADLALLR LASPASLGPAVWPVCLPRASHRFVHGTACWATGWGDVQEADPLPLPWVLQEVELRLLGEATCQCLYSQPGPF NLTLQILPGLMCAGYPEGRRDTCQGDSSGGLVCEEGRWFOAGITSFGFGCGRRNRPGVFTAVATYEAWIRE QVMGSEPGPAFPTQPQKTQSDCLHQTAFLDSARILLRPLSHISVGVSSTGKSLVLPWLSPHSLLGLWGF	

The disclosed NOV14 polypeptide has homology to the amino acid sequences shown in the BLASTP data listed in Table 14E.

Table 14E. BLAST results for NOV14					
Gene Index/ Identifier	Protein/ Organism	Length (aa)	Identity (%)	Positives (%)	Expect
gi|4506153|ref|NP_02764.1| (NM_002773)	protease, serine, 8 (prostasin) [Homo sapiens]	343	140/333 (42%)	180/333 (54%)	1e-51
gi|6009515|dbj|BAA84941.1| (AB018694)	epidermis specific serine protease [Xenopus laevis]	389	104/265 (39%)	144/265 (54%)	2e-49
gi|12249015|dbj|BAB20376.1| (AB030036)	prostamin [Homo sapiens]	855	103/249 (41%)	140/249 (55%)	4e-47
gi|11181573|gb|AAG32641.1|AF202076_1 (AF202076)	prostasin [Rattus norvegicus]	342	130/347 (37%)	175/347 (49%)	4e-47
gi|13632973|sp|Q9ES87|PSS8_RAT	Prostasin precursor	342	130/347 (37%)	175/347 (49%)	6e-47

The homology between these and other sequences is shown graphically in the ClustalW analysis shown in Table 14F. In the ClustalW alignment of the NOV14 protein, as well as all other ClustalW analyses herein, the black outlined amino acid residues indicate regions of conserved sequence (*i.e.*, regions that may be required to preserve structural or functional properties), whereas non-highlighted amino acid residues are less conserved and can potentially be altered to a much broader extent without altering protein structure or function.

Table 14F. ClustalW Analysis of NOV14

- 1) Novel NOV14a (SEQ ID NO:44)
- 2) Novel NOV14b (SEQ ID NO:46)
- 3) gi|4506153|ref|NP_002764.1| (NM_002773) protease, serine, 8 (prostasin) [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:130)
- 4) gi|6009515|dbj|BAA84941.1| (AB018694) epidermis specific serine protease [Xenopus laevis] (SEQ ID NO:131)
- 5) gi|12249015|dbj|BAB20376.1| (AB030036) prostamin [Homo sapiens] (SEQ ID NO:132)
- 6) gi|11181573|gb|AAG32641.1|AF202076_1 (AF202076) prostasin [Rattus norvegicus] (SEQ ID NO:133)
- 7) gi|13632973|sp|Q9ES87|PSS8_RAT Prostasin precursor (SEQ ID NO:134)

		10	20	30	40	50	60	
NOV14a	.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|							1
NOV14b	-----							1
gi|4506153|ref|	-----							1
gi|6009515|dbj|	-----							1
gi|12249015|dbj|	MGSDRARKGGGGPKDFGAGLKYNSRHEKVNGLVEEGLFPVNNVKKVEKHGPGRWVLA							60
gi|11181573|gb|	-----							1
gi|13632973|sp|	-----							1

seq1 seq2 B seq3 seq4 seq5 in
seq6 seq7 seq8 seq9 seq10
seq11 seq12 seq13 seq14 seq15

```

70      80      90      100     110     120
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV14a
NOV14b
5 gi|4506153|ref|
  gi|6009515|dbj|
  gi|12249015|dbj| VLIIGLLLVLLGIGFLVWHLQYRDVRVQKVFNGYMRITNENFVDAYENSNSTEFVSLASKV 120
  gi|11181573|gb|
  gi|13632973|sp|

10      130     140     150     160     170     180
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV14a
NOV14b
15 gi|4506153|ref|
   gi|6009515|dbj|
   gi|12249015|dbj| KDALKLLYSGVPFLGPYHKESAVTAFSEGSVIAYYWSEFSIPQHLVEEAERVMAEERVVM 180
   gi|11181573|gb|
   gi|13632973|sp|

20      190     200     210     220     230     240
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV14a
NOV14b
25 gi|4506153|ref|
   gi|6009515|dbj|
   gi|12249015|dbj| LPPRARSLSKSFVVTSVVAFPTDSKTVQRTQDNSCSFGLHARGVELMRFTTPGFPDSPYPA 240
   gi|11181573|gb|
   gi|13632973|sp|

30      250     260     270     280     290     300
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV14a
NOV14b
35 gi|4506153|ref|
   gi|6009515|dbj|
   gi|12249015|dbj| HARCQWALRGDADSVLSLTFRSFDLASCDERGSGLVTVYNTLSPMEPHALVQLCGTYPSP 300
   gi|11181573|gb|
   gi|13632973|sp|

40      310     320     330     340     350     360
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV14a
NOV14b
45 gi|4506153|ref|
   gi|6009515|dbj|
   gi|12249015|dbj| YNLTFHSSQNVLITLITNTERRHPGFATFFQLPRMSSCGRLRKAQGTFNSPYYPGHY 360
   gi|11181573|gb|
   gi|13632973|sp|

50      370     380     390     400     410     420
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV14a
NOV14b
55 gi|4506153|ref|
   gi|6009515|dbj|
   gi|12249015|dbj| PPNIDCTWNI EVPNNQHVKVRFKFFYLLEPGVPAGTCPKDYVEINGEKYCGERSQFVVT 420
   gi|11181573|gb|
   gi|13632973|sp|

60      430     440     450     460     470     480
...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|...|
NOV14a
NOV14b
65 gi|4506153|ref|
   gi|6009515|dbj|
   gi|12249015|dbj| NSNKITVRFHSDQSYTDTGFLAEYLSYDSSDPCPGQFTCRTGRCIRKELRCDGWADCTDH 480
   gi|11181573|gb|
   gi|13632973|sp|

70
```

			490	500	510	520	530	540	
	NOV14a		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14b		-----MAOKGVLCGPQQLCAVAN-----SD	19					
5	gi | 4506153 | ref |		-----MAOKGVLCGPQQLCAVAN-----SD	19					
	gi | 6009515 | dbj |		-----MAOKGVLCGPQQLCAVAI-----	17					
	gi | 12249015 | dbj |	SDELNCSCDAGHQFTCKNKFKPLFWVCDSDVNDCGDSDGSCSPAQTFRCSSNGKCLSK		540					
	gi | 11181573 | gb |	-----MALRVGLGLGLEALFV-----		17					
	gi | 13632973 | sp |	-----MALRVGLGLGLEALFI-----		17					
10			.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14a		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14b		-----SYSLYGLVPSGP-----ARGPPYCGRPEPS-----	44					
15	gi | 4506153 | ref |		-----SYSLYGLVPSGP-----ARGPPYCGRPEPS-----	44					
	gi | 6009515 | dbj |		-----LLYLGLHRS GTG-----AEGAEAP-----	36					
	gi | 12249015 | dbj |		-----GTPVISN-----	24					
	gi | 11181573 | gb |	SQQCNGKDDCGDGSDEASCPKVNVTCTKHTYRCLNGLCLSKGNPECDGKEDCSDGSDEK		600					
	gi | 13632973 | sp |	-----LLLIGLLOS RIG-----ADGTEAS-----		36					
20			.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14a		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14b		-----ARIVGGSNAQPGTWPQVSLHHGG-----GHC CGGSLIAPS NVLSAAHCFMT	91					
25	gi | 4506153 | ref |		-----ARIVGGSNAQPGTWPQVSLHHGG-----GHC CGGSLIAPS NVLSAAHCFMT	91					
	gi | 6009515 | dbj |		---CG---VAPQARITCGSSAVAGQWPQVSLITYEG-VHVC GGSLVSEQWVLSAAHCFPS	89					
	gi | 12249015 | dbj |		-----RIVCGMDSKRGQWPQVSLSYKS-DSICCGSLLIDSVMVLSAAHCFIDS	70					
	gi | 11181573 | gb |	DCDCGLRSFTRQARVVGCTDADCEWPQVSLHALCGQHICGASLSPNWLVSAAHCFID		660					
	gi | 13632973 | sp |	---CG---AVIQPRITCGGSAKPGQWPQVSLITYNG-VHVC GGSLVSNQWVLSAAHCFPR		89					
30			.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14a		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14b		NG--TLEPAAEWSVLLGVHSC-DGPLDGAHTRAVAAIVVPANYSQVELGADIALIRLSP	148					
35	gi | 4506153 | ref |		NG--TLEPAAEWSVLLGVHSC-DGPLDGAHTRAVAAIVVPANYSQVELGADIALIRLSP	148					
	gi | 6009515 | dbj |		EH-----HKRAYEVKLGAH-QLDSYSEDAKVSTLKDIIPHPSYLQEGSQGDIALIRLSP	143					
	gi | 12249015 | dbj |		LD-----VSYYTVYLCAY-QLSAPDNSTVSRGVKSITKHPDQYEGSSGDIALIRLEKP	123					
	gi | 11181573 | gb |	DRGFRYSPTPTWTVFLGLHDSQORSAPGVQERRIKRITSEPFENDFTFDYDIALIRLEKP		720					
	gi | 13632973 | sp |	EH-----SKEEYEVKLGAH-QLDSFSNDIVVHTVAQIISHSYREEGSQGDIALIRLSP		143					
40			.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14a		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14b		ASLGPAVWPVCLPRASHRFVHTACWATGWGDVQEADPLPLPWVLCVEVRLRLEGEATCQC	208					
45	gi | 4506153 | ref |		ASLGPAVWPVCLPRASHRFVHTACWATGWGDVQEADPLPLPWVLCVEVRLRLEGEATCQC	208					
	gi | 6009515 | dbj |		ITPSRYTRPICLPAANASFPNGLHCTVTGWGHVAPSVSLTPKPLQLEVPPLISRETQNC	203					
	gi | 12249015 | dbj |		VITPTYLTPICLPSQDVQFAAGTMCWVTGWGNIQEGTPISEKTIKAEVAILDSSVCGT	183					
	gi | 11181573 | gb |	AEYSSMVRPICLPDASHVFPACKAIWVTGWGHTQYGGTG--ALILQKGEIRVINQTTGEN		778					
	gi | 13632973 | sp |		VITPSRYTRPICLPAANASFPNGLHCTVTGWGHVAPSVSLQTERPLQLEVPPLISRETQSC	203					
50			.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14a		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14b		LYSQPG-PFNLTLQILPGMLCAGYPEGRDTCQGDSDGGPLVCEEG-CRWFOAGITISFCFG	266					
55	gi | 4506153 | ref |		LYSQPG-PFNLTLQILPGMLCAGYPEGRDTCQGDSDGGPLVCEEG-CRWFOAGITISFCFG	266					
	gi | 6009515 | dbj |		LYNIDA-KPEEPHFVQEDMVCAGYVEGGKDA CQGDSDGGPLSCPVE-CLWYLTGIVSWGDA	261					
	gi | 12249015 | dbj |		MYESSLGYPDFSFITQEDMVCAGYKEGRIDACQGDSDGGPLVCNVN-NVWLQLGIVSWGYG	242					
	gi | 11181573 | gb |	LLPQ-----QITPRMCCVGLSGGVDS CQGDSDGGPLSSVEADCRIFQACIVSWGDG		829					
	gi | 13632973 | sp |		LYNINA-VPEEPHTIQQDMLCAGYVKGKDA CQGDSDGGPLSCPID-CLWYLTGIVSWGDA	261					
60			.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14a		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14b		CGRRNRPGVYLTAVATYEAWIRECV-----	290					
65	gi | 4506153 | ref |		CGRRNRPGVYLTAVATYEAWIRECV-----	290					
	gi | 6009515 | dbj |		CGARNRPGVYTLASSYASWIQSKV-----	285					
	gi | 12249015 | dbj |	CAEPNRPGVYTKVQYQDMLKTNMPLIVFSEEGSPVAPSIGPSIAPSFGPSLGRGVAST		302					
	gi | 11181573 | gb |	CAQRNRPVYTRLPRLRWIKENT-----		853					
	gi | 13632973 | sp |	CGAPNRPGVYTLTSTYASWIHHHV-----		285					
70			.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14a		.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|					
	NOV14b		CGRRNRPGVYLTAVATYEAWIRECV-----	290					
65	gi | 4506153 | ref |		CGRRNRPGVYLTAVATYEAWIRECV-----	290					
	gi | 6009515 | dbj |		CGARNRPGVYTLASSYASWIQSKV-----	285					
	gi | 12249015 | dbj |	CAEPNRPGVYTKVQYQDMLKTNMPLIVFSEEGSPVAPSIGPSIAPSFGPSLGRGVAST		302					
	gi | 11181573 | gb |	CAQRNRPVYTRLPRLRWIKENT-----		853					
	gi | 13632973 | sp |	CGAPNRPGVYTLTSTYASWIHHHV-----		285					

Table 14H Domain Analysis of NOV14

gnl|Pfam|pfam00089, trypsin, Trypsin. Proteins recognized include all proteins in families S1, S2A, S2B, S2C, and S5 in the classification of peptidases. Also included are proteins that are clearly members, but that lack peptidase activity, such as haptoglobin and protein Z (PRTZ*). (SEQ ID NO:136)
 CD-Length = 217 residues, 100.0% aligned
 Score = 165 bits (417), Expect = 5e-42

```

Query:  47  IVGGSNAQPGTWPQVSLHHGGGHCIGGSLIAPSWVLSAAHCFMTNGTLEPAAEWSVLLG  106
        ||||  ||  ++|||  ||  |||||+  +|||+|||  |  +  +||
Sbjct:  1   IVGGREAQAGSFPWQVSLQVSSGHFCGGSLISENWWLTAACHVSG-----ASSVRVVLG  54

5
Query: 107  VHSQDGPLDGAHTRAVAAIVVPANYSQVELGADLALLRLASPASLGPAVWPVCLPRASHR  166
        |+  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
Sbjct: 55  EHNLTGTEGTEQKFDVKKIIVHPNYPN--DTNDIALLLKSKPVTLGDTVRPICLPSASSD  112

10
Query: 167  FVHGTCATGWGDVQEADPLPLPWLQVELRLLEGEATCQCLYSQPGPFNLTLQILPGM  226
        ||  |  +|||  +  ||||  +  ++  ||+  |  +  |
Sbjct: 113  LPVGTTCVSGWGRTKNLGT---SDTLQEVVPIVSRETCSRAYGGT-----VTDTM  161

15
Query: 227  LCAGYPEGRRDTCQGDGGPLVCEEGGRWFQAGITSFGFGCGRNRPGVFTAVATYEAWI  286
        +|||  |  +|  |||||  ||||  +|  ||  +|+||  |  ||+|  |  +  ||
Sbjct: 162  ICAGALGG-KDACQGDGGPLVCSGDG--ELVGIVSWGYGCAVGNYPGVYTRVSRYLWDWI  217
  
```

Human seminal fluid contains a variety of proteolytic enzymes, including prostate-specific antigen and acrosin. These enzymes are involved in the postejaculatory hydrolysis of proteins and in semen coagulation and liquefaction. Yu et al. (1995) obtained partial amino acid sequence of a 40-kD protein isolated from seminal fluid originally by Yu et al. (1994). Yu et al. (1995) designed degenerate primers based on the amino acid sequence and used to screen a human prostate cDNA library by PCR. The 3-prime end of the cDNA was obtained by the RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA ends) method. A 1.8-kb cDNA sequence was assembled encoding a predicted protein of 343 amino acids which contains a 32-amino acid signal peptide. The protein, designated serine protease-8 (gene symbol = PRSS8), was called prostasin by the authors. The precursor, proprostatin, is cleaved between residues 12 and 13 to produce a 12-amino acid light chain and a 299-amino acid heavy chain which are associated through a disulfide bond. The predicted amino acid sequence is between 34 and 42% identical to human acrosin, plasma kallikrein, and hepsin. The deduced protein has a hydrophobic domain at the C terminus, indicating to the authors that it may be membrane anchored. The authors showed that the hydrophobic region is cleaved between residues 290 and 291 during secretion. Expression levels of the prostasin mRNA were assayed by Southern blots of RT-PCR products. Expression was noted in a wide variety of tissues. In the prostate gland, expression was localized to the epithelial cells. Yu et al. (1996) isolated and characterized the full length PRSS8 gene. They found that it consists of 6 exons and 5 introns. The authors characterized the 5-prime flanking region of the gene and found a number of potential

regulatory elements, including an AP2 site, 2 erythroid-specific promoter elements, and a sterol regulatory element, although no TATA box was found. In addition, there were a variant GC box and a variant AP1 site in the promoter region. Prostatin, denoted as PRSS8, is a newly identified human serine proteinase that shares high sequence identity with acrosin, plasma kallikrein, and hepsin (Yu et al., 1994, 1995). In the present study, a full-length PRSS8 gene has been isolated and characterized. A 7-kb PRSS8 gene fragment has been sequenced, including a 1.4-kb 5'-flanking region, the 4.4-kb PRSS8 gene, and a 1.2-kb 3'-flanking region. The gene consists of six exons and five introns based on comparison with its cDNA sequence. The sizes of these exons are 417, 18, 163, 272, 167, and 899 bp, while those of the introns are 243, 1763, 271, 85, and 92 bp. A number of potential regulatory elements have been revealed in the 5'-flanking region, including an AP2 site, two erythroid-specific promoter elements, and a sterol regulatory element. In addition, there are a variant GC box and a variant AP1 site in the promoter region. The transcription initiation site of the PRSS8 gene has been defined at the G residue and its adjacent A residue in a sequence CTCATGACT, which is similar to an initiator element CTCANTCT. Between the transcription initiation site and these putative regulatory elements, there is an AC-rich repetitive sequence that spans over 300 bp. Human PRSS8 is a single-copy gene and has been localized on chromosome 16p11.2 by in situ hybridization.

The disclosed NOV14 nucleic acid of the invention encoding a Prostatin Precursor - like protein includes the nucleic acid whose sequence is provided in Table 14A, 14C or a fragment thereof. The invention also includes a mutant or variant nucleic acid any of whose bases may be changed from the corresponding base shown in Table 14A, or 14C while still encoding a protein that maintains its Prostatin Precursor-like activities and physiological functions, or a fragment of such a nucleic acid. The invention further includes nucleic acids whose sequences are complementary to those just described, including nucleic acid fragments that are complementary to any of the nucleic acids just described. The invention additionally includes nucleic acids or nucleic acid fragments, or complements thereto, whose structures include chemical modifications. Such modifications include, by way of nonlimiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject. In the mutant or variant nucleic acids, and their complements, up to about 43 percent of the bases may be so changed.

The disclosed NOV14 protein of the invention includes the Prostatin Precursor-like protein whose sequence is provided in Table 14B, or 14D. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residue shown in Table 14B, or 14D while still encoding a protein that maintains its Prostatin Precursor-like activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof. In the mutant or variant protein, up to about 43% percent of the residues may be so changed.

The invention further encompasses antibodies and antibody fragments, such as F_{ab} or (F_{ab})₂, that bind immunospecifically to any of the proteins of the invention.

The above defined information for this invention suggests that this Prostatin Precursor-like protein (NOV14) may function as a member of a “Prostatin Precursor family”. Therefore, the NOV14 nucleic acids and proteins identified here may be useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in (but not limited to) various pathologies and disorders as indicated below. The potential therapeutic applications for this invention include, but are not limited to: protein therapeutic, small molecule drug target, antibody target (therapeutic, diagnostic, drug targeting/cytotoxic antibody), diagnostic and/or prognostic marker, gene therapy (gene delivery/gene ablation), research tools, tissue regeneration *in vivo* and *in vitro* of all tissues and cell types composing (but not limited to) those defined here.

The NOV14 nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential therapeutic applications implicated in Cardiomyopathy, Atherosclerosis, Hypertension, Congenital heart defects, Aortic stenosis, Atrial septal defect (ASD), Atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, Ductus arteriosus, Pulmonary stenosis, Subaortic stenosis, Ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, Tuberous sclerosis, Scleroderma, Obesity, Transplantation, and/or other diseases and pathologies.

NOV14 nucleic acids and polypeptides are further useful in the generation of antibodies that bind immuno-specifically to the novel NOV14 substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods. These antibodies may be generated according to methods known in the art, using prediction from hydrophobicity charts, as described in the “Anti-NOVX Antibodies” section below. The disclosed NOV14 protein has multiple hydrophilic regions, each of which can be used as an immunogen. These novel proteins can be used in assay systems for functional analysis of various human disorders, which will help in understanding of pathology of the disease and development of new drug targets for various disorders.

NOVX Nucleic Acids and Polypeptides

One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode NOVX polypeptides or biologically active portions thereof. Also included in the invention are nucleic acid fragments sufficient for use as hybridization probes to identify NOVX-encoding nucleic acids (*e.g.*, NOVX mRNAs) and fragments for use as PCR primers for the amplification and/or mutation of NOVX nucleic acid molecules. As used herein, the term “nucleic acid molecule” is intended to include DNA molecules (*e.g.*, cDNA or genomic DNA), RNA molecules (*e.g.*, mRNA), analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs, and derivatives, fragments and homologs thereof. The nucleic acid molecule may be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is comprised double-stranded DNA.

An NOVX nucleic acid can encode a mature NOVX polypeptide. As used herein, a “mature” form of a polypeptide or protein disclosed in the present invention is the product of a naturally occurring polypeptide or precursor form or proprotein. The naturally occurring polypeptide, precursor or proprotein includes, by way of nonlimiting example, the full-length gene product, encoded by the corresponding gene. Alternatively, it may be defined as the polypeptide, precursor or proprotein encoded by an ORF described herein. The product “mature” form arises, again by way of nonlimiting example, as a result of one or more naturally occurring processing steps as they may take place within the cell, or host cell, in which the gene product arises. Examples of such processing steps leading to a “mature” form of a polypeptide or protein include the cleavage of the N-terminal methionine residue encoded by the initiation codon of an ORF, or the proteolytic cleavage of a signal peptide or leader sequence. Thus a mature form arising from a precursor polypeptide or protein that has residues 1 to N, where residue 1 is the N-terminal methionine, would have residues 2 through N remaining after removal of the N-terminal methionine. Alternatively, a mature form arising from a precursor polypeptide or protein having residues 1 to N, in which an N-terminal signal sequence from residue 1 to residue M is cleaved, would have the residues from residue M+1 to residue N remaining. Further as used herein, a “mature” form of a polypeptide or protein may arise from a step of post-translational modification other than a proteolytic cleavage event. Such additional processes include, by way of non-limiting example, glycosylation, myristoylation or phosphorylation. In general, a mature polypeptide or protein may result from the operation of only one of these processes, or a combination of any of them.

The term “probes”, as utilized herein, refers to nucleic acid sequences of variable length, preferably between at least about 10 nucleotides (nt), 100 nt, or as many as

approximately, *e.g.*, 6,000 nt, depending upon the specific use. Probes are used in the detection of identical, similar, or complementary nucleic acid sequences. Longer length probes are generally obtained from a natural or recombinant source, are highly specific, and much slower to hybridize than shorter-length oligomer probes. Probes may be single- or double-stranded and designed to have specificity in PCR, membrane-based hybridization technologies, or ELISA-like technologies.

The term "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, as utilized herein, is one, which is separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source of the nucleic acid. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (*i.e.*, sequences located at the 5'- and 3'-termini of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. For example, in various embodiments, the isolated NOVX nucleic acid molecules can contain less than about 5 kb, 4 kb, 3 kb, 2 kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb or 0.1 kb of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell/tissue from which the nucleic acid is derived (*e.g.*, brain, heart, liver, spleen, etc.). Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized.

A nucleic acid molecule of the invention, *e.g.*, a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, or a complement of this aforementioned nucleotide sequence, can be isolated using standard molecular biology techniques and the sequence information provided herein. Using all or a portion of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197 as a hybridization probe, NOVX molecules can be isolated using standard hybridization and cloning techniques (*e.g.*, as described in Sambrook, *et al.*, (eds.), MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989; and Ausubel, *et al.*, (eds.), CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1993.)

A nucleic acid of the invention can be amplified using cDNA, mRNA or alternatively, genomic DNA, as a template and appropriate oligonucleotide primers according to standard PCR amplification techniques. The nucleic acid so amplified can be cloned into an appropriate vector and characterized by DNA sequence analysis. Furthermore,

oligonucleotides corresponding to NOVX nucleotide sequences can be prepared by standard synthetic techniques, *e.g.*, using an automated DNA synthesizer.

As used herein, the term “oligonucleotide” refers to a series of linked nucleotide residues, which oligonucleotide has a sufficient number of nucleotide bases to be used in a PCR reaction. A short oligonucleotide sequence may be based on, or designed from, a genomic or cDNA sequence and is used to amplify, confirm, or reveal the presence of an identical, similar or complementary DNA or RNA in a particular cell or tissue.

Oligonucleotides comprise portions of a nucleic acid sequence having about 10 nt, 50 nt, or 100 nt in length, preferably about 15 nt to 30 nt in length. In one embodiment of the invention, an oligonucleotide comprising a nucleic acid molecule less than 100 nt in length would further comprise at least 6 contiguous nucleotides SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, or a complement thereof. Oligonucleotides may be chemically synthesized and may also be used as probes.

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule that is a complement of the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, or a portion of this nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, a fragment that can be used as a probe or primer or a fragment encoding a biologically-active portion of an NOVX polypeptide). A nucleic acid molecule that is complementary to the nucleotide sequence shown SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, or 197 is one that is sufficiently complementary to the nucleotide sequence shown SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, or 197 that it can hydrogen bond with little or no mismatches to the nucleotide sequence shown SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, thereby forming a stable duplex.

As used herein, the term “complementary” refers to Watson-Crick or Hoogsteen base pairing between nucleotides units of a nucleic acid molecule, and the term “binding” means the physical or chemical interaction between two polypeptides or compounds or associated polypeptides or compounds or combinations thereof. Binding includes ionic, non-ionic, van der Waals, hydrophobic interactions, and the like. A physical interaction can be either direct or indirect. Indirect interactions may be through or due to the effects of another polypeptide or compound. Direct binding refers to interactions that do not take place through, or due to, the effect of another polypeptide or compound, but instead are without other substantial chemical intermediates.

Fragments provided herein are defined as sequences of at least 6 (contiguous) nucleic acids or at least 4 (contiguous) amino acids, a length sufficient to allow for specific hybridization in the case of nucleic acids or for specific recognition of an epitope in the case of amino acids, respectively, and are at most some portion less than a full length sequence.

- 5 Fragments may be derived from any contiguous portion of a nucleic acid or amino acid sequence of choice. Derivatives are nucleic acid sequences or amino acid sequences formed from the native compounds either directly or by modification or partial substitution. Analogs are nucleic acid sequences or amino acid sequences that have a structure similar to, but not identical to, the native compound but differs from it in respect to certain components or side
- 10 chains. Analogs may be synthetic or from a different evolutionary origin and may have a similar or opposite metabolic activity compared to wild type. Homologs are nucleic acid sequences or amino acid sequences of a particular gene that are derived from different species.

- Derivatives and analogs may be full length or other than full length, if the derivative or analog contains a modified nucleic acid or amino acid, as described below. Derivatives or
- 15 analogs of the nucleic acids or proteins of the invention include, but are not limited to, molecules comprising regions that are substantially homologous to the nucleic acids or proteins of the invention, in various embodiments, by at least about 70%, 80%, or 95% identity (with a preferred identity of 80-95%) over a nucleic acid or amino acid sequence of identical size or when compared to an aligned sequence in which the alignment is done by a
- 20 computer homology program known in the art, or whose encoding nucleic acid is capable of hybridizing to the complement of a sequence encoding the aforementioned proteins under stringent, moderately stringent, or low stringent conditions. *See e.g.* Ausubel, *et al.*, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, 1993, and below.

- A “homologous nucleic acid sequence” or “homologous amino acid sequence,” or
- 25 variations thereof, refer to sequences characterized by a homology at the nucleotide level or amino acid level as discussed above. Homologous nucleotide sequences encode those sequences coding for isoforms of NOVX polypeptides. Isoforms can be expressed in different tissues of the same organism as a result of, for example, alternative splicing of RNA. Alternatively, isoforms can be encoded by different genes. In the invention, homologous
- 30 nucleotide sequences include nucleotide sequences encoding for an NOVX polypeptide of species other than humans, including, but not limited to: vertebrates, and thus can include, *e.g.*, frog, mouse, rat, rabbit, dog, cat cow, horse, and other organisms. Homologous nucleotide sequences also include, but are not limited to, naturally occurring allelic variations and mutations of the nucleotide sequences set forth herein. A homologous nucleotide sequence

does not, however, include the exact nucleotide sequence encoding human NOVX protein. Homologous nucleic acid sequences include those nucleic acid sequences that encode conservative amino acid substitutions (see below) in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, as well as a polypeptide
5 possessing NOVX biological activity. Various biological activities of the NOVX proteins are described below.

An NOVX polypeptide is encoded by the open reading frame ("ORF") of an NOVX nucleic acid. An ORF corresponds to a nucleotide sequence that could potentially be translated into a polypeptide. A stretch of nucleic acids comprising an ORF is uninterrupted by a stop
10 codon. An ORF that represents the coding sequence for a full protein begins with an ATG "start" codon and terminates with one of the three "stop" codons, namely, TAA, TAG, or TGA. For the purposes of this invention, an ORF may be any part of a coding sequence, with or without a start codon, a stop codon, or both. For an ORF to be considered as a good candidate for coding for a *bona fide* cellular protein, a minimum size requirement is often set,
15 *e.g.*, a stretch of DNA that would encode a protein of 50 amino acids or more.

The nucleotide sequences determined from the cloning of the human NOVX genes allows for the generation of probes and primers designed for use in identifying and/or cloning NOVX homologues in other cell types, *e.g.* from other tissues, as well as NOVX homologues from other vertebrates. The probe/primer typically comprises substantially purified
20 oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 12, 25, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350 or 400 consecutive sense strand nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, or 197; or an anti-sense strand nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39,
25 41, 43, 45, or 197; or of a naturally occurring mutant of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197.

Probes based on the human NOVX nucleotide sequences can be used to detect transcripts or genomic sequences encoding the same or homologous proteins. In various embodiments, the probe further comprises a label group attached thereto, *e.g.* the label group
30 can be a radioisotope, a fluorescent compound, an enzyme, or an enzyme co-factor. Such probes can be used as a part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues which mis-express an NOVX protein, such as by measuring a level of an NOVX-encoding nucleic acid in a sample of cells from a subject *e.g.*, detecting NOVX mRNA levels or determining whether a genomic NOVX gene has been mutated or deleted.

“A polypeptide having a biologically-active portion of an NOVX polypeptide” refers to polypeptides exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical to, an activity of a polypeptide of the invention, including mature forms, as measured in a particular biological assay, with or without dose dependency. A nucleic acid fragment encoding a "biologically-active portion of NOVX" can be prepared by isolating a portion SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, or 197, that encodes a polypeptide having an NOVX biological activity (the biological activities of the NOVX proteins are described below), expressing the encoded portion of NOVX protein (*e.g.*, by recombinant expression *in vitro*) and assessing the activity of the encoded portion of NOVX.

NOVX Nucleic Acid and Polypeptide Variants

The invention further encompasses nucleic acid molecules that differ from the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197 due to degeneracy of the genetic code and thus encode the same NOVX proteins as that encoded by the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention has a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein having an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198.

In addition to the human NOVX nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that DNA sequence polymorphisms that lead to changes in the amino acid sequences of the NOVX polypeptides may exist within a population (*e.g.*, the human population). Such genetic polymorphism in the NOVX genes may exist among individuals within a population due to natural allelic variation. As used herein, the terms "gene" and "recombinant gene" refer to nucleic acid molecules comprising an open reading frame (ORF) encoding an NOVX protein, preferably a vertebrate NOVX protein. Such natural allelic variations can typically result in 1-5% variance in the nucleotide sequence of the NOVX genes. Any and all such nucleotide variations and resulting amino acid polymorphisms in the NOVX polypeptides, which are the result of natural allelic variation and that do not alter the functional activity of the NOVX polypeptides, are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

Moreover, nucleic acid molecules encoding NOVX proteins from other species, and thus that have a nucleotide sequence that differs from the human SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9,

11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197 are intended to be within the scope of the invention. Nucleic acid molecules corresponding to natural allelic variants and homologues of the NOVX cDNAs of the invention can be isolated based on their homology to the human NOVX nucleic acids disclosed herein using the human cDNAs, or a portion thereof, as a hybridization probe according to standard hybridization techniques under stringent hybridization conditions.

Accordingly, in another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention is at least 6 nucleotides in length and hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid is at least 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, or 2000 or more nucleotides in length. In yet another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention hybridizes to the coding region. As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences at least 60% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other.

Homologs (*i.e.*, nucleic acids encoding NOVX proteins derived from species other than human) or other related sequences (*e.g.*, paralogs) can be obtained by low, moderate or high stringency hybridization with all or a portion of the particular human sequence as a probe using methods well known in the art for nucleic acid hybridization and cloning.

As used herein, the phrase "stringent hybridization conditions" refers to conditions under which a probe, primer or oligonucleotide will hybridize to its target sequence, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures than shorter sequences. Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5 °C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH and nucleic acid concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target sequence hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium. Since the target sequences are generally present at excess, at T_m, 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium. Typically, stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M sodium ion (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30°C for short probes, primers or oligonucleotides (*e.g.*, 10 nt to 50 nt) and at least about 60°C for longer probes, primers and

oligonucleotides. Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents, such as formamide.

Stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in Ausubel, *et al.*, (eds.), CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y.

5 (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. Preferably, the conditions are such that sequences at least about 65%, 70%, 75%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. A non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions are hybridization in a high salt buffer comprising 6X SSC, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM EDTA, 0.02% PVP, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.02% BSA, and 500 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA
10 at 65°C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2X SSC, 0.01% BSA at 50°C. An isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the sequences SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, corresponds to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid molecule. As used herein, a "naturally-occurring" nucleic acid molecule refers to an RNA or DNA molecule
15 having a nucleotide sequence that occurs in nature (*e.g.*, encodes a natural protein).

In a second embodiment, a nucleic acid sequence that is hybridizable to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof, under conditions of moderate stringency is provided. A non-limiting
20 example of moderate stringency hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6X SSC, 5X Denhardt's solution, 0.5% SDS and 100 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA at 55°C, followed by one or more washes in 1X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 37°C. Other conditions of moderate stringency that may be used are well-known within the art. *See, e.g.*, Ausubel, *et al.* (eds.), 1993, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, NY, and Kriegler,
25 1990; GENE TRANSFER AND EXPRESSION, A LABORATORY MANUAL, Stockton Press, NY.

In a third embodiment, a nucleic acid that is hybridizable to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof, under conditions of low stringency, is provided. A non-limiting example of low stringency
30 hybridization conditions are hybridization in 35% formamide, 5X SSC, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 5 mM EDTA, 0.02% PVP, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.2% BSA, 100 mg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA, 10% (wt/vol) dextran sulfate at 40°C, followed by one or more washes in 2X SSC, 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 5 mM EDTA, and 0.1% SDS at 50°C. Other conditions of low stringency that may be used are well known in the art (*e.g.*, as employed for cross-species

hybridizations). *See, e.g., Ausubel, et al. (eds.), 1993, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, NY, and Kriegler, 1990, GENE TRANSFER AND EXPRESSION, A LABORATORY MANUAL, Stockton Press, NY; Shilo and Weinberg, 1981. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 78: 6789-6792.*

5

Conservative Mutations

In addition to naturally-occurring allelic variants of NOVX sequences that may exist in the population, the skilled artisan will further appreciate that changes can be introduced by mutation into the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, thereby leading to changes in the amino acid sequences of the encoded NOVX proteins, without altering the functional ability of said NOVX proteins. For example, nucleotide substitutions leading to amino acid substitutions at "non-essential" amino acid residues can be made in the sequence SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198. A "non-essential" amino acid residue is a residue that can be altered from the wild-type sequences of the NOVX proteins without altering their biological activity, whereas an "essential" amino acid residue is required for such biological activity. For example, amino acid residues that are conserved among the NOVX proteins of the invention are predicted to be particularly non-amenable to alteration. Amino acids for which conservative substitutions can be made are well-known within the art.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to nucleic acid molecules encoding NOVX proteins that contain changes in amino acid residues that are not essential for activity. Such NOVX proteins differ in amino acid sequence from SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197 yet retain biological activity. In one embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein, wherein the protein comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 45% homologous to the amino acid sequences SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 198. Preferably, the protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule is at least about 60% homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 198; more preferably at least about 70% homologous SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198; still more preferably at least about 80% homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198; even more preferably at least about 90% homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12,

14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198; and most preferably at least about 95% homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding an NOVX protein homologous to the protein of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198 can be created by introducing one or more nucleotide substitutions, additions or deletions into the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, such that one or more amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions are introduced into the encoded protein.

Mutations can be introduced into SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197 by standard techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis and PCR-mediated mutagenesis. Preferably, conservative amino acid substitutions are made at one or more predicted, non-essential amino acid residues. A "conservative amino acid substitution" is one in which the amino acid residue is replaced with an amino acid residue having a similar side chain. Families of amino acid residues having similar side chains have been defined within the art. These families include amino acids with basic side chains (*e.g.*, lysine, arginine, histidine), acidic side chains (*e.g.*, aspartic acid, glutamic acid), uncharged polar side chains (*e.g.*, glycine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, tyrosine, cysteine), nonpolar side chains (*e.g.*, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan), beta-branched side chains (*e.g.*, threonine, valine, isoleucine) and aromatic side chains (*e.g.*, tyrosine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, histidine). Thus, a predicted non-essential amino acid residue in the NOVX protein is replaced with another amino acid residue from the same side chain family. Alternatively, in another embodiment, mutations can be introduced randomly along all or part of an NOVX coding sequence, such as by saturation mutagenesis, and the resultant mutants can be screened for NOVX biological activity to identify mutants that retain activity. Following mutagenesis SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, the encoded protein can be expressed by any recombinant technology known in the art and the activity of the protein can be determined.

The relatedness of amino acid families may also be determined based on side chain interactions. Substituted amino acids may be fully conserved "strong" residues or fully conserved "weak" residues. The "strong" group of conserved amino acid residues may be any one of the following groups: STA, NEQK, NHQK, NDEQ, QHRK, MILV, MILF, HY, FYW, wherein the single letter amino acid codes are grouped by those amino acids that may be

substituted for each other. Likewise, the "weak" group of conserved residues may be any one of the following: CSA, ATV, SAG, STNK, STPA, SGND, SNDEQK, NDEQHK, NEQHRK, VLIM, HFY, wherein the letters within each group represent the single letter amino acid code.

In one embodiment, a mutant NOVX protein can be assayed for (i) the ability to form
5 protein:protein interactions with other NOVX proteins, other cell-surface proteins, or
biologically-active portions thereof, (ii) complex formation between a mutant NOVX protein
and an NOVX ligand; or (iii) the ability of a mutant NOVX protein to bind to an intracellular
target protein or biologically-active portion thereof; (e.g. avidin proteins).

In yet another embodiment, a mutant NOVX protein can be assayed for the ability to
10 regulate a specific biological function (e.g., regulation of insulin release).

Antisense Nucleic Acids

Another aspect of the invention pertains to isolated antisense nucleic acid molecules
that are hybridizable to or complementary to the nucleic acid molecule comprising the
nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33,
15 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, or fragments, analogs or derivatives thereof. An "antisense"
nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to a "sense" nucleic acid
encoding a protein (e.g., complementary to the coding strand of a double-stranded cDNA
molecule or complementary to an mRNA sequence). In specific aspects, antisense nucleic
acid molecules are provided that comprise a sequence complementary to at least about 10, 25,
20 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides or an entire NOVX coding strand, or to only a portion thereof.
Nucleic acid molecules encoding fragments, homologs, derivatives and analogs of an NOVX
protein of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40,
42, 44, 46, or 198, or antisense nucleic acids complementary to an NOVX nucleic acid
sequence of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39,
25 41, 43, 45, and 197, are additionally provided.

In one embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid molecule is antisense to a "coding
region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence encoding an NOVX protein. The term
"coding region" refers to the region of the nucleotide sequence comprising codons which are
translated into amino acid residues. In another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid
30 molecule is antisense to a "noncoding region" of the coding strand of a nucleotide sequence
encoding the NOVX protein. The term "noncoding region" refers to 5' and 3' sequences which
flank the coding region that are not translated into amino acids (i.e., also referred to as 5' and
3' untranslated regions).

Given the coding strand sequences encoding the NOVX protein disclosed herein, antisense nucleic acids of the invention can be designed according to the rules of Watson and Crick or Hoogsteen base pairing. The antisense nucleic acid molecule can be complementary to the entire coding region of NOVX mRNA, but more preferably is an oligonucleotide that is antisense to only a portion of the coding or noncoding region of NOVX mRNA. For example, the antisense oligonucleotide can be complementary to the region surrounding the translation start site of NOVX mRNA. An antisense oligonucleotide can be, for example, about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 or 50 nucleotides in length. An antisense nucleic acid of the invention can be constructed using chemical synthesis or enzymatic ligation reactions using procedures known in the art. For example, an antisense nucleic acid (*e.g.*, an antisense oligonucleotide) can be chemically synthesized using naturally-occurring nucleotides or variously modified nucleotides designed to increase the biological stability of the molecules or to increase the physical stability of the duplex formed between the antisense and sense nucleic acids (*e.g.*, phosphorothioate derivatives and acridine substituted nucleotides can be used).

Examples of modified nucleotides that can be used to generate the antisense nucleic acid include: 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (*v*), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (*v*), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine. Alternatively, the antisense nucleic acid can be produced biologically using an expression vector into which a nucleic acid has been subcloned in an antisense orientation (*i.e.*, RNA transcribed from the inserted nucleic acid will be of an antisense orientation to a target nucleic acid of interest, described further in the following subsection).

The antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention are typically administered to a subject or generated *in situ* such that they hybridize with or bind to cellular mRNA and/or genomic DNA encoding an NOVX protein to thereby inhibit expression of the protein (*e.g.*, by inhibiting transcription and/or translation). The hybridization can be by conventional

nucleotide complementarity to form a stable duplex, or, for example, in the case of an antisense nucleic acid molecule that binds to DNA duplexes, through specific interactions in the major groove of the double helix. An example of a route of administration of antisense nucleic acid molecules of the invention includes direct injection at a tissue site. Alternatively, antisense nucleic acid molecules can be modified to target selected cells and then administered systemically. For example, for systemic administration, antisense molecules can be modified such that they specifically bind to receptors or antigens expressed on a selected cell surface (e.g., by linking the antisense nucleic acid molecules to peptides or antibodies that bind to cell surface receptors or antigens). The antisense nucleic acid molecules can also be delivered to cells using the vectors described herein. To achieve sufficient nucleic acid molecules, vector constructs in which the antisense nucleic acid molecule is placed under the control of a strong pol II or pol III promoter are preferred.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule of the invention is an α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule. An α -anomeric nucleic acid molecule forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual β -units, the strands run parallel to each other. See, e.g., Gaultier, *et al.*, 1987. *Nucl. Acids Res.* **15**: 6625-6641. The antisense nucleic acid molecule can also comprise a 2'-o-methylribonucleotide (See, e.g., Inoue, *et al.* 1987. *Nucl. Acids Res.* **15**: 6131-6148) or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (See, e.g., Inoue, *et al.*, 1987. *FEBS Lett.* **215**: 327-330).

Ribozymes and PNA Moieties

Nucleic acid modifications include, by way of non-limiting example, modified bases, and nucleic acids whose sugar phosphate backbones are modified or derivatized. These modifications are carried out at least in part to enhance the chemical stability of the modified nucleic acid, such that they may be used, for example, as antisense binding nucleic acids in therapeutic applications in a subject.

In one embodiment, an antisense nucleic acid of the invention is a ribozyme. Ribozymes are catalytic RNA molecules with ribonuclease activity that are capable of cleaving a single-stranded nucleic acid, such as an mRNA, to which they have a complementary region. Thus, ribozymes (e.g., hammerhead ribozymes as described in Haselhoff and Gerlach 1988. *Nature* 334: 585-591) can be used to catalytically cleave NOVX mRNA transcripts to thereby inhibit translation of NOVX mRNA. A ribozyme having specificity for an NOVX-encoding nucleic acid can be designed based upon the nucleotide sequence of an NOVX cDNA disclosed herein (*i.e.*, SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17,

19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197). For example, a derivative of a *Tetrahymena* L-19 IVS RNA can be constructed in which the nucleotide sequence of the active site is complementary to the nucleotide sequence to be cleaved in an NOVX-encoding mRNA. See, e.g., U.S. Patent 4,987,071 to Cech, *et al.* and U.S. Patent 5,116,742 to Cech, *et al.* NOVX mRNA can also be used to select a catalytic RNA having a specific ribonuclease activity from a pool of RNA molecules. See, e.g., Bartel *et al.*, (1993) *Science* 261:1411-1418.

Alternatively, NOVX gene expression can be inhibited by targeting nucleotide sequences complementary to the regulatory region of the NOVX nucleic acid (e.g., the NOVX promoter and/or enhancers) to form triple helical structures that prevent transcription of the NOVX gene in target cells. See, e.g., Helene, 1991. *Anticancer Drug Des.* 6: 569-84; Helene, *et al.* 1992. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 660: 27-36; Maher, 1992. *Bioassays* 14: 807-15.

In various embodiments, the NOVX nucleic acids can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety or phosphate backbone to improve, e.g., the stability, hybridization, or solubility of the molecule. For example, the deoxyribose phosphate backbone of the nucleic acids can be modified to generate peptide nucleic acids. See, e.g., Hyrup, *et al.*, 1996. *Bioorg Med Chem* 4: 5-23. As used herein, the terms "peptide nucleic acids" or "PNAs" refer to nucleic acid mimics (e.g., DNA mimics) in which the deoxyribose phosphate backbone is replaced by a pseudopeptide backbone and only the four natural nucleobases are retained. The neutral backbone of PNAs has been shown to allow for specific hybridization to DNA and RNA under conditions of low ionic strength. The synthesis of PNA oligomers can be performed using standard solid phase peptide synthesis protocols as described in Hyrup, *et al.*, 1996. *supra*; Perry-O'Keefe, *et al.*, 1996. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 14670-14675.

PNAs of NOVX can be used in therapeutic and diagnostic applications. For example, PNAs can be used as antisense or antigene agents for sequence-specific modulation of gene expression by, e.g., inducing transcription or translation arrest or inhibiting replication. PNAs of NOVX can also be used, for example, in the analysis of single base pair mutations in a gene (e.g., PNA directed PCR clamping; as artificial restriction enzymes when used in combination with other enzymes, e.g., S₁ nucleases (See, Hyrup, *et al.*, 1996. *supra*); or as probes or primers for DNA sequence and hybridization (See, Hyrup, *et al.*, 1996, *supra*; Perry-O'Keefe, *et al.*, 1996. *supra*).

In another embodiment, PNAs of NOVX can be modified, e.g., to enhance their stability or cellular uptake, by attaching lipophilic or other helper groups to PNA, by the formation of PNA-DNA chimeras, or by the use of liposomes or other techniques of drug delivery known in the art. For example, PNA-DNA chimeras of NOVX can be generated that

may combine the advantageous properties of PNA and DNA. Such chimeras allow DNA recognition enzymes (*e.g.*, RNase H and DNA polymerases) to interact with the DNA portion while the PNA portion would provide high binding affinity and specificity. PNA-DNA chimeras can be linked using linkers of appropriate lengths selected in terms of base stacking, number of bonds between the nucleobases, and orientation (*see*, Hyrup, *et al.*, 1996. *supra*). The synthesis of PNA-DNA chimeras can be performed as described in Hyrup, *et al.*, 1996. *supra* and Finn, *et al.*, 1996. *Nucl Acids Res* 24: 3357-3363. For example, a DNA chain can be synthesized on a solid support using standard phosphoramidite coupling chemistry, and modified nucleoside analogs, *e.g.*, 5'-(4-methoxytrityl)amino-5'-deoxy-thymidine phosphoramidite, can be used between the PNA and the 5' end of DNA. *See, e.g.*, Mag, *et al.*, 1989. *Nucl Acid Res* 17: 5973-5988. PNA monomers are then coupled in a stepwise manner to produce a chimeric molecule with a 5' PNA segment and a 3' DNA segment. *See, e.g.*, Finn, *et al.*, 1996. *supra*. Alternatively, chimeric molecules can be synthesized with a 5' DNA segment and a 3' PNA segment. *See, e.g.*, Petersen, *et al.*, 1975. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 5: 1119-11124.

In other embodiments, the oligonucleotide may include other appended groups such as peptides (*e.g.*, for targeting host cell receptors *in vivo*), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (*see, e.g.*, Letsinger, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 86: 6553-6556; Lemaitre, *et al.*, 1987. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 84: 648-652; PCT Publication No. WO88/09810) or the blood-brain barrier (*see, e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO 89/10134). In addition, oligonucleotides can be modified with hybridization triggered cleavage agents (*see, e.g.*, Krol, *et al.*, 1988. *BioTechniques* 6:958-976) or intercalating agents (*see, e.g.*, Zon, 1988. *Pharm. Res.* 5: 539-549). To this end, the oligonucleotide may be conjugated to another molecule, *e.g.*, a peptide, a hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, a transport agent, a hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, and the like.

NOVX Polypeptides

A polypeptide according to the invention includes a polypeptide including the amino acid sequence of NOVX polypeptides whose sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198. The invention also includes a mutant or variant protein any of whose residues may be changed from the corresponding residues shown in SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198 while still encoding a protein that maintains its NOVX activities and physiological functions, or a functional fragment thereof.

In general, an NOVX variant that preserves NOVX-like function includes any variant in which residues at a particular position in the sequence have been substituted by other amino acids, and further include the possibility of inserting an additional residue or residues between two residues of the parent protein as well as the possibility of deleting one or more residues from the parent sequence. Any amino acid substitution, insertion, or deletion is encompassed by the invention. In favorable circumstances, the substitution is a conservative substitution as defined above.

One aspect of the invention pertains to isolated NOVX proteins, and biologically-active portions thereof, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof. Also provided are polypeptide fragments suitable for use as immunogens to raise anti-NOVX antibodies. In one embodiment, native NOVX proteins can be isolated from cells or tissue sources by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. In another embodiment, NOVX proteins are produced by recombinant DNA techniques. Alternative to recombinant expression, an NOVX protein or polypeptide can be synthesized chemically using standard peptide synthesis techniques.

An "isolated" or "purified" polypeptide or protein or biologically-active portion thereof is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating proteins from the cell or tissue source from which the NOVX protein is derived, or substantially free from chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. The language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of NOVX proteins in which the protein is separated from cellular components of the cells from which it is isolated or recombinantly-produced. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of NOVX proteins having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of non-NOVX proteins (also referred to herein as a "contaminating protein"), more preferably less than about 20% of non-NOVX proteins, still more preferably less than about 10% of non-NOVX proteins, and most preferably less than about 5% of non-NOVX proteins. When the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof is recombinantly-produced, it is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, *i.e.*, culture medium represents less than about 20%, more preferably less than about 10%, and most preferably less than about 5% of the volume of the NOVX protein preparation.

The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of NOVX proteins in which the protein is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in the synthesis of the protein. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations

of NOVX proteins having less than about 30% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals, more preferably less than about 20% chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals, still more preferably less than about 10% chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals, and most preferably less than about 5% chemical precursors or non-NOVX chemicals.

Biologically-active portions of NOVX proteins include peptides comprising amino acid sequences sufficiently homologous to or derived from the amino acid sequences of the NOVX proteins (*e.g.*, the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198) that include fewer amino acids than the full-length NOVX proteins, and exhibit at least one activity of an NOVX protein. Typically, biologically-active portions comprise a domain or motif with at least one activity of the NOVX protein. A biologically-active portion of an NOVX protein can be a polypeptide which is, for example, 10, 25, 50, 100 or more amino acid residues in length.

Moreover, other biologically-active portions, in which other regions of the protein are deleted, can be prepared by recombinant techniques and evaluated for one or more of the functional activities of a native NOVX protein.

In an embodiment, the NOVX protein has an amino acid sequence shown SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198. In other embodiments, the NOVX protein is substantially homologous to SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198, and retains the functional activity of the protein of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198, yet differs in amino acid sequence due to natural allelic variation or mutagenesis, as described in detail, below. Accordingly, in another embodiment, the NOVX protein is a protein that comprises an amino acid sequence at least about 45% homologous to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198, and retains the functional activity of the NOVX proteins of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198.

Determining Homology Between Two or More Sequences

To determine the percent homology of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acids, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (*e.g.*, gaps can be introduced in the sequence of a first amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment with a second amino or nucleic acid sequence). The amino acid residues or nucleotides at

corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are homologous at that position (*i.e.*, as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid "homology" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid "identity").

The nucleic acid sequence homology may be determined as the degree of identity between two sequences. The homology may be determined using computer programs known in the art, such as GAP software provided in the GCG program package. *See*, Needleman and Wunsch, 1970. *J Mol Biol* 48: 443-453. Using GCG GAP software with the following settings for nucleic acid sequence comparison: GAP creation penalty of 5.0 and GAP extension penalty of 0.3, the coding region of the analogous nucleic acid sequences referred to above exhibits a degree of identity preferably of at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99%, with the CDS (encoding) part of the DNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197.

The term "sequence identity" refers to the degree to which two polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences are identical on a residue-by-residue basis over a particular region of comparison. The term "percentage of sequence identity" is calculated by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over that region of comparison, determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid base (*e.g.*, A, T, C, G, U, or I, in the case of nucleic acids) occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the region of comparison (*i.e.*, the window size), and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity. The term "substantial identity" as used herein denotes a characteristic of a polynucleotide sequence, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a sequence that has at least 80 percent sequence identity, preferably at least 85 percent identity and often 90 to 95 percent sequence identity, more usually at least 99 percent sequence identity as compared to a reference sequence over a comparison region.

Chimeric and Fusion Proteins

The invention also provides NOVX chimeric or fusion proteins. As used herein, an NOVX "chimeric protein" or "fusion protein" comprises an NOVX polypeptide operatively-linked to a non-NOVX polypeptide. An "NOVX polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to an NOVX protein SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, or 198, whereas a "non-NOVX

polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence corresponding to a protein that is not substantially homologous to the NOVX protein, *e.g.*, a protein that is different from the NOVX protein and that is derived from the same or a different organism. Within an NOVX fusion protein the NOVX polypeptide can correspond to all or a portion of an NOVX protein. In one embodiment, an NOVX fusion protein comprises at least one biologically-active portion of an NOVX protein. In another embodiment, an NOVX fusion protein comprises at least two biologically-active portions of an NOVX protein. In yet another embodiment, an NOVX fusion protein comprises at least three biologically-active portions of an NOVX protein. Within the fusion protein, the term "operatively-linked" is intended to indicate that the NOVX polypeptide and the non-NOVX polypeptide are fused in-frame with one another. The non-NOVX polypeptide can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the NOVX polypeptide.

In one embodiment, the fusion protein is a GST-NOVX fusion protein in which the NOVX sequences are fused to the C-terminus of the GST (glutathione S-transferase) sequences. Such fusion proteins can facilitate the purification of recombinant NOVX polypeptides.

In another embodiment, the fusion protein is an NOVX protein containing a heterologous signal sequence at its N-terminus. In certain host cells (*e.g.*, mammalian host cells), expression and/or secretion of NOVX can be increased through use of a heterologous signal sequence.

In yet another embodiment, the fusion protein is an NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion protein in which the NOVX sequences are fused to sequences derived from a member of the immunoglobulin protein family. The NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions and administered to a subject to inhibit an interaction between an NOVX ligand and an NOVX protein on the surface of a cell, to thereby suppress NOVX-mediated signal transduction *in vivo*. The NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion proteins can be used to affect the bioavailability of an NOVX cognate ligand. Inhibition of the NOVX ligand/NOVX interaction may be useful therapeutically for both the treatment of proliferative and differentiative disorders, as well as modulating (*e.g.* promoting or inhibiting) cell survival. Moreover, the NOVX-immunoglobulin fusion proteins of the invention can be used as immunogens to produce anti-NOVX antibodies in a subject, to purify NOVX ligands, and in screening assays to identify molecules that inhibit the interaction of NOVX with an NOVX ligand.

An NOVX chimeric or fusion protein of the invention can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different polypeptide sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques, *e.g.*, by employing blunt-ended or stagger-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide for appropriate termini, filling-in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid undesirable joining, and enzymatic ligation. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers that give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments that can subsequently be annealed and reamplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (*see, e.g.*, Ausubel, *et al.* (eds.) CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (*e.g.*, a GST polypeptide). An NOVX-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the NOVX protein.

NOVX Agonists and Antagonists

The invention also pertains to variants of the NOVX proteins that function as either NOVX agonists (*i.e.*, mimetics) or as NOVX antagonists. Variants of the NOVX protein can be generated by mutagenesis (*e.g.*, discrete point mutation or truncation of the NOVX protein). An agonist of the NOVX protein can retain substantially the same, or a subset of, the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the NOVX protein. An antagonist of the NOVX protein can inhibit one or more of the activities of the naturally occurring form of the NOVX protein by, for example, competitively binding to a downstream or upstream member of a cellular signaling cascade which includes the NOVX protein. Thus, specific biological effects can be elicited by treatment with a variant of limited function. In one embodiment, treatment of a subject with a variant having a subset of the biological activities of the naturally occurring form of the protein has fewer side effects in a subject relative to treatment with the naturally occurring form of the NOVX proteins.

Variants of the NOVX proteins that function as either NOVX agonists (*i.e.*, mimetics) or as NOVX antagonists can be identified by screening combinatorial libraries of mutants (*e.g.*, truncation mutants) of the NOVX proteins for NOVX protein agonist or antagonist activity. In one embodiment, a variegated library of NOVX variants is generated by combinatorial mutagenesis at the nucleic acid level and is encoded by a variegated gene

library. A variegated library of NOVX variants can be produced by, for example, enzymatically ligating a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides into gene sequences such that a degenerate set of potential NOVX sequences is expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (*e.g.*, for phage display) containing the set of NOVX sequences therein. There are a variety of methods which can be used to produce libraries of potential NOVX variants from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. Chemical synthesis of a degenerate gene sequence can be performed in an automatic DNA synthesizer, and the synthetic gene then ligated into an appropriate expression vector. Use of a degenerate set of genes allows for the provision, in one mixture, of all of the sequences encoding the desired set of potential NOVX sequences. Methods for synthesizing degenerate oligonucleotides are well-known within the art. *See, e.g.*, Narang, 1983. *Tetrahedron* 39: 3; Itakura, *et al.*, 1984. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 53: 323; Itakura, *et al.*, 1984. *Science* 198: 1056; Ike, *et al.*, 1983. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 11: 477.

15 **Polypeptide Libraries**

In addition, libraries of fragments of the NOVX protein coding sequences can be used to generate a variegated population of NOVX fragments for screening and subsequent selection of variants of an NOVX protein. In one embodiment, a library of coding sequence fragments can be generated by treating a double stranded PCR fragment of an NOVX coding sequence with a nuclease under conditions wherein nicking occurs only about once per molecule, denaturing the double stranded DNA, renaturing the DNA to form double-stranded DNA that can include sense/antisense pairs from different nicked products, removing single stranded portions from reformed duplexes by treatment with S₁ nuclease, and ligating the resulting fragment library into an expression vector. By this method, expression libraries can be derived which encodes N-terminal and internal fragments of various sizes of the NOVX proteins.

Various techniques are known in the art for screening gene products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations or truncation, and for screening cDNA libraries for gene products having a selected property. Such techniques are adaptable for rapid screening of the gene libraries generated by the combinatorial mutagenesis of NOVX proteins. The most widely used techniques, which are amenable to high throughput analysis, for screening large gene libraries typically include cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors, transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of vectors, and expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates

isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was detected. Recursive ensemble mutagenesis (REM), a new technique that enhances the frequency of functional mutants in the libraries, can be used in combination with the screening assays to identify NOVX variants. See, e.g., Arkin and Yourvan, 1992. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 7811-7815; Delgrave, et al., 1993. *Protein Engineering* 6:327-331.

NOVX Antibodies

The term "antibody" as used herein refers to immunoglobulin molecules and immunologically active portions of immunoglobulin (Ig) molecules, i.e., molecules that contain an antigen binding site that specifically binds (immunoreacts with) an antigen. Such antibodies include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, single chain, F_{ab}, F_{ab'} and F_{(ab')₂} fragments, and an F_{ab} expression library. In general, antibody molecules obtained from humans relates to any of the classes IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE and IgD, which differ from one another by the nature of the heavy chain present in the molecule. Certain classes have subclasses as well, such as IgG₁, IgG₂, and others. Furthermore, in humans, the light chain may be a kappa chain or a lambda chain. Reference herein to antibodies includes a reference to all such classes, subclasses and types of human antibody species.

An isolated protein of the invention intended to serve as an antigen, or a portion or fragment thereof, can be used as an immunogen to generate antibodies that immunospecifically bind the antigen, using standard techniques for polyclonal and monoclonal antibody preparation. The full-length protein can be used or, alternatively, the invention provides antigenic peptide fragments of the antigen for use as immunogens. An antigenic peptide fragment comprises at least 6 amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of the full length protein, such as an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 26, 28, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 198, and encompasses an epitope thereof such that an antibody raised against the peptide forms a specific immune complex with the full length protein or with any fragment that contains the epitope. Preferably, the antigenic peptide comprises at least 10 amino acid residues, or at least 15 amino acid residues, or at least 20 amino acid residues, or at least 30 amino acid residues. Preferred epitopes encompassed by the antigenic peptide are regions of the protein that are located on its surface; commonly these are hydrophilic regions.

In certain embodiments of the invention, at least one epitope encompassed by the antigenic peptide is a region of NOVX that is located on the surface of the protein, e.g., a hydrophilic region. A hydrophobicity analysis of the human NOVX protein sequence will

indicate which regions of a NOVX polypeptide are particularly hydrophilic and, therefore, are likely to encode surface residues useful for targeting antibody production. As a means for targeting antibody production, hydropathy plots showing regions of hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity may be generated by any method well known in the art, including, for example, the Kyte Doolittle or the Hopp Woods methods, either with or without Fourier transformation. See, *e.g.*, Hopp and Woods, 1981, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 78: 3824-3828; Kyte and Doolittle 1982, *J. Mol. Biol.* 157: 105-142, each incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Antibodies that are specific for one or more domains within an antigenic protein, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof, are also provided herein.

A protein of the invention, or a derivative, fragment, analog, homolog or ortholog thereof, may be utilized as an immunogen in the generation of antibodies that immunospecifically bind these protein components.

Various procedures known within the art may be used for the production of polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies directed against a protein of the invention, or against derivatives, fragments, analogs homologs or orthologs thereof (see, for example, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Harlow E, and Lane D, 1988, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, incorporated herein by reference). Some of these antibodies are discussed below.

Polyclonal Antibodies

For the production of polyclonal antibodies, various suitable host animals (*e.g.*, rabbit, goat, mouse or other mammal) may be immunized by one or more injections with the native protein, a synthetic variant thereof, or a derivative of the foregoing. An appropriate immunogenic preparation can contain, for example, the naturally occurring immunogenic protein, a chemically synthesized polypeptide representing the immunogenic protein, or a recombinantly expressed immunogenic protein. Furthermore, the protein may be conjugated to a second protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. The preparation can further include an adjuvant. Various adjuvants used to increase the immunological response include, but are not limited to, Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels (*e.g.*, aluminum hydroxide), surface active substances (*e.g.*, lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, dinitrophenol, etc.), adjuvants usable in humans such as Bacille Calmette-Guerin and *Corynebacterium parvum*, or similar immunostimulatory agents. Additional examples of adjuvants which can be employed include MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate).

The polyclonal antibody molecules directed against the immunogenic protein can be isolated from the mammal (e.g., from the blood) and further purified by well known techniques, such as affinity chromatography using protein A or protein G, which provide primarily the IgG fraction of immune serum. Subsequently, or alternatively, the specific antigen which is the target of the immunoglobulin sought, or an epitope thereof, may be immobilized on a column to purify the immune specific antibody by immunoaffinity chromatography. Purification of immunoglobulins is discussed, for example, by D. Wilkinson (The Scientist, published by The Scientist, Inc., Philadelphia PA, Vol. 14, No. 8 (April 17, 2000), pp. 25-28).

Monoclonal Antibodies

The term "monoclonal antibody" (MAb) or "monoclonal antibody composition", as used herein, refers to a population of antibody molecules that contain only one molecular species of antibody molecule consisting of a unique light chain gene product and a unique heavy chain gene product. In particular, the complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of the monoclonal antibody are identical in all the molecules of the population. MAbs thus contain an antigen binding site capable of immunoreacting with a particular epitope of the antigen characterized by a unique binding affinity for it.

Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler and Milstein, *Nature*, 256:495 (1975). In a hybridoma method, a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes can be immunized in vitro.

The immunizing agent will typically include the protein antigen, a fragment thereof or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell [Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*, Academic Press, (1986) pp. 59-103]. Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine and human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells can be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused,

immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

5 Preferred immortalized cell lines are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high level expression of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. More preferred immortalized cell lines are murine myeloma lines, which can be obtained, for instance, from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California and the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia. Human
10 myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies [Kozbor, *J. Immunol.*, **133**:3001 (1984); Brodeur et al., *Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, (1987) pp. 51-63].

The culture medium in which the hybridoma cells are cultured can then be assayed for
15 the presence of monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by the hybridoma cells is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an in vitro binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA). Such techniques and assays are known in the art. The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by
20 the Scatchard analysis of Munson and Pollard, *Anal. Biochem.*, **107**:220 (1980). It is an objective, especially important in therapeutic applications of monoclonal antibodies, to identify antibodies having a high degree of specificity and a high binding affinity for the target antigen.

After the desired hybridoma cells are identified, the clones can be subcloned by
25 limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods (Goding, 1986). Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium and RPMI-1640 medium. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells can be grown in vivo as ascites in a mammal.

The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones can be isolated or purified from
30 the culture medium or ascites fluid by conventional immunoglobulin purification procedures such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose, hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

The monoclonal antibodies can also be made by recombinant DNA methods, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567. DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies of

the invention can be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies). The hybridoma cells of the invention serve as a preferred source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA can be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as simian COS cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. The DNA also can be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for human heavy and light chain constant domains in place of the homologous murine sequences (U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Morrison, *Nature* 368, 812-13 (1994)) or by covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide. Such a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide can be substituted for the constant domains of an antibody of the invention, or can be substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody of the invention to create a chimeric bivalent antibody.

Humanized Antibodies

The antibodies directed against the protein antigens of the invention can further comprise humanized antibodies or human antibodies. These antibodies are suitable for administration to humans without engendering an immune response by the human against the administered immunoglobulin. Humanized forms of antibodies are chimeric immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) that are principally comprised of the sequence of a human immunoglobulin, and contain minimal sequence derived from a non-human immunoglobulin. Humanization can be performed following the method of Winter and co-workers (Jones et al., *Nature*, 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann et al., *Nature*, 332:323-327 (1988); Verhoeven et al., *Science*, 239:1534-1536 (1988)), by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for the corresponding sequences of a human antibody. (See also U.S. Patent No. 5,225,539.) In some instances, Fv framework residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies can also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the framework regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally

also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin (Jones et al., 1986; Riechmann et al., 1988; and Presta, Curr. Op. Struct. Biol., 2:593-596 (1992)).

5 Human Antibodies

Fully human antibodies essentially relate to antibody molecules in which the entire sequence of both the light chain and the heavy chain, including the CDRs, arise from human genes. Such antibodies are termed “human antibodies”, or “fully human antibodies” herein. Human monoclonal antibodies can be prepared by the trioma technique; the human B-cell hybridoma technique (see Kozbor, et al., 1983 *Immunol Today* 4: 72) and the EBV hybridoma technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies (see Cole, et al., 1985 In: *MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). Human monoclonal antibodies may be utilized in the practice of the present invention and may be produced by using human hybridomas (see Cote, et al., 1983. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 80: 2026-2030) or by transforming human B-cells with Epstein Barr Virus in vitro (see Cole, et al., 1985 In: *MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96).

In addition, human antibodies can also be produced using additional techniques, including phage display libraries (Hoogenboom and Winter, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 227:381 (1991); Marks et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 222:581 (1991)). Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in all respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in Marks et al. (*Bio/Technology* 10, 779-783 (1992)); Lonberg et al. (*Nature* 368 856-859 (1994)); Morrison (*Nature* 368, 812-13 (1994)); Fishwild et al, (*Nature Biotechnology* 14, 845-51 (1996)); Neuberger (*Nature Biotechnology* 14, 826 (1996)); and Lonberg and Huszar (*Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13 65-93 (1995)).

Human antibodies may additionally be produced using transgenic nonhuman animals which are modified so as to produce fully human antibodies rather than the animal's endogenous antibodies in response to challenge by an antigen. (See PCT publication WO94/02602). The endogenous genes encoding the heavy and light immunoglobulin chains in the nonhuman host have been incapacitated, and active loci encoding human heavy and light chain immunoglobulins are inserted into the host's genome. The human genes are

incorporated, for example, using yeast artificial chromosomes containing the requisite human DNA segments. An animal which provides all the desired modifications is then obtained as progeny by crossbreeding intermediate transgenic animals containing fewer than the full complement of the modifications. The preferred embodiment of such a nonhuman animal is a mouse, and is termed the XenomouseTM as disclosed in PCT publications WO 96/33735 and WO 96/34096. This animal produces B cells which secrete fully human immunoglobulins. The antibodies can be obtained directly from the animal after immunization with an immunogen of interest, as, for example, a preparation of a polyclonal antibody, or alternatively from immortalized B cells derived from the animal, such as hybridomas producing monoclonal antibodies. Additionally, the genes encoding the immunoglobulins with human variable regions can be recovered and expressed to obtain the antibodies directly, or can be further modified to obtain analogs of antibodies such as, for example, single chain Fv molecules.

An example of a method of producing a nonhuman host, exemplified as a mouse, lacking expression of an endogenous immunoglobulin heavy chain is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,939,598. It can be obtained by a method including deleting the J segment genes from at least one endogenous heavy chain locus in an embryonic stem cell to prevent rearrangement of the locus and to prevent formation of a transcript of a rearranged immunoglobulin heavy chain locus, the deletion being effected by a targeting vector containing a gene encoding a selectable marker; and producing from the embryonic stem cell a transgenic mouse whose somatic and germ cells contain the gene encoding the selectable marker.

A method for producing an antibody of interest, such as a human antibody, is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,916,771. It includes introducing an expression vector that contains a nucleotide sequence encoding a heavy chain into one mammalian host cell in culture, introducing an expression vector containing a nucleotide sequence encoding a light chain into another mammalian host cell, and fusing the two cells to form a hybrid cell. The hybrid cell expresses an antibody containing the heavy chain and the light chain.

In a further improvement on this procedure, a method for identifying a clinically relevant epitope on an immunogen, and a correlative method for selecting an antibody that binds immunospecifically to the relevant epitope with high affinity, are disclosed in PCT publication WO 99/53049.

F_{ab} Fragments and Single Chain Antibodies

According to the invention, techniques can be adapted for the production of single-chain antibodies specific to an antigenic protein of the invention (see e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778). In addition, methods can be adapted for the construction of F_{ab} expression libraries (see e.g., Huse, et al., 1989 Science 246: 1275-1281) to allow rapid and effective
5 identification of monoclonal F_{ab} fragments with the desired specificity for a protein or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof. Antibody fragments that contain the idiotypes to a protein antigen may be produced by techniques known in the art including, but not limited to: (i) an F_{(ab')2} fragment produced by pepsin digestion of an antibody molecule; (ii) an F_{ab} fragment generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of an F_{(ab')2} fragment; (iii) an F_{ab}
10 fragment generated by the treatment of the antibody molecule with papain and a reducing agent and (iv) F_v fragments.

Bispecific Antibodies

Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that
15 have binding specificities for at least two different antigens. In the present case, one of the binding specificities is for an antigenic protein of the invention. The second binding target is any other antigen, and advantageously is a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit.

Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Traditionally, the recombinant production of bispecific antibodies is based on the co-expression of two
20 immunoglobulin heavy-chain/light-chain pairs, where the two heavy chains have different specificities (Milstein and Cuello, Nature, 305:537-539 (1983)). Because of the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, these hybridomas (quadromas) produce a potential mixture of ten different antibody molecules, of which only one has the correct bispecific structure. The purification of the correct molecule is usually accomplished by
25 affinity chromatography steps. Similar procedures are disclosed in WO 93/08829, published 13 May 1993, and in Traunecker et al., EMBO J., 10:3655-3659 (1991).

Antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities (antibody-antigen combining sites) can be fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. The fusion preferably is with an immunoglobulin heavy-chain constant domain, comprising at least part
30 of the hinge, CH2, and CH3 regions. It is preferred to have the first heavy-chain constant region (CH1) containing the site necessary for light-chain binding present in at least one of the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy-chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate expression vectors, and are co-

transfected into a suitable host organism. For further details of generating bispecific antibodies see, for example, Suresh et al., Methods in Enzymology, 121:210 (1986).

According to another approach described in WO 96/27011, the interface between a pair of antibody molecules can be engineered to maximize the percentage of heterodimers which are recovered from recombinant cell culture. The preferred interface comprises at least a part of the CH3 region of an antibody constant domain. In this method, one or more small amino acid side chains from the interface of the first antibody molecule are replaced with larger side chains (e.g. tyrosine or tryptophan). Compensatory "cavities" of identical or similar size to the large side chain(s) are created on the interface of the second antibody molecule by replacing large amino acid side chains with smaller ones (e.g. alanine or threonine). This provides a mechanism for increasing the yield of the heterodimer over other unwanted end-products such as homodimers.

Bispecific antibodies can be prepared as full length antibodies or antibody fragments (e.g. F(ab')₂ bispecific antibodies). Techniques for generating bispecific antibodies from antibody fragments have been described in the literature. For example, bispecific antibodies can be prepared using chemical linkage. Brennan et al., Science 229:81 (1985) describe a procedure wherein intact antibodies are proteolytically cleaved to generate F(ab')₂ fragments. These fragments are reduced in the presence of the dithiol complexing agent sodium arsenite to stabilize vicinal dithiols and prevent intermolecular disulfide formation. The Fab' fragments generated are then converted to thionitrobenzoate (TNB) derivatives. One of the Fab'-TNB derivatives is then reconverted to the Fab'-thiol by reduction with mercaptoethylamine and is mixed with an equimolar amount of the other Fab'-TNB derivative to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibodies produced can be used as agents for the selective immobilization of enzymes.

Additionally, Fab' fragments can be directly recovered from *E. coli* and chemically coupled to form bispecific antibodies. Shalaby et al., J. Exp. Med. 175:217-225 (1992) describe the production of a fully humanized bispecific antibody F(ab')₂ molecule. Each Fab' fragment was separately secreted from *E. coli* and subjected to directed chemical coupling in vitro to form the bispecific antibody. The bispecific antibody thus formed was able to bind to cells overexpressing the ErbB2 receptor and normal human T cells, as well as trigger the lytic activity of human cytotoxic lymphocytes against human breast tumor targets.

Various techniques for making and isolating bispecific antibody fragments directly from recombinant cell culture have also been described. For example, bispecific antibodies have been produced using leucine zippers. Kostelny et al., J. Immunol. 148(5):1547-1553

(1992). The leucine zipper peptides from the Fos and Jun proteins were linked to the Fab' portions of two different antibodies by gene fusion. The antibody homodimers were reduced at the hinge region to form monomers and then re-oxidized to form the antibody heterodimers. This method can also be utilized for the production of antibody homodimers. The "diabody" technology described by Hollinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:6444-6448 (1993) has provided an alternative mechanism for making bispecific antibody fragments. The fragments comprise a heavy-chain variable domain (V_H) connected to a light-chain variable domain (V_L) by a linker which is too short to allow pairing between the two domains on the same chain. Accordingly, the V_H and V_L domains of one fragment are forced to pair with the complementary V_L and V_H domains of another fragment, thereby forming two antigen-binding sites. Another strategy for making bispecific antibody fragments by the use of single-chain Fv (sFv) dimers has also been reported. See, Gruber et al., J. Immunol. 152:5368 (1994).

Antibodies with more than two valencies are contemplated. For example, trispecific antibodies can be prepared. Tutt et al., J. Immunol. 147:60 (1991).

Exemplary bispecific antibodies can bind to two different epitopes, at least one of which originates in the protein antigen of the invention. Alternatively, an anti-antigenic arm of an immunoglobulin molecule can be combined with an arm which binds to a triggering molecule on a leukocyte such as a T-cell receptor molecule (e.g. CD2, CD3, CD28, or B7), or Fc receptors for IgG (FcγR), such as FcγRI (CD64), FcγRII (CD32) and FcγRIII (CD16) so as to focus cellular defense mechanisms to the cell expressing the particular antigen. Bispecific antibodies can also be used to direct cytotoxic agents to cells which express a particular antigen. These antibodies possess an antigen-binding arm and an arm which binds a cytotoxic agent or a radionuclide chelator, such as EOTUBE, DPTA, DOTA, or TETA. Another bispecific antibody of interest binds the protein antigen described herein and further binds tissue factor (TF).

Heteroconjugate Antibodies

Heteroconjugate antibodies are also within the scope of the present invention. Heteroconjugate antibodies are composed of two covalently joined antibodies. Such antibodies have, for example, been proposed to target immune system cells to unwanted cells (U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980), and for treatment of HIV infection (WO 91/00360; WO 92/200373; EP 03089). It is contemplated that the antibodies can be prepared in vitro using known methods in synthetic protein chemistry, including those involving crosslinking agents. For example, immunotoxins can be constructed using a disulfide exchange reaction or by

forming a thioether bond. Examples of suitable reagents for this purpose include iminothiolate and methyl-4-mercaptobutyrimidate and those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980.

5 **Effector Function Engineering**

It can be desirable to modify the antibody of the invention with respect to effector function, so as to enhance, e.g., the effectiveness of the antibody in treating cancer. For example, cysteine residue(s) can be introduced into the Fc region, thereby allowing interchain disulfide bond formation in this region. The homodimeric antibody thus generated can have
10 improved internalization capability and/or increased complement-mediated cell killing and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). See Caron et al., J. Exp Med., 176: 1191-1195 (1992) and Shopes, J. Immunol., 148: 2918-2922 (1992). Homodimeric antibodies with enhanced anti-tumor activity can also be prepared using heterobifunctional cross-linkers as described in Wolff et al. Cancer Research, 53: 2560-2565 (1993). Alternatively, an antibody
15 can be engineered that has dual Fc regions and can thereby have enhanced complement lysis and ADCC capabilities. See Stevenson et al., Anti-Cancer Drug Design, 3: 219-230 (1989).

Immunoconjugates

The invention also pertains to immunoconjugates comprising an antibody conjugated
20 to a cytotoxic agent such as a chemotherapeutic agent, toxin (e.g., an enzymatically active toxin of bacterial, fungal, plant, or animal origin, or fragments thereof), or a radioactive isotope (i.e., a radioconjugate).

Chemotherapeutic agents useful in the generation of such immunoconjugates have been described above. Enzymatically active toxins and fragments thereof that can be used
25 include diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, modeccin A chain, alpha-sarcin, Aleurites fordii proteins, dianthin proteins, *Phytolaca americana* proteins (PAPI, PAPII, and PAP-S), momordica charantia inhibitor, curcin, croton, sapaonaria officinalis inhibitor, gelonin, mitogellin, restrictocin, phenomycin, enomycin, and the tricothecenes. A variety of
30 radionuclides are available for the production of radioconjugated antibodies. Examples include ^{212}Bi , ^{131}I , ^{131}In , ^{90}Y , and ^{186}Re .

Conjugates of the antibody and cytotoxic agent are made using a variety of bifunctional protein-coupling agents such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithiol) propionate (SPDP), iminothiolane (IT), bifunctional derivatives of imidoesters (such as dimethyl

adipimidate HCL), active esters (such as disuccinimidyl suberate), aldehydes (such as glutaraldehyde), bis-azido compounds (such as bis (p-azidobenzoyl) hexanediamine), bis-diazonium derivatives (such as bis-(p-diazoniumbenzoyl)-ethylenediamine), diisocyanates (such as tolyene 2,6-diisocyanate), and bis-active fluorine compounds (such as 1,5-difluoro-2,4-dinitrobenzene). For example, a ricin immunotoxin can be prepared as described in Vitetta et al., Science, 238: 1098 (1987). Carbon-14-labeled 1-isothiocyanatobenzyl-3-methyldiethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (MX-DTPA) is an exemplary chelating agent for conjugation of radionucleotide to the antibody. See WO94/11026.

In another embodiment, the antibody can be conjugated to a "receptor" (such as streptavidin) for utilization in tumor pretargeting wherein the antibody-receptor conjugate is administered to the patient, followed by removal of unbound conjugate from the circulation using a clearing agent and then administration of a "ligand" (e.g., avidin) that is in turn conjugated to a cytotoxic agent.

Immunoliposomes

The antibodies disclosed herein can also be formulated as immunoliposomes. Liposomes containing the antibody are prepared by methods known in the art, such as described in Epstein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 82: 3688 (1985); Hwang et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77: 4030 (1980); and U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545.

Liposomes with enhanced circulation time are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,013,556.

Particularly useful liposomes can be generated by the reverse-phase evaporation method with a lipid composition comprising phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol, and PEG-derivatized phosphatidylethanolamine (PEG-PE). Liposomes are extruded through filters of defined pore size to yield liposomes with the desired diameter. Fab' fragments of the antibody of the present invention can be conjugated to the liposomes as described in Martin et al., J. Biol. Chem., 257: 286-288 (1982) via a disulfide-interchange reaction. A chemotherapeutic agent (such as Doxorubicin) is optionally contained within the liposome. See Gabizon et al., J. National Cancer Inst., 81(19): 1484 (1989).

Diagnostic Applications of Antibodies Directed Against the Proteins of the Invention

Antibodies directed against a protein of the invention may be used in methods known within the art relating to the localization and/or quantitation of the protein (e.g., for use in measuring levels of the protein within appropriate physiological samples, for use in diagnostic methods, for use in imaging the protein, and the like). In a given embodiment, antibodies

against the proteins, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof, that contain the antigen binding domain, are utilized as pharmacologically-active compounds (see below).

An antibody specific for a protein of the invention can be used to isolate the protein by standard techniques, such as immunoaffinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. Such an antibody can facilitate the purification of the natural protein antigen from cells and of recombinantly produced antigen expressed in host cells. Moreover, such an antibody can be used to detect the antigenic protein (e.g., in a cellular lysate or cell supernatant) in order to evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression of the antigenic protein. Antibodies directed against the protein can be used diagnostically to monitor protein levels in tissue as part of a clinical testing procedure, e.g., to, for example, determine the efficacy of a given treatment regimen. Detection can be facilitated by coupling (i.e., physically linking) the antibody to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S or ^3H .

Antibody Therapeutics

Antibodies of the invention, including polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized and fully human antibodies, may be used as therapeutic agents. Such agents will generally be employed to treat or prevent a disease or pathology in a subject. An antibody preparation, preferably one having high specificity and high affinity for its target antigen, is administered to the subject and will generally have an effect due to its binding with the target. Such an effect may be one of two kinds, depending on the specific nature of the interaction between the given antibody molecule and the target antigen in question. In the first instance, administration of the antibody may abrogate or inhibit the binding of the target with an endogenous ligand to which it naturally binds. In this case, the antibody binds to the target and masks a binding site of the

naturally occurring ligand, wherein the ligand serves as an effector molecule. Thus the receptor mediates a signal transduction pathway for which ligand is responsible.

Alternatively, the effect may be one in which the antibody elicits a physiological result by virtue of binding to an effector binding site on the target molecule. In this case the target, a receptor having an endogenous ligand which may be absent or defective in the disease or pathology, binds the antibody as a surrogate effector ligand, initiating a receptor-based signal transduction event by the receptor.

A therapeutically effective amount of an antibody of the invention relates generally to the amount needed to achieve a therapeutic objective. As noted above, this may be a binding interaction between the antibody and its target antigen that, in certain cases, interferes with the functioning of the target, and in other cases, promotes a physiological response. The amount required to be administered will furthermore depend on the binding affinity of the antibody for its specific antigen, and will also depend on the rate at which an administered antibody is depleted from the free volume other subject to which it is administered. Common ranges for therapeutically effective dosing of an antibody or antibody fragment of the invention may be, by way of nonlimiting example, from about 0.1 mg/kg body weight to about 50 mg/kg body weight. Common dosing frequencies may range, for example, from twice daily to once a week.

Pharmaceutical Compositions of Antibodies

Antibodies specifically binding a protein of the invention, as well as other molecules identified by the screening assays disclosed herein, can be administered for the treatment of various disorders in the form of pharmaceutical compositions. Principles and considerations involved in preparing such compositions, as well as guidance in the choice of components are provided, for example, in Remington : The Science And Practice Of Pharmacy 19th ed. (Alfonso R. Gennaro, et al., editors) Mack Pub. Co., Easton, Pa. : 1995; Drug Absorption Enhancement : Concepts, Possibilities, Limitations, And Trends, Harwood Academic Publishers, Langhorne, Pa., 1994; and Peptide And Protein Drug Delivery (Advances In Parenteral Sciences, Vol. 4), 1991, M. Dekker, New York.

If the antigenic protein is intracellular and whole antibodies are used as inhibitors, internalizing antibodies are preferred. However, liposomes can also be used to deliver the antibody, or an antibody fragment, into cells. Where antibody fragments are used, the smallest inhibitory fragment that specifically binds to the binding domain of the target protein is preferred. For example, based upon the variable-region sequences of an antibody, peptide

molecules can be designed that retain the ability to bind the target protein sequence. Such peptides can be synthesized chemically and/or produced by recombinant DNA technology. See, e.g., Marasco et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90: 7889-7893 (1993). The formulation herein can also contain more than one active compound as necessary for the particular indication being treated, preferably those with complementary activities that do not adversely affect each other. Alternatively, or in addition, the composition can comprise an agent that enhances its function, such as, for example, a cytotoxic agent, cytokine, chemotherapeutic agent, or growth-inhibitory agent. Such molecules are suitably present in combination in amounts that are effective for the purpose intended.

The active ingredients can also be entrapped in microcapsules prepared, for example, by coacervation techniques or by interfacial polymerization, for example, hydroxymethylcellulose or gelatin-microcapsules and poly-(methylmethacrylate) microcapsules, respectively, in colloidal drug delivery systems (for example, liposomes, albumin microspheres, microemulsions, nano-particles, and nanocapsules) or in macroemulsions.

The formulations to be used for in vivo administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes.

Sustained-release preparations can be prepared. Suitable examples of sustained-release preparations include semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the antibody, which matrices are in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or microcapsules. Examples of sustained-release matrices include polyesters, hydrogels (for example, poly(2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate), or poly(vinylalcohol)), polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and γ ethyl-L-glutamate, non-degradable ethylene-vinyl acetate, degradable lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymers such as the LUPRON DEPOTTM (injectable microspheres composed of lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer and leuprolide acetate), and poly-D-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid. While polymers such as ethylene-vinyl acetate and lactic acid-glycolic acid enable release of molecules for over 100 days, certain hydrogels release proteins for shorter time periods.

ELISA Assay

An agent for detecting an analyte protein is an antibody capable of binding to an analyte protein, preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment thereof (e.g., F_{ab} or F_{(ab)2}) can be used. The term "labeled", with regard to the probe or antibody, is intended to

encompass direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (*i.e.*, physically linking) a detectable substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect labeling include detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently-labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such that it can be detected with fluorescently-labeled streptavidin. The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject. Included within the usage of the term "biological sample", therefore, is blood and a fraction or component of blood including blood serum, blood plasma, or lymph. That is, the detection method of the invention can be used to detect an analyte mRNA, protein, or genomic DNA in a biological sample *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*. For example, *in vitro* techniques for detection of an analyte mRNA include Northern hybridizations and *in situ* hybridizations. *In vitro* techniques for detection of an analyte protein include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations, and immunofluorescence. *In vitro* techniques for detection of an analyte genomic DNA include Southern hybridizations. Procedures for conducting immunoassays are described, for example in "ELISA: Theory and Practice: Methods in Molecular Biology", Vol. 42, J. R. Crowther (Ed.) Human Press, Totowa, NJ, 1995; "Immunoassay", E. Diamandis and T. Christopoulos, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA, 1996; and "Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays", P. Tijssen, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, 1985. Furthermore, *in vivo* techniques for detection of an analyte protein include introducing into a subject a labeled anti-analyte protein antibody. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques.

NOVX Recombinant Expression Vectors and Host Cells

Another aspect of the invention pertains to vectors, preferably expression vectors, containing a nucleic acid encoding an NOVX protein, or derivatives, fragments, analogs or homologs thereof. As used herein, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One type of vector is a "plasmid", which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (*e.g.*, bacterial vectors having a

bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (*e.g.*, non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively-linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as "expression vectors". In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of plasmids. In the present specification, "plasmid" and "vector" can be used interchangeably as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. However, the invention is intended to include such other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (*e.g.*, replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions.

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention comprise a nucleic acid of the invention in a form suitable for expression of the nucleic acid in a host cell, which means that the recombinant expression vectors include one or more regulatory sequences, selected on the basis of the host cells to be used for expression, that is operatively-linked to the nucleic acid sequence to be expressed. Within a recombinant expression vector, "operably-linked" is intended to mean that the nucleotide sequence of interest is linked to the regulatory sequence(s) in a manner that allows for expression of the nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, in an *in vitro* transcription/translation system or in a host cell when the vector is introduced into the host cell).

The term "regulatory sequence" is intended to include promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (*e.g.*, polyadenylation signals). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990). Regulatory sequences include those that direct constitutive expression of a nucleotide sequence in many types of host cell and those that direct expression of the nucleotide sequence only in certain host cells (*e.g.*, tissue-specific regulatory sequences). It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the design of the expression vector can depend on such factors as the choice of the host cell to be transformed, the level of expression of protein desired, etc. The expression vectors of the invention can be introduced into host cells to thereby produce proteins or peptides, including fusion proteins or peptides, encoded by nucleic acids as described herein (*e.g.*, NOVX proteins, mutant forms of NOVX proteins, fusion proteins, etc.).

The recombinant expression vectors of the invention can be designed for expression of NOVX proteins in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. For example, NOVX proteins can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *Escherichia coli*, insect cells (using baculovirus expression

vectors) yeast cells or mammalian cells. Suitable host cells are discussed further in Goeddel, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990). Alternatively, the recombinant expression vector can be transcribed and translated *in vitro*, for example using T7 promoter regulatory sequences and T7 polymerase.

5 Expression of proteins in prokaryotes is most often carried out in *Escherichia coli* with vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters directing the expression of either fusion or non-fusion proteins. Fusion vectors add a number of amino acids to a protein encoded therein, usually to the amino terminus of the recombinant protein. Such fusion vectors typically serve three purposes: (i) to increase expression of recombinant protein; (ii) to
10 increase the solubility of the recombinant protein; and (iii) to aid in the purification of the recombinant protein by acting as a ligand in affinity purification. Often, in fusion expression vectors, a proteolytic cleavage site is introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety and the recombinant protein to enable separation of the recombinant protein from the fusion moiety subsequent to purification of the fusion protein. Such enzymes, and their cognate recognition
15 sequences, include Factor Xa, thrombin and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Pharmacia Biotech Inc; Smith and Johnson, 1988. *Gene* 67: 31-40), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, Mass.) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.) that fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein.

20 Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amrann *et al.*, (1988) *Gene* 69:301-315) and pET 11d (Studier *et al.*, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 60-89).

25 One strategy to maximize recombinant protein expression in *E. coli* is to express the protein in a host bacteria with an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein. *See, e.g.*, Gottesman, GENE EXPRESSION TECHNOLOGY: METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 119-128. Another strategy is to alter the nucleic acid sequence of the nucleic acid to be inserted into an expression vector so that the individual codons for each amino acid are those preferentially utilized in *E. coli* (*see, e.g.*,
30 Wada, *et al.*, 1992. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 20: 2111-2118). Such alteration of nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be carried out by standard DNA synthesis techniques.

 In another embodiment, the NOVX expression vector is a yeast expression vector. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* include pYepSec1 (Baldari, *et al.*, 1987. *EMBO J.* 6: 229-234), pMFa (Kurjan and Herskowitz, 1982. *Cell* 30:

933-943), pJRY88 (Schultz *et al.*, 1987. *Gene* 54: 113-123), pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, Calif.), and picZ (Invitrogen Corp, San Diego, Calif.).

Alternatively, NOVX can be expressed in insect cells using baculovirus expression vectors. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (*e.g.*,
5 SF9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith, *et al.*, 1983. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3: 2156-2165) and the pVL series (Lucklow and Summers, 1989. *Virology* 170: 31-39).

In yet another embodiment, a nucleic acid of the invention is expressed in mammalian cells using a mammalian expression vector. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, 1987. *Nature* 329: 840) and pMT2PC (Kaufman, *et al.*, 1987. *EMBO J.* 6: 187-195).
10 When used in mammalian cells, the expression vector's control functions are often provided by viral regulatory elements. For example, commonly used promoters are derived from polyoma, adenovirus 2, cytomegalovirus, and simian virus 40. For other suitable expression systems for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells see, *e.g.*, Chapters 16 and 17 of Sambrook, *et al.*, MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL. 2nd ed., Cold Spring
15 Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989.

In another embodiment, the recombinant mammalian expression vector is capable of directing expression of the nucleic acid preferentially in a particular cell type (*e.g.*, tissue-specific regulatory elements are used to express the nucleic acid). Tissue-specific regulatory elements are known in the art. Non-limiting examples of suitable tissue-specific
20 promoters include the albumin promoter (liver-specific; Pinkert, *et al.*, 1987. *Genes Dev.* 1: 268-277), lymphoid-specific promoters (Calame and Eaton, 1988. *Adv. Immunol.* 43: 235-275), in particular promoters of T cell receptors (Winoto and Baltimore, 1989. *EMBO J.* 8: 729-733) and immunoglobulins (Banerji, *et al.*, 1983. *Cell* 33: 729-740; Queen and Baltimore, 1983. *Cell* 33: 741-748), neuron-specific promoters (*e.g.*, the neurofilament
25 promoter; Byrne and Ruddle, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 5473-5477), pancreas-specific promoters (Edlund, *et al.*, 1985. *Science* 230: 912-916), and mammary gland-specific promoters (*e.g.*, milk whey promoter; U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,316 and European Application Publication No. 264,166). Developmentally-regulated promoters are also
30 encompassed, *e.g.*, the murine hox promoters (Kessel and Gruss, 1990. *Science* 249: 374-379) and the α -fetoprotein promoter (Campes and Tilghman, 1989. *Genes Dev.* 3: 537-546).

The invention further provides a recombinant expression vector comprising a DNA molecule of the invention cloned into the expression vector in an antisense orientation. That is, the DNA molecule is operatively-linked to a regulatory sequence in a manner that allows for expression (by transcription of the DNA molecule) of an RNA molecule that is antisense to

NOVX mRNA. Regulatory sequences operatively linked to a nucleic acid cloned in the antisense orientation can be chosen that direct the continuous expression of the antisense RNA molecule in a variety of cell types, for instance viral promoters and/or enhancers, or regulatory sequences can be chosen that direct constitutive, tissue specific or cell type specific expression of antisense RNA. The antisense expression vector can be in the form of a recombinant plasmid, phagemid or attenuated virus in which antisense nucleic acids are produced under the control of a high efficiency regulatory region, the activity of which can be determined by the cell type into which the vector is introduced. For a discussion of the regulation of gene expression using antisense genes *see, e.g.,* Weintraub, *et al.*, "Antisense RNA as a molecular tool for genetic analysis," *Reviews-Trends in Genetics*, Vol. 1(1) 1986.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to host cells into which a recombinant expression vector of the invention has been introduced. The terms "host cell" and "recombinant host cell" are used interchangeably herein. It is understood that such terms refer not only to the particular subject cell but also to the progeny or potential progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications may occur in succeeding generations due to either mutation or environmental influences, such progeny may not, in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but are still included within the scope of the term as used herein.

A host cell can be any prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell. For example, NOVX protein can be expressed in bacterial cells such as *E. coli*, insect cells, yeast or mammalian cells (such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO) or COS cells). Other suitable host cells are known to those skilled in the art.

Vector DNA can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells via conventional transformation or transfection techniques. As used herein, the terms "transformation" and "transfection" are intended to refer to a variety of art-recognized techniques for introducing foreign nucleic acid (*e.g.,* DNA) into a host cell, including calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, lipofection, or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming or transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, *et al.* (MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL. 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989), and other laboratory manuals.

For stable transfection of mammalian cells, it is known that, depending upon the expression vector and transfection technique used, only a small fraction of cells may integrate the foreign DNA into their genome. In order to identify and select these integrants, a gene that encodes a selectable marker (*e.g.,* resistance to antibiotics) is generally introduced into the

host cells along with the gene of interest. Various selectable markers include those that confer resistance to drugs, such as G418, hygromycin and methotrexate. Nucleic acid encoding a selectable marker can be introduced into a host cell on the same vector as that encoding NOVX or can be introduced on a separate vector. Cells stably transfected with the introduced nucleic acid can be identified by drug selection (*e.g.*, cells that have incorporated the selectable marker gene will survive, while the other cells die).

A host cell of the invention, such as a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell in culture, can be used to produce (*i.e.*, express) NOVX protein. Accordingly, the invention further provides methods for producing NOVX protein using the host cells of the invention. In one embodiment, the method comprises culturing the host cell of invention (into which a recombinant expression vector encoding NOVX protein has been introduced) in a suitable medium such that NOVX protein is produced. In another embodiment, the method further comprises isolating NOVX protein from the medium or the host cell.

Transgenic NOVX Animals

The host cells of the invention can also be used to produce non-human transgenic animals. For example, in one embodiment, a host cell of the invention is a fertilized oocyte or an embryonic stem cell into which NOVX protein-coding sequences have been introduced. Such host cells can then be used to create non-human transgenic animals in which exogenous NOVX sequences have been introduced into their genome or homologous recombinant animals in which endogenous NOVX sequences have been altered. Such animals are useful for studying the function and/or activity of NOVX protein and for identifying and/or evaluating modulators of NOVX protein activity. As used herein, a "transgenic animal" is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a rodent such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal includes a transgene. Other examples of transgenic animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, amphibians, etc. A transgene is exogenous DNA that is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and that remains in the genome of the mature animal, thereby directing the expression of an encoded gene product in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. As used herein, a "homologous recombinant animal" is a non-human animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a mouse, in which an endogenous NOVX gene has been altered by homologous recombination between the endogenous gene and an exogenous DNA molecule introduced into a cell of the animal, *e.g.*, an embryonic cell of the animal, prior to development of the animal.

A transgenic animal of the invention can be created by introducing NOVX-encoding nucleic acid into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte (*e.g.*, by microinjection, retroviral infection) and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. The human NOVX cDNA sequences SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197 can be introduced as a transgene into the genome of a non-human animal. Alternatively, a non-human homologue of the human NOVX gene, such as a mouse NOVX gene, can be isolated based on hybridization to the human NOVX cDNA (described further *supra*) and used as a transgene. Intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals can also be included in the transgene to increase the efficiency of expression of the transgene. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence(s) can be operably-linked to the NOVX transgene to direct expression of NOVX protein to particular cells. Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866; 4,870,009; and 4,873,191; and Hogan, 1986. In: MANIPULATING THE MOUSE EMBRYO, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the NOVX transgene in its genome and/or expression of NOVX mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying a transgene-encoding NOVX protein can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes.

To create a homologous recombinant animal, a vector is prepared which contains at least a portion of an NOVX gene into which a deletion, addition or substitution has been introduced to thereby alter, *e.g.*, functionally disrupt, the NOVX gene. The NOVX gene can be a human gene (*e.g.*, the cDNA of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197), but more preferably, is a non-human homologue of a human NOVX gene. For example, a mouse homologue of human NOVX gene of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197 can be used to construct a homologous recombination vector suitable for altering an endogenous NOVX gene in the mouse genome. In one embodiment, the vector is designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous NOVX gene is functionally disrupted (*i.e.*, no longer encodes a functional protein; also referred to as a "knock out" vector).

Alternatively, the vector can be designed such that, upon homologous recombination, the endogenous NOVX gene is mutated or otherwise altered but still encodes functional protein (e.g., the upstream regulatory region can be altered to thereby alter the expression of the endogenous NOVX protein). In the homologous recombination vector, the altered portion of the NOVX gene is flanked at its 5'- and 3'-termini by additional nucleic acid of the NOVX gene to allow for homologous recombination to occur between the exogenous NOVX gene carried by the vector and an endogenous NOVX gene in an embryonic stem cell. The additional flanking NOVX nucleic acid is of sufficient length for successful homologous recombination with the endogenous gene. Typically, several kilobases of flanking DNA (both at the 5'- and 3'-termini) are included in the vector. See, e.g., Thomas, *et al.*, 1987. *Cell* 51: 503 for a description of homologous recombination vectors. The vector is then introduced into an embryonic stem cell line (e.g., by electroporation) and cells in which the introduced NOVX gene has homologously-recombined with the endogenous NOVX gene are selected. See, e.g., Li, *et al.*, 1992. *Cell* 69: 915.

The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (e.g., a mouse) to form aggregation chimeras. See, e.g., Bradley, 1987. In: TERATOCARCINOMAS AND EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS: A PRACTICAL APPROACH, Robertson, ed. IRL, Oxford, pp. 113-152. A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable pseudopregnant female foster animal and the embryo brought to term. Progeny harboring the homologously-recombined DNA in their germ cells can be used to breed animals in which all cells of the animal contain the homologously-recombined DNA by germline transmission of the transgene. Methods for constructing homologous recombination vectors and homologous recombinant animals are described further in Bradley, 1991. *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 2: 823-829; PCT International Publication Nos.: WO 90/11354; WO 91/01140; WO 92/0968; and WO 93/04169.

In another embodiment, transgenic non-humans animals can be produced that contain selected systems that allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the cre/loxP recombinase system of bacteriophage P1. For a description of the cre/loxP recombinase system, See, e.g., Lakso, *et al.*, 1992. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 6232-6236. Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. See, O'Gorman, *et al.*, 1991. *Science* 251:1351-1355. If a cre/loxP recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recombinase and a selected protein are required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals, e.g., by

mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.

Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmut, *et al.*, 1997. *Nature* 385: 810-813. In brief, a cell (*e.g.*, a somatic cell) from the transgenic animal can be isolated and induced to exit the growth cycle and enter G₀ phase. The quiescent cell can then be fused, *e.g.*, through the use of electrical pulses, to an enucleated oocyte from an animal of the same species from which the quiescent cell is isolated. The reconstructed oocyte is then cultured such that it develops to morula or blastocyte and then transferred to pseudopregnant female foster animal. The offspring borne of this female foster animal will be a clone of the animal from which the cell (*e.g.*, the somatic cell) is isolated.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

The NOVX nucleic acid molecules, NOVX proteins, and anti-NOVX antibodies (also referred to herein as "active compounds") of the invention, and derivatives, fragments, analogs and homologs thereof, can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration. Such compositions typically comprise the nucleic acid molecule, protein, or antibody and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" is intended to include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. Suitable carriers are described in the most recent edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, a standard reference text in the field, which is incorporated herein by reference. Preferred examples of such carriers or diluents include, but are not limited to, water, saline, finger's solutions, dextrose solution, and 5% human serum albumin. Liposomes and non-aqueous vehicles such as fixed oils may also be used. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in the compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions.

A pharmaceutical composition of the invention is formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include parenteral, *e.g.*, intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral (*e.g.*, inhalation), transdermal (*i.e.*, topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. Solutions or suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile

diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA); buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates, and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. The pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. The parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass or plastic.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor EL™ (BASF, Parsippany, N.J.) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should be fluid to the extent that easy syringeability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as manitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound (*e.g.*, an NOVX protein or anti-NOVX antibody) in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying that yields a powder of

the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. They can be enclosed in gelatin capsules or compressed into tablets. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of tablets, troches, or capsules. Oral compositions can also be prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash, wherein the compound in the fluid carrier is applied orally and swished and expectorated or swallowed. Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from pressured container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, *e.g.*, a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents, bile salts, and fusidic acid derivatives. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal administration, the active compounds are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

The compounds can also be prepared in the form of suppositories (*e.g.*, with conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter and other glycerides) or retention enemas for rectal delivery.

In one embodiment, the active compounds are prepared with carriers that will protect the compound against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The materials can also be

obtained commercially from Alza Corporation and Nova Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Liposomal suspensions (including liposomes targeted to infected cells with monoclonal antibodies to viral antigens) can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S.

5 Patent No. 4,522,811.

It is especially advantageous to formulate oral or parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the
10 desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals.

15 The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be inserted into vectors and used as gene therapy vectors. Gene therapy vectors can be delivered to a subject by, for example, intravenous injection, local administration (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,328,470) or by stereotactic injection (*see, e.g.*, Chen, *et al.*, 1994. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 3054-3057). The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy vector can include the gene therapy vector
20 in an acceptable diluent, or can comprise a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery vehicle is imbedded. Alternatively, where the complete gene delivery vector can be produced intact from recombinant cells, *e.g.*, retroviral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can include one or more cells that produce the gene delivery system.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be included in a container, pack, or dispenser
25 together with instructions for administration.

Screening and Detection Methods

The isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be used to express NOVX protein (*e.g.*, via a recombinant expression vector in a host cell in gene therapy applications), to detect NOVX mRNA (*e.g.*, in a biological sample) or a genetic lesion in an NOVX gene,
30 and to modulate NOVX activity, as described further, below. In addition, the NOVX proteins can be used to screen drugs or compounds that modulate the NOVX protein activity or expression as well as to treat disorders characterized by insufficient or excessive production of NOVX protein or production of NOVX protein forms that have decreased or aberrant activity

compared to NOVX wild-type protein (*e.g.*; diabetes (regulates insulin release); obesity (binds and transport lipids); metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X as well as anorexia and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers, and infectious disease (possesses anti-microbial activity) and the various
5 dyslipidemias. In addition, the anti-NOVX antibodies of the invention can be used to detect and isolate NOVX proteins and modulate NOVX activity. In yet a further aspect, the invention can be used in methods to influence appetite, absorption of nutrients and the disposition of metabolic substrates in both a positive and negative fashion.

The invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the screening assays
10 described herein and uses thereof for treatments as described, *supra*.

Screening Assays

The invention provides a method (also referred to herein as a "screening assay") for identifying modulators, *i.e.*, candidate or test compounds or agents (*e.g.*, peptides,
15 peptidomimetics, small molecules or other drugs) that bind to NOVX proteins or have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, *e.g.*, NOVX protein expression or NOVX protein activity. The invention also includes compounds identified in the screening assays described herein.

In one embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which bind to or modulate the activity of the membrane-bound form of an NOVX
20 protein or polypeptide or biologically-active portion thereof. The test compounds of the invention can be obtained using any of the numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the "one-bead one-compound" library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity
25 chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds. *See, e.g., Lam, 1997. Anticancer Drug Design 12: 145.*

A "small molecule" as used herein, is meant to refer to a composition that has a molecular weight of less than about 5 kD and most preferably less than about 4 kD. Small
30 molecules can be, *e.g.*, nucleic acids, peptides, polypeptides, peptidomimetics, carbohydrates, lipids or other organic or inorganic molecules. Libraries of chemical and/or biological mixtures, such as fungal, bacterial, or algal extracts, are known in the art and can be screened with any of the assays of the invention.

Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt, *et al.*, 1993. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90: 6909; Erb, *et al.*, 1994. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 91: 11422; Zuckermann, *et al.*, 1994. *J. Med. Chem.* 37: 2678; Cho, *et al.*, 1993. *Science* 261: 1303; Carrell, *et al.*, 1994. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33: 2059; Carell, *et al.*, 1994. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33: 2061; and Gallop, *et al.*, 1994. *J. Med. Chem.* 37: 1233.

Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (*e.g.*, Houghten, 1992. *Biotechniques* 13: 412-421), or on beads (Lam, 1991. *Nature* 354: 82-84), on chips (Fodor, 1993. *Nature* 364: 555-556), bacteria (Ladner, U.S. Patent No. 5,223,409), spores (Ladner, U.S. Patent 5,233,409), plasmids (Cull, *et al.*, 1992. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 1865-1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith, 1990. *Science* 249: 386-390; Devlin, 1990. *Science* 249: 404-406; Cwirla, *et al.*, 1990. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 87: 6378-6382; Felici, 1991. *J. Mol. Biol.* 222: 301-310; Ladner, U.S. Patent No. 5,233,409.).

In one embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay in which a cell which expresses a membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, or a biologically-active portion thereof, on the cell surface is contacted with a test compound and the ability of the test compound to bind to an NOVX protein determined. The cell, for example, can of mammalian origin or a yeast cell. Determining the ability of the test compound to bind to the NOVX protein can be accomplished, for example, by coupling the test compound with a radioisotope or enzymatic label such that binding of the test compound to the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof can be determined by detecting the labeled compound in a complex. For example, test compounds can be labeled with ^{125}I , ^{35}S , ^{14}C , or ^3H , either directly or indirectly, and the radioisotope detected by direct counting of radioemission or by scintillation counting. Alternatively, test compounds can be enzymatically-labeled with, for example, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, or luciferase, and the enzymatic label detected by determination of conversion of an appropriate substrate to product. In one embodiment, the assay comprises contacting a cell which expresses a membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, or a biologically-active portion thereof, on the cell surface with a known compound which binds NOVX to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to NOVX protein or a biologically-active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

In another embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay comprising contacting a cell expressing a membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, or a biologically-active portion thereof, on the cell surface with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (*e.g.*, stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of NOVX or a biologically-active portion thereof can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to or interact with an NOVX target molecule. As used herein, a "target molecule" is a molecule with which an NOVX protein binds or interacts in nature, for example, a molecule on the surface of a cell which expresses an NOVX interacting protein, a molecule on the surface of a second cell, a molecule in the extracellular milieu, a molecule associated with the internal surface of a cell membrane or a cytoplasmic molecule. An NOVX target molecule can be a non-NOVX molecule or an NOVX protein or polypeptide of the invention. In one embodiment, an NOVX target molecule is a component of a signal transduction pathway that facilitates transduction of an extracellular signal (*e.g.* a signal generated by binding of a compound to a membrane-bound NOVX molecule) through the cell membrane and into the cell. The target, for example, can be a second intercellular protein that has catalytic activity or a protein that facilitates the association of downstream signaling molecules with NOVX.

Determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to or interact with an NOVX target molecule can be accomplished by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. In one embodiment, determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to or interact with an NOVX target molecule can be accomplished by determining the activity of the target molecule. For example, the activity of the target molecule can be determined by detecting induction of a cellular second messenger of the target (*i.e.* intracellular Ca^{2+} , diacylglycerol, IP_3 , etc.), detecting catalytic/enzymatic activity of the target an appropriate substrate, detecting the induction of a reporter gene (comprising an NOVX-responsive regulatory element operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a detectable marker, *e.g.*, luciferase), or detecting a cellular response, for example, cell survival, cellular differentiation, or cell proliferation.

In yet another embodiment, an assay of the invention is a cell-free assay comprising contacting an NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to bind to the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof. Binding of the test compound to the NOVX protein can be determined either directly or indirectly as described above. In one such embodiment, the assay comprises

contacting the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a known compound which binds NOVX to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to NOVX or biologically-active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

In still another embodiment, an assay is a cell-free assay comprising contacting NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (*e.g.* stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of NOVX can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the NOVX protein to bind to an NOVX target molecule by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. In an alternative embodiment, determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of NOVX protein can be accomplished by determining the ability of the NOVX protein further modulate an NOVX target molecule. For example, the catalytic/enzymatic activity of the target molecule on an appropriate substrate can be determined as described, *supra*.

In yet another embodiment, the cell-free assay comprises contacting the NOVX protein or biologically-active portion thereof with a known compound which binds NOVX protein to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with an NOVX protein comprises determining the ability of the NOVX protein to preferentially bind to or modulate the activity of an NOVX target molecule.

The cell-free assays of the invention are amenable to use of both the soluble form or the membrane-bound form of NOVX protein. In the case of cell-free assays comprising the membrane-bound form of NOVX protein, it may be desirable to utilize a solubilizing agent such that the membrane-bound form of NOVX protein is maintained in solution. Examples of such solubilizing agents include non-ionic detergents such as n-octylglucoside, n-dodecylglucoside, n-dodecylmaltoside, octanoyl-N-methylglucamide, decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, Triton® X-100, Triton® X-114, Thesit®, Isotridecypoly(ethylene glycol ether)_n, N-dodecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propane sulfonate, 3-(3-cholamidopropyl) dimethylamminol-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPS), or 3-(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylamminol-2-hydroxy-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPSO).

In more than one embodiment of the above assay methods of the invention, it may be desirable to immobilize either NOVX protein or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexed from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Binding of a test compound to NOVX protein, or interaction of NOVX protein with a target molecule in the presence and absence of a candidate compound, can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtiter plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided that adds a domain that allows one or both of the proteins to be bound to a matrix. For example, GST-NOVX fusion proteins or GST-target fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtiter plates, that are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and either the non-adsorbed target protein or NOVX protein, and the mixture is incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (*e.g.*, at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads or microtiter plate wells are washed to remove any unbound components, the matrix immobilized in the case of beads, complex determined either directly or indirectly, for example, as described, *supra*. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, and the level of NOVX protein binding or activity determined using standard techniques.

Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can also be used in the screening assays of the invention. For example, either the NOVX protein or its target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Biotinylated NOVX protein or target molecules can be prepared from biotin-NHS (N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques well-known within the art (*e.g.*, biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals, Rockford, Ill.), and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). Alternatively, antibodies reactive with NOVX protein or target molecules, but which do not interfere with binding of the NOVX protein to its target molecule, can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and unbound target or NOVX protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the NOVX protein or target molecule, as well as enzyme-linked assays that rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the NOVX protein or target molecule.

In another embodiment, modulators of NOVX protein expression are identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of NOVX

mRNA or protein in the cell is determined. The level of expression of NOVX mRNA or protein in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of NOVX mRNA or protein in the absence of the candidate compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of NOVX mRNA or protein expression based upon this comparison. For example, when expression of NOVX mRNA or protein is greater (i.e., statistically significantly greater) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of NOVX mRNA or protein expression. Alternatively, when expression of NOVX mRNA or protein is less (statistically significantly less) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an inhibitor of NOVX mRNA or protein expression. The level of NOVX mRNA or protein expression in the cells can be determined by methods described herein for detecting NOVX mRNA or protein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the NOVX proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three hybrid assay (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,283,317; Zervos, *et al.*, 1993. *Cell* 72: 223-232; Madura, *et al.*, 1993. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 12046-12054; Bartel, *et al.*, 1993. *Biotechniques* 14: 920-924; Iwabuchi, *et al.*, 1993. *Oncogene* 8: 1693-1696; and Brent WO 94/10300), to identify other proteins that bind to or interact with NOVX ("NOVX-binding proteins" or "NOVX-bp") and modulate NOVX activity. Such NOVX-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the NOVX proteins as, for example, upstream or downstream elements of the NOVX pathway.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for NOVX is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, *in vivo*, forming an NOVX-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ) that is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene that encodes the protein which interacts with NOVX.

The invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the aforementioned screening assays and uses thereof for treatments as described herein.

Detection Assays

Portions or fragments of the cDNA sequences identified herein (and the corresponding complete gene sequences) can be used in numerous ways as polynucleotide reagents. By way of example, and not of limitation, these sequences can be used to: (i) map their respective genes on a chromosome; and, thus, locate gene regions associated with genetic disease; (ii) identify an individual from a minute biological sample (tissue typing); and (iii) aid in forensic identification of a biological sample. Some of these applications are described in the subsections, below.

Chromosome Mapping

Once the sequence (or a portion of the sequence) of a gene has been isolated, this sequence can be used to map the location of the gene on a chromosome. This process is called chromosome mapping. Accordingly, portions or fragments of the NOVX sequences, SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, or fragments or derivatives thereof, can be used to map the location of the NOVX genes, respectively, on a chromosome. The mapping of the NOVX sequences to chromosomes is an important first step in correlating these sequences with genes associated with disease.

Briefly, NOVX genes can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 bp in length) from the NOVX sequences. Computer analysis of the NOVX sequences can be used to rapidly select primers that do not span more than one exon in the genomic DNA, thus complicating the amplification process. These primers can then be used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the NOVX sequences will yield an amplified fragment.

Somatic cell hybrids are prepared by fusing somatic cells from different mammals (e.g., human and mouse cells). As hybrids of human and mouse cells grow and divide, they gradually lose human chromosomes in random order, but retain the mouse chromosomes. By using media in which mouse cells cannot grow, because they lack a particular enzyme, but in which human cells can, the one human chromosome that contains the gene encoding the needed enzyme will be retained. By using various media, panels of hybrid cell lines can be established. Each cell line in a panel contains either a single human chromosome or a small

number of human chromosomes, and a full set of mouse chromosomes, allowing easy mapping of individual genes to specific human chromosomes. *See, e.g., D'Eustachio, et al., 1983. Science 220: 919-924.* Somatic cell hybrids containing only fragments of human chromosomes can also be produced by using human chromosomes with translocations and deletions.

PCR mapping of somatic cell hybrids is a rapid procedure for assigning a particular sequence to a particular chromosome. Three or more sequences can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Using the NOVX sequences to design oligonucleotide primers, sub-localization can be achieved with panels of fragments from specific chromosomes.

Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) of a DNA sequence to a metaphase chromosomal spread can further be used to provide a precise chromosomal location in one step. Chromosome spreads can be made using cells whose division has been blocked in metaphase by a chemical like colcemid that disrupts the mitotic spindle. The chromosomes can be treated briefly with trypsin, and then stained with Giemsa. A pattern of light and dark bands develops on each chromosome, so that the chromosomes can be identified individually. The FISH technique can be used with a DNA sequence as short as 500 or 600 bases. However, clones larger than 1,000 bases have a higher likelihood of binding to a unique chromosomal location with sufficient signal intensity for simple detection. Preferably 1,000 bases, and more preferably 2,000 bases, will suffice to get good results at a reasonable amount of time. For a review of this technique, *see, Verma, et al., HUMAN CHROMOSOMES: A MANUAL OF BASIC TECHNIQUES* (Pergamon Press, New York 1988).

Reagents for chromosome mapping can be used individually to mark a single chromosome or a single site on that chromosome, or panels of reagents can be used for marking multiple sites and/or multiple chromosomes. Reagents corresponding to noncoding regions of the genes actually are preferred for mapping purposes. Coding sequences are more likely to be conserved within gene families, thus increasing the chance of cross hybridizations during chromosomal mapping.

Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data. Such data are found, *e.g., in McKusick, MENDELIAN INHERITANCE IN MAN*, available on-line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library). The relationship between genes and disease, mapped to the same chromosomal region, can then be identified through linkage analysis (co-inheritance of physically adjacent genes), described in, *e.g., Egeland, et al., 1987. Nature, 325: 783-787.*

Moreover, differences in the DNA sequences between individuals affected and unaffected with a disease associated with the NOVX gene, can be determined. If a mutation is observed in some or all of the affected individuals but not in any unaffected individuals, then the mutation is likely to be the causative agent of the particular disease. Comparison of affected and unaffected individuals generally involves first looking for structural alterations in the chromosomes, such as deletions or translocations that are visible from chromosome spreads or detectable using PCR based on that DNA sequence. Ultimately, complete sequencing of genes from several individuals can be performed to confirm the presence of a mutation and to distinguish mutations from polymorphisms.

Tissue Typing

The NOVX sequences of the invention can also be used to identify individuals from minute biological samples. In this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for identification. The sequences of the invention are useful as additional DNA markers for RFLP ("restriction fragment length polymorphisms," described in U.S. Patent No. 5,272,057).

Furthermore, the sequences of the invention can be used to provide an alternative technique that determines the actual base-by-base DNA sequence of selected portions of an individual's genome. Thus, the NOVX sequences described herein can be used to prepare two PCR primers from the 5'- and 3'-termini of the sequences. These primers can then be used to amplify an individual's DNA and subsequently sequence it.

Panels of corresponding DNA sequences from individuals, prepared in this manner, can provide unique individual identifications, as each individual will have a unique set of such DNA sequences due to allelic differences. The sequences of the invention can be used to obtain such identification sequences from individuals and from tissue. The NOVX sequences of the invention uniquely represent portions of the human genome. Allelic variation occurs to some degree in the coding regions of these sequences, and to a greater degree in the noncoding regions. It is estimated that allelic variation between individual humans occurs with a frequency of about once per each 500 bases. Much of the allelic variation is due to single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), which include restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs).

Each of the sequences described herein can, to some degree, be used as a standard against which DNA from an individual can be compared for identification purposes. Because greater numbers of polymorphisms occur in the noncoding regions, fewer sequences are

necessary to differentiate individuals. The noncoding sequences can comfortably provide positive individual identification with a panel of perhaps 10 to 1,000 primers that each yield a noncoding amplified sequence of 100 bases. If predicted coding sequences, such as those in SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197 are used, a more appropriate number of primers for positive individual identification would be 500-2,000.

Predictive Medicine

The invention also pertains to the field of predictive medicine in which diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, pharmacogenomics, and monitoring clinical trials are used for prognostic (predictive) purposes to thereby treat an individual prophylactically. Accordingly, one aspect of the invention relates to diagnostic assays for determining NOVX protein and/or nucleic acid expression as well as NOVX activity, in the context of a biological sample (*e.g.*, blood, serum, cells, tissue) to thereby determine whether an individual is afflicted with a disease or disorder, or is at risk of developing a disorder, associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. The disorders include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, and hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers. The invention also provides for prognostic (or predictive) assays for determining whether an individual is at risk of developing a disorder associated with NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression or activity. For example, mutations in an NOVX gene can be assayed in a biological sample. Such assays can be used for prognostic or predictive purpose to thereby prophylactically treat an individual prior to the onset of a disorder characterized by or associated with NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression, or biological activity.

Another aspect of the invention provides methods for determining NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression or activity in an individual to thereby select appropriate therapeutic or prophylactic agents for that individual (referred to herein as "pharmacogenomics"). Pharmacogenomics allows for the selection of agents (*e.g.*, drugs) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of an individual based on the genotype of the individual (*e.g.*, the genotype of the individual examined to determine the ability of the individual to respond to a particular agent.)

Yet another aspect of the invention pertains to monitoring the influence of agents (*e.g.*, drugs, compounds) on the expression or activity of NOVX in clinical trials.

These and other agents are described in further detail in the following sections.

5 **Diagnostic Assays**

An exemplary method for detecting the presence or absence of NOVX in a biological sample involves obtaining a biological sample from a test subject and contacting the biological sample with a compound or an agent capable of detecting NOVX protein or nucleic acid (*e.g.*, mRNA, genomic DNA) that encodes NOVX protein such that the presence of NOVX is
10 detected in the biological sample. An agent for detecting NOVX mRNA or genomic DNA is a labeled nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to NOVX mRNA or genomic DNA. The nucleic acid probe can be, for example, a full-length NOVX nucleic acid, such as the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NOS:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 197, or a portion thereof, such as an oligonucleotide of at least 15, 30, 50, 100, 250
15 or 500 nucleotides in length and sufficient to specifically hybridize under stringent conditions to NOVX mRNA or genomic DNA. Other suitable probes for use in the diagnostic assays of the invention are described herein.

An agent for detecting NOVX protein is an antibody capable of binding to NOVX protein, preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more
20 preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment thereof (*e.g.*, Fab or F(ab')₂) can be used. The term "labeled", with regard to the probe or antibody, is intended to encompass direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (*i.e.*, physically linking) a detectable substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect labeling include
25 detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently-labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such that it can be detected with fluorescently-labeled streptavidin. The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject. That is, the detection method of the invention can be used to detect NOVX mRNA,
30 protein, or genomic DNA in a biological sample *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*. For example, *in vitro* techniques for detection of NOVX mRNA include Northern hybridizations and *in situ* hybridizations. *In vitro* techniques for detection of NOVX protein include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations, and immunofluorescence. *In vitro* techniques for detection of NOVX genomic DNA include

Southern hybridizations. Furthermore, *in vivo* techniques for detection of NOVX protein include introducing into a subject a labeled anti-NOVX antibody. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques.

5 In one embodiment, the biological sample contains protein molecules from the test subject. Alternatively, the biological sample can contain mRNA molecules from the test subject or genomic DNA molecules from the test subject. A preferred biological sample is a peripheral blood leukocyte sample isolated by conventional means from a subject.

10 In another embodiment, the methods further involve obtaining a control biological sample from a control subject, contacting the control sample with a compound or agent capable of detecting NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA, such that the presence of NOVX protein, mRNA or genomic DNA is detected in the biological sample, and comparing the presence of NOVX protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the control sample with the presence of NOVX protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the test sample.

15 The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of NOVX in a biological sample. For example, the kit can comprise: a labeled compound or agent capable of detecting NOVX protein or mRNA in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of NOVX in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of NOVX in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further
20 comprise instructions for using the kit to detect NOVX protein or nucleic acid.

Prognostic Assays

The diagnostic methods described herein can furthermore be utilized to identify subjects having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX
25 expression or activity. For example, the assays described herein, such as the preceding diagnostic assays or the following assays, can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk of developing a disorder associated with NOVX protein, nucleic acid expression or activity. Alternatively, the prognostic assays can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk for developing a disease or disorder. Thus, the invention provides a method for identifying a
30 disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity in which a test sample is obtained from a subject and NOVX protein or nucleic acid (*e.g.*, mRNA, genomic DNA) is detected, wherein the presence of NOVX protein or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. As used herein, a "test sample" refers to a biological sample obtained

from a subject of interest. For example, a test sample can be a biological fluid (*e.g.*, serum), cell sample, or tissue.

Furthermore, the prognostic assays described herein can be used to determine whether a subject can be administered an agent (*e.g.*, an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate) to treat a disease or disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity. For example, such methods can be used to determine whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a disorder. Thus, the invention provides methods for determining whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity in which a test sample is obtained and NOVX protein or nucleic acid is detected (*e.g.*, wherein the presence of NOVX protein or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject that can be administered the agent to treat a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity).

The methods of the invention can also be used to detect genetic lesions in an NOVX gene, thereby determining if a subject with the lesioned gene is at risk for a disorder characterized by aberrant cell proliferation and/or differentiation. In various embodiments, the methods include detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject, the presence or absence of a genetic lesion characterized by at least one of an alteration affecting the integrity of a gene encoding an NOVX-protein, or the misexpression of the NOVX gene. For example, such genetic lesions can be detected by ascertaining the existence of at least one of: (i) a deletion of one or more nucleotides from an NOVX gene; (ii) an addition of one or more nucleotides to an NOVX gene; (iii) a substitution of one or more nucleotides of an NOVX gene, (iv) a chromosomal rearrangement of an NOVX gene; (v) an alteration in the level of a messenger RNA transcript of an NOVX gene, (vi) aberrant modification of an NOVX gene, such as of the methylation pattern of the genomic DNA, (vii) the presence of a non-wild-type splicing pattern of a messenger RNA transcript of an NOVX gene, (viii) a non-wild-type level of an NOVX protein, (ix) allelic loss of an NOVX gene, and (x) inappropriate post-translational modification of an NOVX protein. As described herein, there are a large number of assay techniques known in the art which can be used for detecting lesions in an NOVX gene. A preferred biological sample is a peripheral blood leukocyte sample isolated by conventional means from a subject. However, any biological sample containing nucleated cells may be used, including, for example, buccal mucosal cells.

In certain embodiments, detection of the lesion involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such

as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (*see, e.g.,* Landegran, *et al.*, 1988. *Science* 241: 1077-1080; and Nakazawa, *et al.*, 1994. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 360-364), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the NOVX-gene (*see, Abravaya, et al.*, 1995. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 23: 675-682).

- 5 This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (*e.g.*, genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers that specifically hybridize to an NOVX gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the NOVX gene (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size
10 of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. It is anticipated that PCR and/or LCR may be desirable to use as a preliminary amplification step in conjunction with any of the techniques used for detecting mutations described herein.

- Alternative amplification methods include: self sustained sequence replication (*see, Guatelli, et al.*, 1990. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87: 1874-1878), transcriptional amplification
15 system (*see, Kwoh, et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86: 1173-1177); Q β Replicase (*see, Lizardi, et al.*, 1988. *BioTechnology* 6: 1197), or any other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers.

- 20 In an alternative embodiment, mutations in an NOVX gene from a sample cell can be identified by alterations in restriction enzyme cleavage patterns. For example, sample and control DNA is isolated, amplified (optionally), digested with one or more restriction endonucleases, and fragment length sizes are determined by gel electrophoresis and compared. Differences in fragment length sizes between sample and control DNA indicates mutations in
25 the sample DNA. Moreover, the use of sequence specific ribozymes (*see, e.g.,* U.S. Patent No. 5,493,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site.

- In other embodiments, genetic mutations in NOVX can be identified by hybridizing a sample and control nucleic acids, *e.g.*, DNA or RNA, to high-density arrays containing
30 hundreds or thousands of oligonucleotides probes. *See, e.g.,* Cronin, *et al.*, 1996. *Human Mutation* 7: 244-255; Kozal, *et al.*, 1996. *Nat. Med.* 2: 753-759. For example, genetic mutations in NOVX can be identified in two dimensional arrays containing light-generated DNA probes as described in Cronin, *et al., supra*. Briefly, a first hybridization array of probes can be used to scan through long stretches of DNA in a sample and control to identify base

changes between the sequences by making linear arrays of sequential overlapping probes. This step allows the identification of point mutations. This is followed by a second hybridization array that allows the characterization of specific mutations by using smaller, specialized probe arrays complementary to all variants or mutations detected. Each mutation array is composed of parallel probe sets, one complementary to the wild-type gene and the other complementary to the mutant gene.

In yet another embodiment, any of a variety of sequencing reactions known in the art can be used to directly sequence the NOVX gene and detect mutations by comparing the sequence of the sample NOVX with the corresponding wild-type (control) sequence.

Examples of sequencing reactions include those based on techniques developed by Maxim and Gilbert, 1977. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74: 560 or Sanger, 1977. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74: 5463. It is also contemplated that any of a variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays (see, e.g., Naeve, *et al.*, 1995. *Biotechniques* 19: 448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, e.g., PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen, *et al.*, 1996. *Adv. Chromatography* 36: 127-162; and Griffin, *et al.*, 1993. *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38: 147-159).

Other methods for detecting mutations in the NOVX gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA heteroduplexes. See, e.g., Myers, *et al.*, 1985. *Science* 230: 1242. In general, the art technique of "mismatch cleavage" starts by providing heteroduplexes of formed by hybridizing (labeled) RNA or DNA containing the wild-type NOVX sequence with potentially mutant RNA or DNA obtained from a tissue sample. The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent that cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as which will exist due to basepair mismatches between the control and sample strands. For instance, RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase and DNA/DNA hybrids treated with S₁ nuclease to enzymatically digesting the mismatched regions. In other embodiments, either DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion of the mismatched regions, the resulting material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels to determine the site of mutation. See, e.g., Cotton, *et al.*, 1988. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 4397; Saleeba, *et al.*, 1992. *Methods Enzymol.* 217: 286-295. In an embodiment, the control DNA or RNA can be labeled for detection.

In still another embodiment, the mismatch cleavage reaction employs one or more proteins that recognize mismatched base pairs in double-stranded DNA (so called "DNA

mismatch repair" enzymes) in defined systems for detecting and mapping point mutations in NOVX cDNAs obtained from samples of cells. For example, the mutY enzyme of *E. coli* cleaves A at G/A mismatches and the thymidine DNA glycosylase from HeLa cells cleaves T at G/T mismatches. See, e.g., Hsu, *et al.*, 1994. *Carcinogenesis* 15: 1657-1662. According to
5 an exemplary embodiment, a probe based on an NOVX sequence, e.g., a wild-type NOVX sequence, is hybridized to a cDNA or other DNA product from a test cell(s). The duplex is treated with a DNA mismatch repair enzyme, and the cleavage products, if any, can be detected from electrophoresis protocols or the like. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,459,039.

In other embodiments, alterations in electrophoretic mobility will be used to identify
10 mutations in NOVX genes. For example, single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) may be used to detect differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids. See, e.g., Orita, *et al.*, 1989. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*: 86: 2766; Cotton, 1993. *Mutat. Res.* 285: 125-144; Hayashi, 1992. *Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl.* 9: 73-79. Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control NOVX nucleic acids will be denatured
15 and allowed to renature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments may be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay may be enhanced by using RNA (rather than DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In one embodiment,
20 the subject method utilizes heteroduplex analysis to separate double stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility. See, e.g., Keen, *et al.*, 1991. *Trends Genet.* 7: 5.

In yet another embodiment, the movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient
25 gel electrophoresis (DGGE). See, e.g., Myers, *et al.*, 1985. *Nature* 313: 495. When DGGE is used as the method of analysis, DNA will be modified to insure that it does not completely denature, for example by adding a GC clamp of approximately 40 bp of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a temperature gradient is used in place of a denaturing gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA. See,
30 e.g., Rosenbaum and Reissner, 1987. *Biophys. Chem.* 265: 12753.

Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include, but are not limited to, selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, or selective primer extension. For example, oligonucleotide primers may be prepared in which the known mutation is placed centrally and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions that permit

hybridization only if a perfect match is found. *See, e.g., Saiki, et al., 1986. Nature 324: 163; Saiki, et al., 1989. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86: 6230.* Such allele specific oligonucleotides are hybridized to PCR amplified target DNA or a number of different mutations when the oligonucleotides are attached to the hybridizing membrane and hybridized with labeled target DNA.

Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology that depends on selective PCR amplification may be used in conjunction with the instant invention. Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification may carry the mutation of interest in the center of the molecule (so that amplification depends on differential hybridization; *see, e.g., Gibbs, et al., 1989. Nucl. Acids Res. 17: 2437-2448*) or at the extreme 3'-terminus of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatch can prevent, or reduce polymerase extension (*see, e.g., Prossner, 1993. Tibtech. 11: 238*). In addition it may be desirable to introduce a novel restriction site in the region of the mutation to create cleavage-based detection. *See, e.g., Gasparini, et al., 1992. Mol. Cell Probes 6: 1.* It is anticipated that in certain embodiments amplification may also be performed using *Taq* ligase for amplification. *See, e.g., Barany, 1991. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 189.* In such cases, ligation will occur only if there is a perfect match at the 3'-terminus of the 5' sequence, making it possible to detect the presence of a known mutation at a specific site by looking for the presence or absence of amplification.

The methods described herein may be performed, for example, by utilizing pre-packaged diagnostic kits comprising at least one probe nucleic acid or antibody reagent described herein, which may be conveniently used, *e.g.,* in clinical settings to diagnose patients exhibiting symptoms or family history of a disease or illness involving an NOVX gene.

Furthermore, any cell type or tissue, preferably peripheral blood leukocytes, in which NOVX is expressed may be utilized in the prognostic assays described herein. However, any biological sample containing nucleated cells may be used, including, for example, buccal mucosal cells.

Pharmacogenomics

Agents, or modulators that have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on NOVX activity (*e.g.,* NOVX gene expression), as identified by a screening assay described herein can be administered to individuals to treat (prophylactically or therapeutically) disorders (The disorders include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's

Disorder, immune disorders, and hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers.) In conjunction with such treatment, the pharmacogenomics (*i.e.*, the study of the relationship between an individual's genotype and that individual's response to a foreign compound or drug) of the individual may be considered. Differences in metabolism of therapeutics can lead to severe toxicity or therapeutic failure by altering the relation between dose and blood concentration of the pharmacologically active drug. Thus, the pharmacogenomics of the individual permits the selection of effective agents (*e.g.*, drugs) for prophylactic or therapeutic treatments based on a consideration of the individual's genotype. Such pharmacogenomics can further be used to determine appropriate dosages and therapeutic regimens. Accordingly, the activity of NOVX protein, expression of NOVX nucleic acid, or mutation content of NOVX genes in an individual can be determined to thereby select appropriate agent(s) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual.

Pharmacogenomics deals with clinically significant hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. See *e.g.*, Eichelbaum, 1996. *Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.*, 23: 983-985; Linder, 1997. *Clin. Chem.*, 43: 254-266. In general, two types of pharmacogenetic conditions can be differentiated. Genetic conditions transmitted as a single factor altering the way drugs act on the body (altered drug action) or genetic conditions transmitted as single factors altering the way the body acts on drugs (altered drug metabolism). These pharmacogenetic conditions can occur either as rare defects or as polymorphisms. For example, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency is a common inherited enzymopathy in which the main clinical complication is hemolysis after ingestion of oxidant drugs (anti-malarials, sulfonamides, analgesics, nitrofurans) and consumption of fava beans.

As an illustrative embodiment, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes is a major determinant of both the intensity and duration of drug action. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms of drug metabolizing enzymes (*e.g.*, N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT 2) and cytochrome PREGNANCY ZONE PROTEIN PRECURSOR enzymes CYP2D6 and CYP2C19) has provided an explanation as to why some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects or show exaggerated drug response and serious toxicity after taking the standard and safe dose of a drug. These polymorphisms are expressed in two phenotypes in the population, the extensive metabolizer (EM) and poor metabolizer (PM). The prevalence of PM is different among different populations. For example, the gene coding for CYP2D6 is

highly polymorphic and several mutations have been identified in PM, which all lead to the absence of functional CYP2D6. Poor metabolizers of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 quite frequently experience exaggerated drug response and side effects when they receive standard doses. If a metabolite is the active therapeutic moiety, PM show no therapeutic response, as demonstrated for the analgesic effect of codeine mediated by its CYP2D6-formed metabolite morphine. At the other extreme are the so called ultra-rapid metabolizers who do not respond to standard doses. Recently, the molecular basis of ultra-rapid metabolism has been identified to be due to CYP2D6 gene amplification.

Thus, the activity of NOVX protein, expression of NOVX nucleic acid, or mutation content of NOVX genes in an individual can be determined to thereby select appropriate agent(s) for therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of the individual. In addition, pharmacogenetic studies can be used to apply genotyping of polymorphic alleles encoding drug-metabolizing enzymes to the identification of an individual's drug responsiveness phenotype. This knowledge, when applied to dosing or drug selection, can avoid adverse reactions or therapeutic failure and thus enhance therapeutic or prophylactic efficiency when treating a subject with an NOVX modulator, such as a modulator identified by one of the exemplary screening assays described herein.

Monitoring of Effects During Clinical Trials

Monitoring the influence of agents (*e.g.*, drugs, compounds) on the expression or activity of NOVX (*e.g.*, the ability to modulate aberrant cell proliferation and/or differentiation) can be applied not only in basic drug screening, but also in clinical trials. For example, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay as described herein to increase NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or upregulate NOVX activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting decreased NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or downregulated NOVX activity. Alternatively, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay to decrease NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or downregulate NOVX activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting increased NOVX gene expression, protein levels, or upregulated NOVX activity. In such clinical trials, the expression or activity of NOVX and, preferably, other genes that have been implicated in, for example, a cellular proliferation or immune disorder can be used as a "read out" or markers of the immune responsiveness of a particular cell.

By way of example, and not of limitation, genes, including NOVX, that are modulated in cells by treatment with an agent (*e.g.*, compound, drug or small molecule) that modulates

NOVX activity (*e.g.*, identified in a screening assay as described herein) can be identified. Thus, to study the effect of agents on cellular proliferation disorders, for example, in a clinical trial, cells can be isolated and RNA prepared and analyzed for the levels of expression of NOVX and other genes implicated in the disorder. The levels of gene expression (*i.e.*, a gene expression pattern) can be quantified by Northern blot analysis or RT-PCR, as described
5 herein, or alternatively by measuring the amount of protein produced, by one of the methods as described herein, or by measuring the levels of activity of NOVX or other genes. In this manner, the gene expression pattern can serve as a marker, indicative of the physiological response of the cells to the agent. Accordingly, this response state may be determined before,
10 and at various points during, treatment of the individual with the agent.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a method for monitoring the effectiveness of treatment of a subject with an agent (*e.g.*, an agonist, antagonist, protein, peptide, peptidomimetic, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate identified by the screening assays described herein) comprising the steps of (i) obtaining a pre-administration
15 sample from a subject prior to administration of the agent; (ii) detecting the level of expression of an NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the preadministration sample; (iii) obtaining one or more post-administration samples from the subject; (iv) detecting the level of expression or activity of the NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post-administration samples; (v) comparing the level of expression or activity of the NOVX
20 protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the pre-administration sample with the NOVX protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post administration sample or samples; and (vi) altering the administration of the agent to the subject accordingly. For example, increased administration of the agent may be desirable to increase the expression or activity of NOVX to higher levels than detected, *i.e.*, to increase the effectiveness of the agent. Alternatively, decreased
25 administration of the agent may be desirable to decrease expression or activity of NOVX to lower levels than detected, *i.e.*, to decrease the effectiveness of the agent.

Methods of Treatment

The invention provides for both prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treating a subject at risk of (or susceptible to) a disorder or having a disorder associated with aberrant
30 NOVX expression or activity. The disorders include cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular (A-V) canal defect, ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity,

transplantation, adrenoleukodystrophy, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, prostate cancer, neoplasm; adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, uterus cancer, fertility, hemophilia, hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immunodeficiencies, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis, treatment of Albright Hereditary

5 Osteodystrophy, and other diseases, disorders and conditions of the like.

These methods of treatment will be discussed more fully, below.

Disease and Disorders

Diseases and disorders that are characterized by increased (relative to a subject not
10 suffering from the disease or disorder) levels or biological activity may be treated with
Therapeutics that antagonize (*i.e.*, reduce or inhibit) activity. Therapeutics that antagonize
activity may be administered in a therapeutic or prophylactic manner. Therapeutics that may
be utilized include, but are not limited to: (i) an aforementioned peptide, or analogs,
derivatives, fragments or homologs thereof; (ii) antibodies to an aforementioned peptide; (iii)
15 nucleic acids encoding an aforementioned peptide; (iv) administration of antisense nucleic acid
and nucleic acids that are "dysfunctional" (*i.e.*, due to a heterologous insertion within the
coding sequences of coding sequences to an aforementioned peptide) that are utilized to
"knockout" endogenous function of an aforementioned peptide by homologous recombination
(*see, e.g.*, Capecchi, 1989. *Science* 244: 1288-1292); or (v) modulators (*i.e.*, inhibitors,
20 agonists and antagonists, including additional peptide mimetic of the invention or antibodies
specific to a peptide of the invention) that alter the interaction between an aforementioned
peptide and its binding partner.

Diseases and disorders that are characterized by decreased (relative to a subject not
suffering from the disease or disorder) levels or biological activity may be treated with
25 Therapeutics that increase (*i.e.*, are agonists to) activity. Therapeutics that upregulate activity
may be administered in a therapeutic or prophylactic manner. Therapeutics that may be
utilized include, but are not limited to, an aforementioned peptide, or analogs, derivatives,
fragments or homologs thereof; or an agonist that increases bioavailability.

Increased or decreased levels can be readily detected by quantifying peptide and/or
30 RNA, by obtaining a patient tissue sample (*e.g.*, from biopsy tissue) and assaying it *in vitro* for
RNA or peptide levels, structure and/or activity of the expressed peptides (or mRNAs of an
aforementioned peptide). Methods that are well-known within the art include, but are not
limited to, immunoassays (*e.g.*, by Western blot analysis, immunoprecipitation followed by
sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, immunocytochemistry, etc.)

and/or hybridization assays to detect expression of mRNAs (*e.g.*, Northern assays, dot blots, *in situ* hybridization, and the like).

Prophylactic Methods

5 In one aspect, the invention provides a method for preventing, in a subject, a disease or condition associated with an aberrant NOVX expression or activity, by administering to the subject an agent that modulates NOVX expression or at least one NOVX activity. Subjects at risk for a disease that is caused or contributed to by aberrant NOVX expression or activity can be identified by, for example, any or a combination of diagnostic or prognostic assays as
10 described herein. Administration of a prophylactic agent can occur prior to the manifestation of symptoms characteristic of the NOVX aberrancy, such that a disease or disorder is prevented or, alternatively, delayed in its progression. Depending upon the type of NOVX aberrancy, for example, an NOVX agonist or NOVX antagonist agent can be used for treating the subject. The appropriate agent can be determined based on screening assays described
15 herein. The prophylactic methods of the invention are further discussed in the following subsections.

Therapeutic Methods

 Another aspect of the invention pertains to methods of modulating NOVX expression
20 or activity for therapeutic purposes. The modulatory method of the invention involves contacting a cell with an agent that modulates one or more of the activities of NOVX protein activity associated with the cell. An agent that modulates NOVX protein activity can be an agent as described herein, such as a nucleic acid or a protein, a naturally-occurring cognate ligand of an NOVX protein, a peptide, an NOVX peptidomimetic, or other small molecule. In
25 one embodiment, the agent stimulates one or more NOVX protein activity. Examples of such stimulatory agents include active NOVX protein and a nucleic acid molecule encoding NOVX that has been introduced into the cell. In another embodiment, the agent inhibits one or more NOVX protein activity. Examples of such inhibitory agents include antisense NOVX nucleic acid molecules and anti-NOVX antibodies. These modulatory methods can be performed *in*
30 *vitro* (*e.g.*, by culturing the cell with the agent) or, alternatively, *in vivo* (*e.g.*, by administering the agent to a subject). As such, the invention provides methods of treating an individual afflicted with a disease or disorder characterized by aberrant expression or activity of an NOVX protein or nucleic acid molecule. In one embodiment, the method involves administering an agent (*e.g.*, an agent identified by a screening assay described herein), or

combination of agents that modulates (*e.g.*, up-regulates or down-regulates) NOVX expression or activity. In another embodiment, the method involves administering an NOVX protein or nucleic acid molecule as therapy to compensate for reduced or aberrant NOVX expression or activity.

5 Stimulation of NOVX activity is desirable *in situations* in which NOVX is abnormally downregulated and/or in which increased NOVX activity is likely to have a beneficial effect. One example of such a situation is where a subject has a disorder characterized by aberrant cell proliferation and/or differentiation (*e.g.*, cancer or immune associated disorders). Another example of such a situation is where the subject has a gestational disease (*e.g.*, preclampsia).

10 **Determination of the Biological Effect of the Therapeutic**

In various embodiments of the invention, suitable *in vitro* or *in vivo* assays are performed to determine the effect of a specific Therapeutic and whether its administration is indicated for treatment of the affected tissue.

15 In various specific embodiments, *in vitro* assays may be performed with representative cells of the type(s) involved in the patient's disorder, to determine if a given Therapeutic exerts the desired effect upon the cell type(s). Compounds for use in therapy may be tested in suitable animal model systems including, but not limited to rats, mice, chicken, cows, monkeys, rabbits, and the like, prior to testing in human subjects. Similarly, for *in vivo* testing, any of the animal model system known in the art may be used prior to administration
20 to human subjects.

Prophylactic and Therapeutic Uses of the Compositions of the Invention

 The NOVX nucleic acids and proteins of the invention are useful in potential prophylactic and therapeutic applications implicated in a variety of disorders including, but not limited to: metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-
25 associated cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias, metabolic disturbances associated with obesity, the metabolic syndrome X and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases and various cancers.

 As an example, a cDNA encoding the NOVX protein of the invention may be useful in
30 gene therapy, and the protein may be useful when administered to a subject in need thereof. By way of non-limiting example, the compositions of the invention will have efficacy for treatment of patients suffering from: metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's

Disease, Parkinson's Disorder, immune disorders, hematopoietic disorders, and the various dyslipidemias.

Both the novel nucleic acid encoding the NOVX protein, and the NOVX protein of the invention, or fragments thereof, may also be useful in diagnostic applications, wherein the presence or amount of the nucleic acid or the protein are to be assessed. A further use could be as an anti-bacterial molecule (*i.e.*, some peptides have been found to possess anti-bacterial properties). These materials are further useful in the generation of antibodies, which immunospecifically-bind to the novel substances of the invention for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods.

The invention will be further described in the following examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention described in the claims.

Examples

Example 1. Identification of NOVX clones

The novel NOVX target sequences identified in the present invention were subjected to the exon linking process to confirm the sequence. PCR primers were designed by starting at the most upstream sequence available, for the forward primer, and at the most downstream sequence available for the reverse primer. Table 15A shows the sequences of the PCR primers used for obtaining different clones. In each case, the sequence was examined, walking inward from the respective termini toward the coding sequence, until a suitable sequence that is either unique or highly selective was encountered, or, in the case of the reverse primer, until the stop codon was reached. Such primers were designed based on in silico predictions for the full length cDNA, part (one or more exons) of the DNA or protein sequence of the target sequence, or by translated homology of the predicted exons to closely related human sequences from other species. These primers were then employed in PCR amplification based on the following pool of human cDNAs: adrenal gland, bone marrow, brain - amygdala, brain - cerebellum, brain - hippocampus, brain - substantia nigra, brain - thalamus, brain -whole, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, lymphoma - Raji, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testis, thyroid, trachea, uterus. Usually the resulting amplicons were gel purified, cloned and sequenced to high redundancy. The PCR product derived from exon linking was cloned into the pCR2.1 vector from Invitrogen. The resulting bacterial clone has an insert covering the entire open reading frame cloned into the pCR2.1

vector. Table 15B shows a list of these bacterial clones. The resulting sequences from all clones were assembled with themselves, with other fragments in CuraGen Corporation's database and with public ESTs. Fragments and ESTs were included as components for an assembly when the extent of their identity with another component of the assembly was at least 95% over 50 bp. In addition, sequence traces were evaluated manually and edited for corrections if appropriate. These procedures provide the sequence reported herein.

Table 15A. PCR Primers for Exon Linking

NOVX Clone	Primer 1 (5' - 3')	SEQ ID NO	Primer 2 (5' - 3')	SEQ ID NO
NOV2a and b	TCAAATGTTTCAGTTTGTGTTGTTCTTG	137	TTTTTGCTAAAAGCAGCAATGCCAT	138
NOV2c	ATTGACTTATGCTTCCTAGTTCGTTGC	139	CAACATTATAAAGAATGGACGATTTC	140
NOV2d	CTGTATTCGGGATCGATGCAAGAAG	141	TCTTAAGGAGAAGAAAATCTGCCGAAG	142
NOV3a	TGGAAACTCTAAAAGCAGAGCGCCTC	143	CCTCTAGGTGAGTCACTGCGTCACTCT	144
NOV6	ATGGGGGGCCTGACAGC	145	TTATGTGGCACAGTCCATAGTCTGC	146
NOV8	ATGATATGTCTTCCACATTACTGACATTCA	147	TTAGAGCCACAACTAACCAGCTCAT	148

Physical clone: Exons were predicted by homology and the intron/exon boundaries were determined using standard genetic rules. Exons were further selected and refined by means of similarity determination using multiple BLAST (for example, tBlastN, BlastX, and BlastN) searches, and, in some instances, GeneScan and Grail. Expressed sequences from both public and proprietary databases were also added when available to further define and complete the gene sequence. The DNA sequence was then manually corrected for apparent inconsistencies thereby obtaining the sequences encoding the full-length protein.

Table 15B. Physical Clones for PCR products

NOVX Clone	Bacterial Clone
NOV1a	Physical clone: 134912642
NOV1b	Physical clone: pc.253568.D11 Skin
NOV2b	Physical clone: 101349::AJ278717.698423.C24 FLC EL
NOV2c	Physical clone: 139266::Hs_S1638243.698892.A7
NOV2d	Physical clone: 175223749 164837693 164830233
NOV5	Physical clone: AC007563
NOV7a	Physical clone: 151818950 151176749 87413691 148439395 146025263
NOV9	Physical clone: 135008015
NOV10	Physical clone: AC010175
NOV11a and b	Genomic clone: sggc draft ba5801_20001005
NOV12	Genomic clone: ba370b6
NOV13	Physical clone: 139720381
NOV14	Physical clone: AC009088, 140129142

Example 2. Quantitative expression analysis of clones in various cells and tissues

The quantitative expression of various clones was assessed using microtiter plates containing RNA samples from a variety of normal and pathology-derived cells, cell lines and tissues using real time quantitative PCR (RTQ PCR). RTQ PCR was performed on an Applied

Biosystems ABI PRISM® 7700 or an ABI PRISM® 7900 HT Sequence Detection System. Various collections of samples are assembled on the plates, and referred to as Panel 1 (containing normal tissues and cancer cell lines), Panel 2 (containing samples derived from tissues from normal and cancer sources), Panel 3 (containing cancer cell lines), Panel 4 (containing cells and cell lines from normal tissues and cells related to inflammatory conditions), Panel 5D/5I (containing human tissues and cell lines with an emphasis on metabolic diseases), AI_comprehensive_panel (containing normal tissue and samples from autoimmune diseases), Panel CNSD.01 (containing central nervous system samples from normal and diseased brains) and CNS_neurodegeneration_panel (containing samples from normal and Alzheimer's diseased brains).

RNA integrity from all samples is controlled for quality by visual assessment of agarose gel electropherograms using 28S and 18S ribosomal RNA staining intensity ratio as a guide (2:1 to 2.5:1 28s:18s) and the absence of low molecular weight RNAs that would be indicative of degradation products. Samples are controlled against genomic DNA contamination by RTQ PCR reactions run in the absence of reverse transcriptase using probe and primer sets designed to amplify across the span of a single exon.

First, the RNA samples were normalized to reference nucleic acids such as constitutively expressed genes (for example, β -actin and GAPDH). Normalized RNA (5 μ l) was converted to cDNA and analyzed by RTQ-PCR using One Step RT-PCR Master Mix Reagents (Applied Biosystems; Catalog No. 4309169) and gene-specific primers according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In other cases, non-normalized RNA samples were converted to single strand cDNA (sscDNA) using Superscript II (Invitrogen Corporation; Catalog No. 18064-147) and random hexamers according to the manufacturer's instructions. Reactions containing up to 10 μ g of total RNA were performed in a volume of 20 μ l and incubated for 60 minutes at 42°C. This reaction can be scaled up to 50 μ g of total RNA in a final volume of 100 μ l. sscDNA samples are then normalized to reference nucleic acids as described previously, using 1X TaqMan® Universal Master mix (Applied Biosystems; catalog No. 4324020), following the manufacturer's instructions.

Probes and primers were designed for each assay according to Applied Biosystems Primer Express Software package (version I for Apple Computer's Macintosh Power PC) or a similar algorithm using the target sequence as input. Default settings were used for reaction conditions and the following parameters were set before selecting primers: primer concentration = 250 nM, primer melting temperature (T_m) range = 58°-60°C, primer optimal

T_m = 59°C, maximum primer difference = 2°C, probe does not have 5'G, probe T_m must be 10°C greater than primer T_m, amplicon size 75bp to 100bp. The probes and primers selected (see below) were synthesized by Synthesgen (Houston, TX, USA). Probes were double purified by HPLC to remove uncoupled dye and evaluated by mass spectroscopy to verify coupling of reporter and quencher dyes to the 5' and 3' ends of the probe, respectively. Their final concentrations were: forward and reverse primers, 900nM each, and probe, 200nM.

PCR conditions: When working with RNA samples, normalized RNA from each tissue and each cell line was spotted in each well of either a 96 well or a 384-well PCR plate (Applied Biosystems). PCR cocktails included either a single gene specific probe and primers set, or two multiplexed probe and primers sets (a set specific for the target clone and another gene-specific set multiplexed with the target probe). PCR reactions were set up using TaqMan® One-Step RT-PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, Catalog No. 4313803) following manufacturer's instructions. Reverse transcription was performed at 48°C for 30 minutes followed by amplification/PCR cycles as follows: 95°C 10 min, then 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, 60°C for 1 minute. Results were recorded as CT values (cycle at which a given sample crosses a threshold level of fluorescence) using a log scale, with the difference in RNA concentration between a given sample and the sample with the lowest CT value being represented as 2 to the power of delta CT. The percent relative expression is then obtained by taking the reciprocal of this RNA difference and multiplying by 100.

When working with sscDNA samples, normalized sscDNA was used as described previously for RNA samples. PCR reactions containing one or two sets of probe and primers were set up as described previously, using 1X TaqMan® Universal Master mix (Applied Biosystems; catalog No. 4324020), following the manufacturer's instructions. PCR amplification was performed as follows: 95°C 10 min, then 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, 60°C for 1 minute. Results were analyzed and processed as described previously.

Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3D

The plates for Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3D include 2 control wells (genomic DNA control and chemistry control) and 94 wells containing cDNA from various samples. The samples in these panels are broken into 2 classes: samples derived from cultured cell lines and samples derived from primary normal tissues. The cell lines are derived from cancers of the following types: lung cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, colon cancer, prostate cancer, CNS cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, renal cancer, gastric cancer and pancreatic cancer. Cell lines used in these panels are widely available through the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), a repository for cultured cell lines, and were cultured using

the conditions recommended by the ATCC. The normal tissues found on these panels are comprised of samples derived from all major organ systems from single adult individuals or fetuses. These samples are derived from the following organs: adult skeletal muscle, fetal skeletal muscle, adult heart, fetal heart, adult kidney, fetal kidney, adult liver, fetal liver, adult lung, fetal lung, various regions of the brain, the spleen, bone marrow, lymph node, pancreas, salivary gland, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, spinal cord, thymus, stomach, small intestine, colon, bladder, trachea, breast, ovary, uterus, placenta, prostate, testis and adipose.

In the results for Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3D, the following abbreviations are used:

ca. = carcinoma,

* = established from metastasis,

met = metastasis,

s cell var = small cell variant,

non-s = non-sm = non-small,

squam = squamous,

pl. eff = pl effusion = pleural effusion,

glio = glioma,

astro = astrocytoma, and

neuro = neuroblastoma.

General_screening_panel_v1.4

The plates for Panel 1.4 include 2 control wells (genomic DNA control and chemistry control) and 94 wells containing cDNA from various samples. The samples in Panel 1.4 are broken into 2 classes: samples derived from cultured cell lines and samples derived from primary normal tissues. The cell lines are derived from cancers of the following types: lung cancer, breast cancer, melanoma, colon cancer, prostate cancer, CNS cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, renal cancer, gastric cancer and pancreatic cancer. Cell lines used in Panel 1.4 are widely available through the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), a repository for cultured cell lines, and were cultured using the conditions recommended by the ATCC. The normal tissues found on Panel 1.4 are comprised of pools of samples derived from all major organ systems from 2 to 5 different adult individuals or fetuses. These samples are derived from the following organs: adult skeletal muscle, fetal skeletal muscle, adult heart, fetal heart, adult kidney, fetal kidney, adult liver, fetal liver, adult lung, fetal lung, various regions of the brain, the spleen, bone marrow, lymph node, pancreas, salivary gland, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, spinal cord, thymus, stomach, small intestine,

colon, bladder, trachea, breast, ovary, uterus, placenta, prostate, testis and adipose.

Abbreviations are as described for Panels 1, 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3D.

Panels 2D and 2.2

The plates for Panels 2D and 2.2 generally include 2 control wells and 94 test samples composed of RNA or cDNA isolated from human tissue procured by surgeons working in close cooperation with the National Cancer Institute's Cooperative Human Tissue Network (CHTN) or the National Disease Research Initiative (NDRI). The tissues are derived from human malignancies and in cases where indicated many malignant tissues have "matched margins" obtained from noncancerous tissue just adjacent to the tumor. These are termed normal adjacent tissues and are denoted "NAT" in the results below. The tumor tissue and the "matched margins" are evaluated by two independent pathologists (the surgical pathologists and again by a pathologist at NDRI or CHTN). This analysis provides a gross histopathological assessment of tumor differentiation grade. Moreover, most samples include the original surgical pathology report that provides information regarding the clinical stage of the patient. These matched margins are taken from the tissue surrounding (i.e. immediately proximal) to the zone of surgery (designated "NAT", for normal adjacent tissue, in Table RR). In addition, RNA and cDNA samples were obtained from various human tissues derived from autopsies performed on elderly people or sudden death victims (accidents, etc.). These tissues were ascertained to be free of disease and were purchased from various commercial sources such as Clontech (Palo Alto, CA), Research Genetics, and Invitrogen.

Panel 3D

The plates of Panel 3D are comprised of 94 cDNA samples and two control samples. Specifically, 92 of these samples are derived from cultured human cancer cell lines, 2 samples of human primary cerebellar tissue and 2 controls. The human cell lines are generally obtained from ATCC (American Type Culture Collection), NCI or the German tumor cell bank and fall into the following tissue groups: Squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue, breast cancer, prostate cancer, melanoma, epidermoid carcinoma, sarcomas, bladder carcinomas, pancreatic cancers, kidney cancers, leukemias/lymphomas, ovarian/uterine/cervical, gastric, colon, lung and CNS cancer cell lines. In addition, there are two independent samples of cerebellum. These cells are all cultured under standard recommended conditions and RNA extracted using the standard procedures. The cell lines in panel 3D and 1.3D are of the most common cell lines used in the scientific literature.

Panels 4D, 4R, and 4.1D

Panel 4 includes samples on a 96 well plate (2 control wells, 94 test samples) composed of RNA (Panel 4R) or cDNA (Panels 4D/4.1D) isolated from various human cell lines or tissues related to inflammatory conditions. Total RNA from control normal tissues such as colon and lung (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and thymus and kidney (Clontech) was employed. Total RNA from liver tissue from cirrhosis patients and kidney from lupus patients was obtained from BioChain (Biochain Institute, Inc., Hayward, CA). Intestinal tissue for RNA preparation from patients diagnosed as having Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis was obtained from the National Disease Research Interchange (NDRI) (Philadelphia, PA).

Astrocytes, lung fibroblasts, dermal fibroblasts, coronary artery smooth muscle cells, small airway epithelium, bronchial epithelium, microvascular dermal endothelial cells, microvascular lung endothelial cells, human pulmonary aortic endothelial cells, human umbilical vein endothelial cells were all purchased from Clonetics (Walkersville, MD) and grown in the media supplied for these cell types by Clonetics. These primary cell types were activated with various cytokines or combinations of cytokines for 6 and/or 12-14 hours, as indicated. The following cytokines were used; IL-1 beta at approximately 1-5ng/ml, TNF alpha at approximately 5-10ng/ml, IFN gamma at approximately 20-50ng/ml, IL-4 at approximately 5-10ng/ml, IL-9 at approximately 5-10ng/ml, IL-13 at approximately 5-10ng/ml. Endothelial cells were sometimes starved for various times by culture in the basal media from Clonetics with 0.1% serum.

Mononuclear cells were prepared from blood of employees at CuraGen Corporation, using Ficoll. LAK cells were prepared from these cells by culture in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100μM non essential amino acids (Gibco/Life Technologies, Rockville, MD), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and Interleukin 2 for 4-6 days. Cells were then either activated with 10-20ng/ml PMA and 1-2μg/ml ionomycin, IL-12 at 5-10ng/ml, IFN gamma at 20-50ng/ml and IL-18 at 5-10ng/ml for 6 hours. In some cases, mononuclear cells were cultured for 4-5 days in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100μM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) with PHA (phytohemagglutinin) or PWM (pokeweed mitogen) at approximately 5μg/ml. Samples were taken at 24, 48 and 72 hours for RNA preparation. MLR (mixed lymphocyte reaction) samples were obtained by taking blood from two donors, isolating the mononuclear cells using Ficoll and mixing the isolated mononuclear cells 1:1 at a final concentration of approximately 2×10^6 cells/ml in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100μM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol (5.5×10^{-5} M) (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco).

The MLR was cultured and samples taken at various time points ranging from 1- 7 days for RNA preparation.

Monocytes were isolated from mononuclear cells using CD14 Miltenyi Beads, +ve VS selection columns and a Vario Magnet according to the manufacturer's instructions.

- 5 Monocytes were differentiated into dendritic cells by culture in DMEM 5% fetal calf serum (FCS) (Hyclone, Logan, UT), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco), 50ng/ml GMCSF and 5ng/ml IL-4 for 5-7 days. Macrophages were prepared by culture of monocytes for 5-7 days in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and 10% AB Human Serum or MCSF at approximately 50ng/ml. Monocytes, macrophages and dendritic cells were stimulated for 6 and 12-14 hours with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) at 100ng/ml. Dendritic cells were also stimulated with anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody (Pharmingen) at 10 μ g/ml for 6 and 12-14 hours.
- 10
- 15 CD4 lymphocytes, CD8 lymphocytes and NK cells were also isolated from mononuclear cells using CD4, CD8 and CD56 Miltenyi beads, positive VS selection columns and a Vario Magnet according to the manufacturer's instructions. CD45RA and CD45RO CD4 lymphocytes were isolated by depleting mononuclear cells of CD8, CD56, CD14 and CD19 cells using CD8, CD56, CD14 and CD19 Miltenyi beads and positive selection. CD45RO beads were then used to isolate the CD45RO CD4 lymphocytes with the remaining cells being CD45RA CD4 lymphocytes. CD45RA CD4, CD45RO CD4 and CD8 lymphocytes were placed in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and plated at 10⁶cells/ml onto Falcon 6 well tissue culture plates that had been coated overnight with 0.5 μ g/ml anti-CD28 (Pharmingen) and 3 μ g/ml anti-CD3 (OKT3, ATCC) in PBS. After 6 and 24 hours, the cells were harvested for RNA preparation. To prepare chronically activated CD8 lymphocytes, we activated the isolated CD8 lymphocytes for 4 days on anti-CD28 and anti-CD3 coated plates and then harvested the cells and expanded them in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5x10⁻⁵M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2. The expanded CD8 cells were then activated again with plate bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 for 4 days and expanded as before. RNA was isolated 6 and 24 hours after the second activation and after 4 days of the second expansion culture. The isolated NK cells were cultured in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco),
- 20
- 25
- 30

mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2 for 4-6 days before RNA was prepared.

To obtain B cells, tonsils were procured from NDRI. The tonsil was cut up with sterile dissecting scissors and then passed through a sieve. Tonsil cells were then spun down and resuspended at 10^6 cells/ml in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco). To activate the cells, we used PWM at 5 μ g/ml or anti-CD40 (Pharmingen) at approximately 10 μ g/ml and IL-4 at 5-10ng/ml. Cells were harvested for RNA preparation at 24, 48 and 72 hours.

To prepare the primary and secondary Th1/Th2 and Tr1 cells, six-well Falcon plates were coated overnight with 10 μ g/ml anti-CD28 (Pharmingen) and 2 μ g/ml OKT3 (ATCC), and then washed twice with PBS. Umbilical cord blood CD4 lymphocytes (Poietic Systems, German Town, MD) were cultured at 10^5 - 10^6 cells/ml in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2 (4ng/ml). IL-12 (5ng/ml) and anti-IL4 (1 μ g/ml) were used to direct to Th1, while IL-4 (5ng/ml) and anti-IFN gamma (1 μ g/ml) were used to direct to Th2 and IL-10 at 5ng/ml was used to direct to Tr1. After 4-5 days, the activated Th1, Th2 and Tr1 lymphocytes were washed once in DMEM and expanded for 4-7 days in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes (Gibco) and IL-2 (1ng/ml). Following this, the activated Th1, Th2 and Tr1 lymphocytes were re-stimulated for 5 days with anti-CD28/OKT3 and cytokines as described above, but with the addition of anti-CD95L (1 μ g/ml) to prevent apoptosis. After 4-5 days, the Th1, Th2 and Tr1 lymphocytes were washed and then expanded again with IL-2 for 4-7 days. Activated Th1 and Th2 lymphocytes were maintained in this way for a maximum of three cycles. RNA was prepared from primary and secondary Th1, Th2 and Tr1 after 6 and 24 hours following the second and third activations with plate bound anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 mAbs and 4 days into the second and third expansion cultures in Interleukin 2.

The following leukocyte cells lines were obtained from the ATCC: Ramos, EOL-1, KU-812. EOL cells were further differentiated by culture in 0.1mM dbcAMP at 5×10^5 cells/ml for 8 days, changing the media every 3 days and adjusting the cell concentration to 5×10^5 cells/ml. For the culture of these cells, we used DMEM or RPMI (as recommended by the ATCC), with the addition of 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100 μ M non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), 10mM Hepes

(Gibco). RNA was either prepared from resting cells or cells activated with PMA at 10ng/ml and ionomycin at 1µg/ml for 6 and 14 hours. Keratinocyte line CCD106 and an airway epithelial tumor line NCI-H292 were also obtained from the ATCC. Both were cultured in DMEM 5% FCS (Hyclone), 100µM non essential amino acids (Gibco), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Gibco), mercaptoethanol 5.5×10^{-5} M (Gibco), and 10mM Hepes (Gibco). CCD1106 cells were activated for 6 and 14 hours with approximately 5 ng/ml TNF alpha and 1ng/ml IL-1 beta, while NCI-H292 cells were activated for 6 and 14 hours with the following cytokines: 5ng/ml IL-4, 5ng/ml IL-9, 5ng/ml IL-13 and 25ng/ml IFN gamma.

For these cell lines and blood cells, RNA was prepared by lysing approximately 10^7 cells/ml using Trizol (Gibco BRL). Briefly, 1/10 volume of bromochloropropane (Molecular Research Corporation) was added to the RNA sample, vortexed and after 10 minutes at room temperature, the tubes were spun at 14,000 rpm in a Sorvall SS34 rotor. The aqueous phase was removed and placed in a 15ml Falcon Tube. An equal volume of isopropanol was added and left at -20°C overnight. The precipitated RNA was spun down at 9,000 rpm for 15 min in a Sorvall SS34 rotor and washed in 70% ethanol. The pellet was redissolved in 300µl of RNase-free water and 35µl buffer (Promega) 5µl DTT, 7µl RNAsin and 8µl DNase were added. The tube was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes to remove contaminating genomic DNA, extracted once with phenol chloroform and re-precipitated with 1/10 volume of 3M sodium acetate and 2 volumes of 100% ethanol. The RNA was spun down and placed in RNase free water. RNA was stored at -80°C.

AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0

The plates for AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0 include two control wells and 89 test samples comprised of cDNA isolated from surgical and postmortem human tissues obtained from the Backus Hospital and Clinomics (Frederick, MD). Total RNA was extracted from tissue samples from the Backus Hospital in the Facility at CuraGen. Total RNA from other tissues was obtained from Clinomics.

Joint tissues including synovial fluid, synovium, bone and cartilage were obtained from patients undergoing total knee or hip replacement surgery at the Backus Hospital. Tissue samples were immediately snap frozen in liquid nitrogen to ensure that isolated RNA was of optimal quality and not degraded. Additional samples of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis joint tissues were obtained from Clinomics. Normal control tissues were supplied by Clinomics and were obtained during autopsy of trauma victims.

Surgical specimens of psoriatic tissues and adjacent matched tissues were provided as total RNA by Clinomics. Two male and two female patients were selected between the ages of

25 and 47. None of the patients were taking prescription drugs at the time samples were isolated.

Surgical specimens of diseased colon from patients with ulcerative colitis and Crohns disease and adjacent matched tissues were obtained from Clinomics. Bowel tissue from three female and three male Crohn's patients between the ages of 41-69 were used. Two patients were not on prescription medication while the others were taking dexamethasone, phenobarbital, or tylenol. Ulcerative colitis tissue was from three male and four female patients. Four of the patients were taking lebid and two were on phenobarbital.

Total RNA from post mortem lung tissue from trauma victims with no disease or with emphysema, asthma or COPD was purchased from Clinomics. Emphysema patients ranged in age from 40-70 and all were smokers, this age range was chosen to focus on patients with cigarette-linked emphysema and to avoid those patients with alpha-1 anti-trypsin deficiencies. Asthma patients ranged in age from 36-75, and excluded smokers to prevent those patients that could also have COPD. COPD patients ranged in age from 35-80 and included both smokers and non-smokers. Most patients were taking corticosteroids, and bronchodilators.

In the labels employed to identify tissues in the AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0 panel, the following abbreviations are used:

AI = Autoimmunity

Syn = Synovial

Normal = No apparent disease

Rep22 /Rep20 = individual patients

RA = Rheumatoid arthritis

Backus = From Backus Hospital

OA = Osteoarthritis

(SS) (BA) (MF) = Individual patients

Adj = Adjacent tissue

Match control = adjacent tissues

-M = Male

-F = Female

COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Panels 5D and 5I

The plates for Panel 5D and 5I include two control wells and a variety of cDNAs isolated from human tissues and cell lines with an emphasis on metabolic diseases. Metabolic tissues were obtained from patients enrolled in the Gestational Diabetes study. Cells were

obtained during different stages in the differentiation of adipocytes from human mesenchymal stem cells. Human pancreatic islets were also obtained.

In the Gestational Diabetes study subjects are young (18 - 40 years), otherwise healthy women with and without gestational diabetes undergoing routine (elective) Caesarean section.

5 After delivery of the infant, when the surgical incisions were being repaired/closed, the obstetrician removed a small sample (<1 cc) of the exposed metabolic tissues during the closure of each surgical level. The biopsy material was rinsed in sterile saline, blotted and fast frozen within 5 minutes from the time of removal. The tissue was then flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored, individually, in sterile screw-top tubes and kept on dry ice for shipment to or to be picked up by
10 CuraGen. The metabolic tissues of interest include uterine wall (smooth muscle), visceral adipose, skeletal muscle (rectus) and subcutaneous adipose. Patient descriptions are as follows:

- | | | |
|----|-------------|---|
| | Patient 2 | Diabetic Hispanic, overweight, not on insulin |
| | Patient 7-9 | Nondiabetic Caucasian and obese (BMI>30) |
| 15 | Patient 10 | Diabetic Hispanic, overweight, on insulin |
| | Patient 11 | Nondiabetic African American and overweight |
| | Patient 12 | Diabetic Hispanic on insulin |

Adipocyte differentiation was induced in donor progenitor cells obtained from Osirus
20 (a division of Clonetics/BioWhittaker) in triplicate, except for Donor 3U which had only two replicates. Scientists at Clonetics isolated, grew and differentiated human mesenchymal stem cells (HuMSCs) for CuraGen based on the published protocol found in Mark F. Pittenger, et al., Multilineage Potential of Adult Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells Science Apr 2 1999: 143-147. Clonetics provided Trizol lysates or frozen pellets suitable for mRNA isolation and
25 ds cDNA production. A general description of each donor is as follows:

- Donor 2 and 3 U: Mesenchymal Stem cells, Undifferentiated Adipose
- Donor 2 and 3 AM: Adipose, AdiposeMidway Differentiated
- Donor 2 and 3 AD: Adipose, Adipose Differentiated

Human cell lines were generally obtained from ATCC (American Type Culture
30 Collection), NCI or the German tumor cell bank and fall into the following tissue groups: kidney proximal convoluted tubule, uterine smooth muscle cells, small intestine, liver HepG2 cancer cells, heart primary stromal cells, and adrenal cortical adenoma cells. These cells are all cultured under standard recommended conditions and RNA extracted using the standard procedures. All samples were processed at CuraGen to produce single stranded cDNA.

Panel 5I contains all samples previously described with the addition of pancreatic islets from a 58 year old female patient obtained from the Diabetes Research Institute at the University of Miami School of Medicine. Islet tissue was processed to total RNA at an outside source and delivered to CuraGen for addition to panel 5I.

5 In the labels employed to identify tissues in the 5D and 5I panels, the following abbreviations are used:

GO Adipose = Greater Omentum Adipose

SK = Skeletal Muscle

UT = Uterus

10 PL = Placenta

AD = Adipose Differentiated

AM = Adipose Midway Differentiated

U = Undifferentiated Stem Cells

Panel CNSD.01

15 The plates for Panel CNSD.01 include two control wells and 94 test samples comprised of cDNA isolated from postmortem human brain tissue obtained from the Harvard Brain Tissue Resource Center. Brains are removed from calvaria of donors between 4 and 24 hours after death, sectioned by neuroanatomists, and frozen at -80°C in liquid nitrogen vapor. All brains are sectioned and examined by neuropathologists to confirm diagnoses with clear
20 associated neuropathology.

Disease diagnoses are taken from patient records. The panel contains two brains from each of the following diagnoses: Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Depression, and "Normal controls". Within each of these brains, the following regions are represented: cingulate gyrus, temporal pole, globus
25 pallidus, substantia nigra, Brodman Area 4 (primary motor strip), Brodman Area 7 (parietal cortex), Brodman Area 9 (prefrontal cortex), and Brodman area 17 (occipital cortex). Not all brain regions are represented in all cases; e.g., Huntington's disease is characterized in part by neurodegeneration in the globus pallidus, thus this region is impossible to obtain from confirmed Huntington's cases. Likewise Parkinson's disease is characterized by degeneration
30 of the substantia nigra making this region more difficult to obtain. Normal control brains were examined for neuropathology and found to be free of any pathology consistent with neurodegeneration.

In the labels employed to identify tissues in the CNS panel, the following abbreviations are used:

PSP = Progressive supranuclear palsy

Sub Nigra = Substantia nigra

Glob Palladus= Globus palladus

Temp Pole = Temporal pole

5 Cing Gyr = Cingulate gyrus

BA 4 = Brodman Area 4

Panel CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0

The plates for Panel CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0 include two control wells and 47 test samples comprised of cDNA isolated from postmortem human brain tissue obtained from the Harvard Brain Tissue Resource Center (McLean Hospital) and the Human Brain and Spinal Fluid Resource Center (VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System). Brains are removed from calvaria of donors between 4 and 24 hours after death, sectioned by neuroanatomists, and frozen at -80°C in liquid nitrogen vapor. All brains are sectioned and examined by neuropathologists to confirm diagnoses with clear associated neuropathology.

15 Disease diagnoses are taken from patient records. The panel contains six brains from Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients, and eight brains from "Normal controls" who showed no evidence of dementia prior to death. The eight normal control brains are divided into two categories: Controls with no dementia and no Alzheimer's like pathology (Controls) and controls with no dementia but evidence of severe Alzheimer's like pathology, (specifically senile plaque load rated as level 3 on a scale of 0-3; 0 = no evidence of plaques, 3 = severe AD senile plaque load). Within each of these brains, the following regions are represented: hippocampus, temporal cortex (Brodman Area 21), parietal cortex (Brodman area 7), and occipital cortex (Brodman area 17). These regions were chosen to encompass all levels of neurodegeneration in AD. The hippocampus is a region of early and severe neuronal loss in AD; the temporal cortex is known to show neurodegeneration in AD after the hippocampus; the parietal cortex shows moderate neuronal death in the late stages of the disease; the occipital cortex is spared in AD and therefore acts as a "control" region within AD patients. Not all brain regions are represented in all cases.

25 In the labels employed to identify tissues in the CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0 panel, the following abbreviations are used:

AD = Alzheimer's disease brain; patient was demented and showed AD-like pathology upon autopsy

Control = Control brains; patient not demented, showing no neuropathology

Control (Path) = Control brains; pateint not demented but showing sever AD-like pathology

Sup Temporal Ctx = Superior Temporal Cortex

Inf Temporal Ctx = Inferior Temporal Cortex

NOV4

Expression of gene NOV4 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag3802, described in Table 16.

Table 16. Probe Name Ag3802

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gtcgatgggacatctttcct-3'	20	108	149
Probe	TET-5'-cttcggatcactatcatccagtgcc-3'-TAMRA	26	134	150
Reverse	5'-atgaggaagtagccacggtt-3'	20	171	151

General_screening_panel_v1.4 Summary: Ag3802 Expression of the NOV4 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35). (Data not shown.) The data suggest that these expression levels may be due to a probe failure.

NOV3a and NOV3b

Expression of gene NOV3a and variant NOV3b was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag4849, described in Table 17. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 18 and 19.

Table 17. Probe Name Ag4849

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gccagttctacctcaagttcct-3'	22	3895	152
Probe	TET-5'-ctaccaccatgtgtcccgccggtt-3'-TAMRA	24	3920	153
Reverse	5'-catagtcagagtcgagcaggaa-3'	22	3951	154

Table 18. General_screening_panel_v1.5

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4849, Run 228887477	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4849, Run 228887477
Adipose	8.4	Renal ca. TK-10	31.2
Melanoma* Hs688(A).T	32.5	Bladder	18.6
Melanoma* Hs688(B).T	37.4	Gastric ca. (liver met.) NCI-N87	76.8
Melanoma* M14	58.2	Gastric ca. KATO III	75.8
Melanoma* LOXIMVI	15.5	Colon ca. SW-948	25.2

Melanoma* SK-MEL-5	45.4	Colon ca. SW480	55.9
Squamous cell carcinoma SCC-4	17.0	Colon ca.* (SW480 met) SW620	25.5
Testis Pool	30.1	Colon ca. HT29	17.2
Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	40.3	Colon ca. HCT-116	36.1
Prostate Pool	7.4	Colon ca. CaCo-2	29.5
Placenta	17.2	Colon cancer tissue	20.9
Uterus Pool	4.9	Colon ca. SW1116	11.3
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	24.5	Colon ca. Colo-205	28.9
Ovarian ca. SK-OV-3	71.2	Colon ca. SW-48	14.0
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	30.1	Colon Pool	15.1
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	32.8	Small Intestine Pool	13.1
Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	19.9	Stomach Pool	7.4
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	21.2	Bone Marrow Pool	7.9
Ovary	15.0	Fetal Heart	9.6
Breast ca. MCF-7	13.9	Heart Pool	7.3
Breast ca. MDA-MB-231	38.4	Lymph Node Pool	16.5
Breast ca. BT 549	61.1	Fetal Skeletal Muscle	9.8
Breast ca. T47D	7.3	Skeletal Muscle Pool	29.1
Breast ca. MDA-N	17.0	Spleen Pool	9.0
Breast Pool	14.5	Thymus Pool	17.3
Trachea	13.2	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U87-MG	56.3
Lung	2.6	CNS cancer (glio/astro) U-118-MG	67.4
Fetal Lung	25.5	CNS cancer (neuro;met) SK-N-AS	18.6
Lung ca. NCI-N417	13.9	CNS cancer (astro) SF-539	21.0
Lung ca. LX-1	37.9	CNS cancer (astro) SNB-75	69.7
Lung ca. NCI-H146	9.6	CNS cancer (glio) SNB-19	14.3
Lung ca. SHP-77	34.9	CNS cancer (glio) SF-295	80.7
Lung ca. A549	19.3	Brain (Amygdala) Pool	32.1

Lung ca. NCI-H526	16.6	Brain (cerebellum)	100.0
Lung ca. NCI-H23	25.2	Brain (fetal)	61.1
Lung ca. NCI-H460	23.7	Brain (Hippocampus) Pool	28.9
Lung ca. HOP-62	24.1	Cerebral Cortex Pool	32.1
Lung ca. NCI-H522	17.3	Brain (Substantia nigra) Pool	46.3
Liver	2.5	Brain (Thalamus) Pool	47.3
Fetal Liver	17.4	Brain (whole)	41.8
Liver ca. HepG2	19.6	Spinal Cord Pool	18.2
Kidney Pool	27.2	Adrenal Gland	18.3
Fetal Kidney	8.9	Pituitary gland Pool	4.1
Renal ca. 786-0	18.8	Salivary Gland	7.9
Renal ca. A498	8.5	Thyroid (female)	15.7
Renal ca. ACHN	24.3	Pancreatic ca. CAPAN2	28.1
Renal ca. UO-31	19.2	Pancreas Pool	19.5

Table 19. Panel 4.1D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4849, Run 223335772	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag4849, Run 223335772
Secondary Th1 act	66.9	HUVEC IL-1beta	26.8
Secondary Th2 act	62.4	HUVEC IFN gamma	21.3
Secondary Tr1 act	65.5	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	29.3
Secondary Th1 rest	36.9	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	24.7
Secondary Th2 rest	44.8	HUVEC IL-11	20.4
Secondary Tr1 rest	33.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	34.2
Primary Th1 act	56.6	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	39.2
Primary Th2 act	51.8	Microvascular Dermal EC none	18.3
Primary Tr1 act	50.7	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	22.8
Primary Th1 rest	32.5	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	41.5
Primary Th2 rest	32.8	Small airway epithelium none	23.5
Primary Tr1 rest	49.3	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	36.6
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	55.5	Coronary artery SMC rest	19.3
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	57.0	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	26.1

CD8 lymphocyte act	73.7	Astrocytes rest	22.5
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	62.4	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	13.5
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	48.6	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	19.3
CD4 lymphocyte none	29.7	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	28.3
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1 _anti-CD95 CH11	61.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	29.3
LAK cells rest	47.3	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	31.6
LAK cells IL-2	55.9	Liver cirrhosis	4.6
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	43.5	NCI-H292 none	9.9
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	53.6	NCI-H292 IL-4	16.6
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	48.6	NCI-H292 IL-9	20.0
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	35.6	NCI-H292 IL-13	19.9
NK Cells IL-2 rest	100.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	15.9
Two Way MLR 3 day	65.5	HPAEC none	16.6
Two Way MLR 5 day	47.6	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	38.4
Two Way MLR 7 day	35.1	Lung fibroblast none	43.2
PBMC rest	28.7	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	34.4
PBMC PWM	59.5	Lung fibroblast IL-4	53.2
PBMC PHA-L	58.6	Lung fibroblast IL-9	29.3
Ramos (B cell) none	80.1	Lung fibroblast IL-13	33.4
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	79.6	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	49.0
B lymphocytes PWM	31.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	45.7
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	82.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	64.6
EOL-1 dbcAMP	33.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	35.4
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	42.6	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	34.6
Dendritic cells none	31.6	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	51.1
Dendritic cells LPS	20.2	Dermal Fibroblasts rest	39.2
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	27.7	Neutrophils TNFa+LPS	7.7
Monocytes rest	15.5	Neutrophils rest	14.3
Monocytes LPS	52.1	Colon	15.9
Macrophages rest	34.4	Lung	12.9

Macrophages LPS	14.8	Thymus	69.7
HUVEC none	23.5	Kidney	29.5
HUVEC starved	26.6		

General_screening_panel_v1.5 Summary: Ag4849 The NOV3a gene is a splice variant of SET-binding factor and is moderately expressed in all tissues and cell lines in this panel. The ubiquitous expression of this gene suggests a role in cell survival and proliferation. As demonstrated in the abstract below, this gene may regulate the activity of other genes by direct interaction. In addition, highest expression of this gene in this panel is seen in the brain, with high levels of expression detected in all regions of the brain examined. Since SBF proteins are believed to play a role in the cell cycle, this protein may be of use in neural stem cell therapy, specifically in controlling the transition of stem cells to post mitotic neurons.

References:

Firestein R, Cui X, Huie P, Cleary ML. Set domain-dependent regulation of transcriptional silencing and growth control by SUV39H1, a mammalian ortholog of Drosophila Su(var)3-9. *Mol Cell Biol* 2000 Jul;20(13):4900-9

Mammalian SET domain-containing proteins define a distinctive class of chromatin-associated factors that are targets for growth control signals and oncogenic activation. SUV39H1, a mammalian ortholog of Drosophila Su(var)3-9, contains both SET and chromo domains, signature motifs for proteins that contribute to epigenetic control of gene expression through effects on the regional organization of chromatin structure. In this report we demonstrate that SUV39H1 represses transcription in a transient transcriptional assay when tethered to DNA through the GAL4 DNA binding domain. Under these conditions, SUV39H1 displays features of a long-range repressor capable of acting over several kilobases to silence basal promoters. A possible role in chromatin-mediated gene silencing is supported by the localization of exogenously expressed SUV39H1 to nuclear bodies with morphologic features suggestive of heterochromatin in interphase cells. In addition, we show that SUV39H1 is phosphorylated specifically at the G(1)/S cell cycle transition and when forcibly expressed suppresses cell growth. Growth suppression as well as the ability of SUV39H1 to form nuclear bodies and silence transcription are antagonized by the oncogenic antiphosphatase Sbf1 that when hyperexpressed interacts with the SET domain and stabilizes the phosphorylated form of SUV39H1. These studies suggest a phosphorylation-dependent mechanism for regulating the chromatin organizing activity of a mammalian su(var) protein and implicate the SET domain as a gatekeeper motif that integrates upstream signaling pathways to epigenetic regulation and growth control.

Cui X, De Vivo I, Slany R, Miyamoto A, Firestein R, Cleary ML. Nat Genet 1998 Apr;18(4):331-7; Association of SET domain and myotubularin-related proteins modulates growth control.

Several proteins that contribute to epigenetic mechanisms of gene regulation contain a characteristic motif of unknown function called the SET (Suvar3-9, Enhancer-of-zeste, Trithorax) domain. We have demonstrated that SET domains mediate highly conserved interactions with a specific family of proteins that display similarity with dual-specificity phosphatases (dsPTPases). These include myotubularin, the gene of which is mutated in a subset of patients with X-linked myotubular myopathy, and Sbf1, a newly isolated homologue of myotubularin. In contrast with myotubularin, Sbf1 lacks a functional catalytic domain which dephosphorylates phospho-tyrosine and serine-containing peptides in vitro. Competitive interference of endogenous SET domain-dsPTPase interactions by forced expression of Sbf1 induced oncogenic transformation of NIH 3T3 fibroblasts and impaired the in vitro differentiation of C2 myoblast cells. We conclude that myotubularin-type phosphatases link SET-domain containing components of the epigenetic regulatory machinery with signalling pathways involved in growth and differentiation.

Firestein R, Cleary ML. Pseudo-phosphatase Sbf1 contains an N-terminal GEF homology domain that modulates its growth regulatory properties. J Cell Sci 2001 Aug;114(Pt 16):2921-7

Sbf1 (SET binding factor 1) is a pseudo-phosphatase related to the myotubularin family of dual specificity phosphatases, some of which have been implicated in cellular growth and differentiation by virtue of their mutation in human genetic disorders. Sbf1 contains germline-encoded alterations of its myotubularin homology domain that render it non-functional as a phosphatase. We report here the complete structure of Sbf1 and further characterization of its growth regulatory properties. In addition to its similarity to myotubularin, the predicted full-length Sbf1 protein contains pleckstrin (PH) and GEF homology domains that are conserved in several proteins implicated in signaling and growth control. Forced expression of wild-type Sbf1 in NIH 3T3 cells inhibited their proliferation and altered their morphology. These effects required intact PH, GEF and myotubularin homology domains, implying that growth inhibition may be an intrinsic property of wild-type Sbf1. Conversely, deletion of its conserved N-terminal 44 amino acids alone was sufficient to convert Sbf1 from an inhibitor of cellular growth to a transforming protein in NIH 3T3 cells. Oncogenic forms of Sbf1 partially localized to the nucleus, in contrast to the exclusively cytoplasmic subcellular localization of endogenous Sbf1 in all cell lines and mammalian

tissues tested. These data show that the N-terminal GEF homology domain serves to inhibit the transforming effects of Sbf1, possibly sequestering the protein to the cytoplasm, and suggest that this region may be a modulatory domain that relays growth control signals.

Panel 4.1D Summary: Ag4849 The NOV3a gene is expressed at high to moderate levels in a wide range of cell types of significance in the immune response in health and disease. These cells include members of the T-cell, B-cell, endothelial cell, macrophage/monocyte, and peripheral blood mononuclear cell family, as well as epithelial and fibroblast cell types from lung and skin, and normal tissues represented by colon, lung, thymus and kidney. This ubiquitous pattern of expression suggests that this gene product may be involved in homeostatic processes for these and other cell types and tissues. This pattern is in agreement with the expression profile in General_screening_panel_v1.5 and also suggests a role for the gene product in cell survival and proliferation. Therefore, modulation of the gene product with a functional therapeutic may lead to the alteration of functions associated with these cell types and lead to improvement of the symptoms of patients suffering from autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as asthma, allergies, inflammatory bowel disease, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis.

NOV1a and NOV1c

Expression of gene NOV1a and variant NOV1c was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag400, Ag2866 and Ag3077, described in Tables 20, 21 and 22. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Table 20. Probe Name Ag400

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-acgatcctgggctggacag-3'	19	2684	155
Probe	TET-5'-catctgcgcgtagcccctcca-3'-TAMRA	21	2659	156
Reverse	5'-gcttcaacccctcgagttc-3'	20	2627	157

Table 21. Probe Name Ag2866

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tatgtactcgtggctccctgaga-3'	22	4075	158
Probe	TET-5'-acgtctacagctttggctacctccgg-3'-TAMRA	26	4097	159
Reverse	5'-agtggctgatgaagtcataagga-3'	22	4141	160

Table 22. Probe Name Ag3077

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-aatgtggagctgtgcctgt-3'	19	5431	161

Probe	TET-5'-gactcatgccaggaatgtgcccc-3'-TAMRA	23	5470	162
Reverse	5'-gaagagacctttgacgtccc-3'	20	5504	163

Table 23. Panel 1

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag400, Run 91010053	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag400, Run 97802926	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag400, Run 91010053	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag400, Run 97802926
Endothelial cells	4.5	2.3	Renal ca. 786-0	12.0	4.7
Endothelial cells (treated)	4.0	3.1	Renal ca. A498	30.1	14.6
Pancreas	11.6	4.3	Renal ca. RXF 393	13.2	5.1
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	18.8	11.3	Renal ca. ACHN	4.5	3.9
Adrenal gland	3.3	5.4	Renal ca. UO- 31	10.5	8.6
Thyroid	6.5	3.7	Renal ca. TK- 10	22.1	54.7
Salivary gland	3.3	2.3	Liver	4.8	5.1
Pituitary gland	5.8	8.4	Liver (fetal)	1.5	1.7
Brain (fetal)	1.5	1.9	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	13.8	23.0
Brain (whole)	8.7	4.2	Lung	24.3	8.4
Brain (amygdala)	1.1	2.6	Lung (fetal)	17.9	6.7
Brain (cerebellum)	100.0	16.3	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	15.2	18.7
Brain (hippocampus)	2.3	2.5	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.2	0.7
Brain (substantia nigra)	3.9	1.8	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	14.9	2.3
Brain (thalamus)	3.0	5.0	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	75.3	100.0
Brain (hypothalamus)	3.6	3.0	Lung ca. (non- sm. cell) A549	40.6	28.3
Spinal cord	2.0	2.5	Lung ca. (non- s.cell) NCI-H23	11.3	16.0
glio/astro U87- MG	0.2	0.6	Lung ca. (non- s.cell) HOP-62	8.4	10.9
glio/astro U-118- MG	8.8	4.1	Lung ca. (non- s.cl) NCI-H522	18.4	10.0
astrocytoma SW1783	4.9	2.1	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	46.7	28.3
neuro*; met SK-	11.1	21.9	Lung ca.	0.2	1.3

N-AS			(squam.) NCI-H596		
astrocytoma SF-539	4.8	4.2	Mammary gland	26.8	25.5
astrocytoma SNB-75	3.7	2.5	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	23.0	13.3
glioma SNB-19	46.0	51.1	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	9.3	7.5
glioma U251	19.6	27.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	96.6	56.6
glioma SF-295	8.9	16.4	Breast ca. BT-549	12.1	4.2
Heart	7.9	11.9	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0	0.1
Skeletal muscle	0.8	7.2	Ovary	9.2	4.9
Bone marrow	1.2	1.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	30.6	43.5
Thymus	15.3	7.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	50.3	22.5
Spleen	3.7	3.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	39.8	34.2
Lymph node	6.7	2.1	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	9.9	19.6
Colon (ascending)	5.9	1.2	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	63.3	70.2
Stomach	22.2	5.2	Ovarian ca. (ascites) SK-OV-3	12.8	10.1
Small intestine	8.6	4.3	Uterus	13.8	13.8
Colon ca. SW480	7.2	9.5	Placenta	38.4	28.9
Colon ca.* SW620 (SW480 met)	6.0	3.7	Prostate	16.5	10.4
Colon ca. HT29	15.0	13.9	Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	71.7	87.7
Colon ca. HCT-116	11.3	7.9	Testis	15.1	2.2
Colon ca. CaCo-2	65.1	29.5	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-15	12.1	9.2	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.3	0.3
Colon ca. HCC-2998	12.1	18.6	Melanoma UACC-62	0.5	4.7

Gastric ca. * (liver met) NCI-N87	92.0	52.5	Melanoma M14	3.8	1.3
Bladder	10.0	17.4	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0	0.0
Trachea	13.4	6.2	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	2.3	2.9
Kidney	11.3	14.8	Melanoma SK-MEL-28	2.4	0.0
Kidney (fetal)	19.1	16.6			

Table 24. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2866, Run 161974612	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3077, Run 165724514	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2866, Run 161974612	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3077, Run 165724514
Liver adenocarcinoma	100.0	100.0	Kidney (fetal)	13.3	13.0
Pancreas	1.1	4.2	Renal ca. 786-0	2.2	2.6
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	5.1	8.5	Renal ca. A498	12.3	25.3
Adrenal gland	3.2	1.6	Renal ca. RXF 393	7.2	25.9
Thyroid	4.7	6.5	Renal ca. ACHN	2.3	7.7
Salivary gland	0.7	3.3	Renal ca. UO-31	2.4	4.4
Pituitary gland	1.5	4.2	Renal ca. TK-10	5.9	8.6
Brain (fetal)	1.1	2.3	Liver	0.3	0.5
Brain (whole)	2.4	3.1	Liver (fetal)	0.7	1.9
Brain (amygdala)	1.3	3.3	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	4.9	9.4
Brain (cerebellum)	3.6	13.1	Lung	10.6	14.3
Brain (hippocampus)	2.5	3.4	Lung (fetal)	11.0	6.0
Brain (substantia nigra)	0.4	1.2	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	5.6	9.2
Brain (thalamus)	2.0	4.2	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.2	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	3.6	0.4	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	3.9	1.8

Spinal cord	2.2	2.3	Lung ca. (large cell)NCI-H460	19.9	89.5
glio/astro U87-MG	0.6	0.5	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	8.4	10.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	4.5	22.8	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	6.4	3.8
astrocytoma SW1783	10.7	4.5	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	5.1	7.0
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	7.0	8.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	2.9	1.5
astrocytoma SF-539	5.0	3.6	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	7.0	18.9
astrocytoma SNB-75	2.6	10.1	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.3	0.1
glioma SNB-19	27.4	20.6	Mammary gland	3.4	7.1
glioma U251	14.6	46.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	5.9	5.5
glioma SF-295	6.7	6.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	6.5	20.4
Heart (fetal)	10.4	2.6	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	14.6	28.3
Heart	3.7	8.5	Breast ca. BT-549	2.2	15.4
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	27.9	0.9	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.1	0.0
Skeletal muscle	1.7	1.0	Ovary	5.6	0.6
Bone marrow	0.5	0.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	18.2	33.0
Thymus	5.1	2.7	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	10.5	45.7
Spleen	4.6	4.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	13.4	14.3
Lymph node	2.3	8.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	5.2	3.0
Colorectal	5.4	0.6	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	17.4	22.1
Stomach	2.9	6.4	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	6.6	3.3
Small intestine	5.1	22.7	Uterus	3.4	16.2

Colon ca. SW480	7.2	10.7	Placenta	12.5	44.4
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	2.5	3.0	Prostate	3.8	11.4
Colon ca. HT29	8.5	2.9	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC- 3	14.6	19.2
Colon ca. HCT- 116	3.6	3.5	Testis	1.2	3.6
Colon ca. CaCo-2	27.5	22.5	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0	0.0
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	5.5	6.0	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	1.1	1.2
Colon ca. HCC- 2998	6.3	3.9	Melanoma UACC-62	0.7	1.3
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	28.5	47.3	Melanoma M14	0.6	1.6
Bladder	9.3	2.9	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0	0.0
Trachea	8.2	11.7	Melanoma* (met) SK- MEL-5	0.9	1.0
Kidney	7.2	7.2	Adipose	3.1	2.8

Table 25. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2866, Run 162011074	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2866, Run 162011074
Normal Colon	41.5	Kidney Margin 8120608	25.0
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	13.9	Kidney Cancer 8120613	28.7
CC Margin (ODO3866)	10.3	Kidney Margin 8120614	27.5
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	4.3	Kidney Cancer 9010320	33.0
CC Margin (ODO3868)	11.6	Kidney Margin 9010321	55.1
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	7.4	Normal Uterus	12.0
CC Margin (ODO3920)	26.2	Uterus Cancer 064011	26.6
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	14.3	Normal Thyroid	13.5
CC Margin (ODO3921)	11.4	Thyroid Cancer 064010	22.5
CC from Partial	21.9	Thyroid Cancer	22.2

Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets		A302152	
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	8.2	Thyroid Margin A302153	17.0
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	8.8	Normal Breast	24.5
Lung Margin (OD04451- 02)	17.2	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	15.9
Normal Prostate 6546-1	11.9	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	87.1
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	22.4	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	100.0
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	26.4	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	48.6
Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	32.3	Breast Cancer 064006	28.9
Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	30.6	Breast Cancer 1024	42.9
Normal Lung 061010	32.8	Breast Cancer 9100266	27.9
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	23.2	Breast Margin 9100265	18.4
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	25.3	Breast Cancer A209073	20.0
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	22.8	Breast Margin A2090734	18.2
Lung Margin (OD03126)	28.1	Normal Liver	3.8
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	23.8	Liver Cancer 064003	1.9
Lung Margin (OD04404)	25.7	Liver Cancer 1025	6.3
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	16.6	Liver Cancer 1026	10.5
Lung Margin (OD04565)	16.3	Liver Cancer 6004-T	15.3
Lung Cancer (OD04237- 01)	27.5	Liver Tissue 6004-N	9.0
Lung Margin (OD04237- 02)	16.8	Liver Cancer 6005-T	13.4
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	6.3	Liver Tissue 6005-N	1.7
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	3.6	Normal Bladder	26.1
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	3.0	Bladder Cancer 1023	6.6
Lung Margin (OD04321)	24.8	Bladder Cancer A302173	12.2
Normal Kidney	32.1	Bladder Cancer (OD04718-01)	32.5

Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	46.7	Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718-03)	19.9
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	28.9	Normal Ovary	6.7
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	28.7	Ovarian Cancer 064008	28.7
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	31.6	Ovarian Cancer (OD04768-07)	91.4
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	50.7	Ovary Margin (OD04768-08)	13.6
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	47.6	Normal Stomach	25.0
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	15.7	Gastric Cancer 9060358	7.1
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	27.7	Stomach Margin 9060359	6.3
Kidney Cancer (OD04622-01)	29.7	Gastric Cancer 9060395	29.5
Kidney Margin (OD04622-03)	7.4	Stomach Margin 9060394	14.6
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	41.5	Gastric Cancer 9060397	51.8
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	17.6	Stomach Margin 9060396	3.6
Kidney Cancer 8120607	23.5	Gastric Cancer 064005	22.1

Table 26. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2866, Run 159616591	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3077, Run 164681476	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2866, Run 159616591	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag3077, Run 164681476
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	0.0	HUVEC IL-1beta	2.9	2.6
Secondary Th2 act	0.1	0.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	4.4	9.7
Secondary Tr1 act	0.1	0.3	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	7.1	9.3
Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	4.3	11.3
Secondary Th2 rest	0.0	0.0	HUVEC IL-11	3.7	3.8
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.1	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	10.2	15.5
Primary Th1 act	0.0	0.0	Lung	9.5	15.8

			Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL- 1beta		
Primary Th2 act	0.1	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	30.4	29.7
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	0.0	Microsvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	13.8	18.2
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	8.4	83.5
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	9.5	13.9
Primary Tr1 rest	0.1	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	33.9	21.3
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.2	0.4	Coronary artery SMC rest	0.0	7.2
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	5.9	9.3
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	Astrocytes rest	28.1	38.4
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.0	0.0	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	19.6	32.8
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.9	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.1	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	1.3	1.8
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti- CD95 CH11	0.0	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	10.6	21.5
LAK cells rest	0.2	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	4.4	18.3
LAK cells IL-2	0.0	0.2	Liver cirrhosis	2.9	2.2
LAK cells IL-2+IL- 12	0.0	0.1	Lupus kidney	4.2	2.9
LAK cells IL- 2+IFN gamma	0.1	0.0	NCI-H292 none	71.2	55.1
LAK cells IL-2+	0.0	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-4	91.4	67.8

IL-18					
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	0.1	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	100.0	75.8
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.1	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-13	80.7	100.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	0.1	0.3	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	68.8	95.9
Two Way MLR 5 day	0.1	0.0	HPAEC none	11.1	11.4
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.0	0.0	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	9.2	15.6
PBMC rest	0.1	0.2	Lung fibroblast none	10.9	7.8
PBMC PWM	0.3	0.2	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	5.9	7.0
PBMC PHA-L	0.1	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-4	7.9	4.5
Ramos (B cell) none	1.8	1.5	Lung fibroblast IL-9	9.2	5.3
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	3.7	3.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	6.6	5.1
B lymphocytes PWM	0.3	0.2	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	5.2	4.2
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	1.9	0.9	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	1.9	0.5
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	1.5	0.4
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.0	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.8	1.2
Dendritic cells none	0.1	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	1.5	1.4
Dendritic cells LPS	0.1	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	17.1	1.8
Dendritic cells anti- CD40	0.1	0.0	IBD Colitis 2	1.0	0.5
Monocytes rest	0.0	0.2	IBD Crohn's	0.8	0.9
Monocytes LPS	0.1	0.0	Colon	9.3	6.7
Macrophages rest	0.3	0.0	Lung	10.7	7.7
Macrophages LPS	0.3	0.5	Thymus	21.6	8.3
HUVEC none	8.9	7.2	Kidney	8.9	4.5
HUVEC starved	9.9	6.0			

Panel 1 Summary: Ag400 Two experiments with the same probe and primer produce results that are in very good agreement, with highest expression of the NOV1a gene in a lung cancer cell line and the brain. There are also significant levels of expression in clusters of cell lines derived from prostate, renal, ovarian, brain, and colon cancers. This suggests that expression of this gene may be associated with these cancers. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene might be of use in the treatment of these cancers.

In addition, this gene, a laminin alpha 5 homolog, is expressed in several metabolic tissues including liver, pancreas and skeletal muscle. The gene also shows moderate to high levels of expression in several endocrine tissues including, pituitary, thyroid and testes, indicating an importance in general endocrine physiology. Thus, these levels of expression indicate that laminin alpha 5 may be involved in both endocrine and metabolic processes. Therapeutic modulation of this gene and/or gene product may therefore aid in the treatment of a number of endocrine disorders including metabolic disease.

This panel confirms the expression of this gene at moderate levels in all regions of the CNS examined. For a discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system, please see panel 1.3D.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2866/3077 The expression of the NOV1a gene was assessed in two independent runs on this panel using two independent probes. There is reasonably good concordance between the runs with the highest expression in liver adenocarcinoma (CTs=24-28). There is also significant expression of this gene in prostate, renal, ovarian, lung, brain and colon cancer cell lines. This pattern is in agreement with the expression seen in Panel 1, with these data indicating that the expression of this gene might be associated with cancer of these tissues. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene might be of use in the treatment of these cancers.

The gene, a laminin alpha 5 homolog, is also expressed in several metabolic tissues including adipose, liver, pancreas and skeletal muscle. The gene also has moderate to high levels of expression in several endocrine tissues as well, including pituitary, thyroid, and ovaries and testes. This expression profile suggests that this gene product may play a role in general endocrine physiology and be involved in both endocrine and metabolic processes. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene and/or gene product may aid in the treatment of a number of endocrine disorders including metabolic disease.

In addition, this gene is expressed at moderate levels in all regions of the CNS examined. Laminin has been implicated in muscular dystrophy. Laminin alpha2 chain deficiency causes merosin-deficient congenital muscular dystrophy. Furthermore, laminin

alpha 5 may be a functional component of the neuromuscular synapse. Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene may be of use in the treatment of muscular dystrophy.

References:

- Nakagawa M, Miyagoe-Suzuki Y, Ikezoe K, Miyata Y, Nonaka I, Harii K, Takeda S.
5 Schwann cell myelination occurred without basal lamina formation in laminin alpha2 chain-null mutant (dy3K/dy3K) mice. *Glia* 2001 Aug;35(2):101-10

The laminin alpha2 chain is a major component of basal lamina in both skeletal muscle and the peripheral nervous system. Laminin alpha2 chain deficiency causes merosin-deficient congenital muscular dystrophy, which affects not only skeletal muscles, but also the peripheral
10 and central nervous systems. It has been reported that the formation of basal lamina is required for myelination in the peripheral nervous system. In fact, the spinal root of dystrophic mice (dy/dy mice), whose laminin alpha2 chain expression is greatly reduced, shows lack of basal lamina and clusters of naked axons. To investigate the role of laminin alpha2 chain and basal lamina in vivo, we examined the peripheral nervous system of dy3K/dy3K mice, which are
15 null mutants of laminin alpha2 chain. The results indicate the presence of myelination although Schwann cells lacked basal lamina in the spinal roots of dy3K/dy3K mice, suggesting that basal lamina is not an absolute requirement for myelination in vivo. Immunohistochemically, the expression of laminin alpha4 chain was increased and laminin alpha5 chain was preserved in the endoneurium of the spinal root. Laminin alpha4 and alpha5
20 chains may play the critical role in myelination instead of laminin alpha2 chain in dy3K/dy3K mice. In addition, the motor conduction velocity of the sciatic nerve was significantly reduced compared with that of wild-type littermate. This reduction in conduction velocity may be due to small axon diameter, thin myelin sheath and the patchy disruption of the basal lamina of the nodes of Ranvier in dy3K/dy3K mice.

- 25 Son YJ, Scranton TW, Sunderland WJ, Baek SJ, Miner JH, Sanes JR, Carlson SS. The synaptic vesicle protein SV2 is complexed with an alpha5-containing laminin on the nerve terminal surface. *J Biol Chem* 2000 Jan 7;275(1):451-60

Interactions between growing axons and synaptic basal lamina components direct the formation of neuromuscular junctions during nerve regeneration. Isoforms of laminin
30 containing alpha5 or beta2 chains are potential basal lamina ligands for these interactions. The nerve terminal receptors are unknown. Here we show that SV2, a synaptic vesicle transmembrane proteoglycan, is complexed with a 900-kDa laminin on synaptosomes from the electric organ synapse that is similar to the neuromuscular junctions. Although two laminins are present on synaptosomes, only the 900-kDa laminin is associated with SV2. Other nerve

terminal components are absent from this complex. The 900-kDa laminin contains an alpha5, a beta1, and a novel gamma chain. To test whether SV2 directly binds the 900-kDa laminin, we looked for interaction between purified SV2 and laminin-1, a laminin isoform with a similar structure. We find SV2 binds with high affinity to purified laminin-1. Our results suggest that a synaptic vesicle component may act as a laminin receptor on the presynaptic plasma membrane; they also suggest a mechanism for activity-dependent adhesion at the synapse.

Panel 2.2 Summary: Ag3077 Data from one run with the NOV1a gene is not included because the amp plot indicates that there were experimental difficulties with this run.

Panel 2D Summary: Ag2866 The NOV1a gene is moderately expressed in all the tissues used in this panel. There is increased expression in stomach, breast and ovarian cancer samples compared to normal adjacent tissues from the same sample. Therefore, expression of this gene could potentially be used as a diagnostic marker for the presence of these cancers. Furthermore, therapeutic modulation of the activity of the gene product through the use of antibodies, small molecule inhibitors and chimeric molecules may be effective in the treatment of these cancers.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2866/Ag3077 Two experiments with two different probe and primer sets produce results that are in very good agreement, with highest expression of the NOV1A gene in activated-NCI-H292 mucoepidermoid cells (CTs=24-28). Significant levels of expression are seen in IL-4, IL-9, IL-13 and IFN gamma activated-NCI-H292 mucoepidermoid cells as well as untreated NCI-H292 cells. Moderate/low expression is also detected in IL-4, IL-9, IL-13 and IFN gamma activated lung fibroblasts, human pulmonary aortic endothelial cells (treated and untreated), small airway epithelium (treated and untreated), treated bronchial epithelium and lung microvascular endothelial cells (treated and untreated). The expression of this gene in cells derived from or within the lung suggests that this gene may be involved in normal conditions as well as pathological and inflammatory lung disorders that include chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, allergy and emphysema. Moderate/low expression of NOV1A is also detected in treated and untreated HUVECs (endothelial cells), coronary artery smooth muscle cells (treated and untreated), treated and untreated astrocytes, treated KU-812 basophils, treated and untreated CCD1106 keratinocytes, IL-4 treated dermal fibroblasts, and normal tissues that include lung, colon, thymus and kidney. Low level expression is also detected in treated and untreated Ramos (B cell) cells as well as liver cirrhosis and lupus kidney samples. Expression in the various immune cell types (as well as in diseased tissue samples) suggests that therapeutic modulation of NOV1a may ameliorate symptoms associated with infectious conditions as well as inflammatory and

autoimmune disorders that include psoriasis, allergy, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. Also, owing to the importance of immune cells/lymphoid cells (eg. T and B cells) in lupus and cirrhosis, therapeutic modulation of NOV1A may ameliorate symptoms associated with lupus and other autoimmune diseases as well as liver cirrhosis. NOV1a may also serve as a marker for these diseases.

NOV14b

Expression of gene NOV14b was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2908, described in Table 27. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Table 28.

Table 27. Probe Name Ag2908

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-attgtttacatcaaacggcatt-3'	22	944	164
Probe	TET-5'-aatccttttgaggcccttgccccata-3'-TAMRA	26	981	165
Reverse	5'-tcccagttgagactcctactga-3'	22	1009	166

Table 28. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2908, Run 164403110	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2908, Run 164403110
Secondary Th1 act	11.7	HUVEC IL-1beta	0.0
Secondary Th2 act	2.4	HUVEC IFN gamma	0.0
Secondary Tr1 act	11.5	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	0.0
Secondary Th1 rest	1.7	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	7.4	HUVEC IL-11	0.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	6.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	0.0
Primary Th1 act	2.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.8
Primary Th2 act	5.6	Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.0
Primary Tr1 act	1.7	Microsvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th1 rest	20.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.0
Primary Th2 rest	13.8	Small airway epithelium none	0.0
Primary Tr1 rest	8.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.7
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.8	Coronary artery SMC rest	0.0

CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	4.9	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	Astrocytes rest	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.8	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	4.2	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	1.8
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	13.1	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.0
LAK cells rest	46.3	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
LAK cells IL-2	7.3	Liver cirrhosis	3.9
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	3.3	Lupus kidney	1.3
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	11.3	NCI-H292 none	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	6.2	NCI-H292 IL-4	1.6
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	11.5	NCI-H292 IL-9	0.6
NK Cells IL-2 rest	15.1	NCI-H292 IL-13	0.7
Two Way MLR 3 day	8.2	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	0.0
Two Way MLR 5 day	4.0	HPAEC none	0.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	2.5	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0
PBMC rest	0.0	Lung fibroblast none	0.0
PBMC PWM	3.8	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0
PBMC PHA-L	5.5	Lung fibroblast IL-4	0.0
Ramos (B cell) none	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-9	0.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0
B lymphocytes PWM	3.4	Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	1.5	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	52.5
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	9.7	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.0
Dendritic cells none	94.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0
Dendritic cells LPS	20.3	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	100.0	IBD Colitis 2	0.9

Monocytes rest	23.2	IBD Crohn's	0.0
Monocytes LPS	0.0	Colon	0.0
Macrophages rest	54.7	Lung	0.7
Macrophages LPS	7.7	Thymus	0.9
HUVEC none	0.0	Kidney	0.0
HUVEC starved	0.0		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2908 Expression of the NOV14b gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2908 Expression of the NOV14b gene is restricted to bone marrow (CT=34.78). Thus, expression of this gene could be used as a marker for this tissue.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2908 The NOV14b gene is expressed at low levels in resting lymphokine activated killer cells (LAK), resting macrophages and monocytes., and CCD1070 dermal fibroblasts treated with TNF alpha. Low level expression is also detected in both stimulated and resting dendritic cells. The expression of this gene in resting cells of these lineages suggests that the protein encoded by this transcript may be involved in normal immunological processes associated with immune homeostasis. Expression in TNFalpha treated dermal fibroblasts also suggests that this gene product may be involved in skin disorders, including psoriasis.

In addition, low level expression of this transcript is detected in stimulated lymphokine-activated killer cells (LAK). Since these cells are involved in tumor immunology and tumor cell clearance, as well as virally and bacterial infected cells, therapeutic modulation of this gene product may alter the functions of these cells and lead to improvement in cancer cell killing as well as host immunity to microbial and viral infections. This expression in immune cells suggests that therapeutic modulation of this gene product may ameliorate symptoms associated with inflammatory and autoimmune disorders that include psoriasis, allergy, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis.

NOV11

Expression of gene NOV11 was assessed using the primer-probe sets Ag1522, Ag1848, Ag2263 and Ag2422, described in Tables 29, 30, 31 and 32. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.

Table 29. Probe Name Ag1522

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tgacttcgacacagacatcact-3'	22	1242	167

Probe	TET-5'-actcatctgctgccctgactggtg-3'-TAMRA	24	1265	168
Reverse	5'-ccttgccgtcttaaagttgac-3'	21	1300	169

Table 30. Probe Name Ag1848

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tgacttcgacacagacatcact-3'	22	1242	170
Probe	TET-5'-actcatctgctgccctgactggtg-3'-TAMRA	24	1265	171
Reverse	5'-ccttgccgtcttaaagttgac-3'	21	1300	172

Table 31. Probe Name Ag2263

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tgacttcgacacagacatcact-3'	22	1242	173
Probe	TET-5'-actcatctgctgccctgactggtg-3'-TAMRA	24	1265	174
Reverse	5'-ccttgccgtcttaaagttgac-3'	21	1300	175

5

Table 32. Probe Name Ag2422

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-ggctccctggacactctct-3'	19	2530	176
Probe	TET-5'-ctgtcaccaccagctgggaccttat-3'-TAMRA	26	2567	177
Reverse	5'-tggacagtgggatcttgaag-3'	20	2595	178

Table 33. AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1522, Run 229393906	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1848, Run 229440541	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1522, Run 229393906	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1848, Run 229440541
110967 COPD-F	2.5	1.5	112427 Match Control Psoriasis-F	13.0	6.9
110980 COPD-F	5.6	5.4	112418 Psoriasis-M	2.5	1.9
110968 COPD-M	2.3	1.7	112723 Match Control Psoriasis-M	3.3	3.0
110977 COPD-M	12.2	10.0	112419 Psoriasis-M	3.0	2.8
110989 Emphysema-F	6.4	4.5	112424 Match Control Psoriasis-M	2.5	1.7
110992 Emphysema-F	4.2	2.6	112420 Psoriasis-M	7.2	7.1
110993 Emphysema-F	3.5	3.1	112425 Match Control Psoriasis-M	5.5	6.7

110994 Emphysema-F	2.8	1.3	104689 (MF) OA Bone- Backus	100.0	92.7
110995 Emphysema-F	10.0	3.8	104690 (MF) Adj "Normal" Bone-Backus	32.1	35.1
110996 Emphysema-F	2.1	0.9	104691 (MF) OA Synovium- Backus	3.1	3.0
110997 Asthma-M	3.5	1.1	104692 (BA) OA Cartilage- Backus	27.9	22.1
111001 Asthma-F	5.6	1.2	104694 (BA) OA Bone- Backus	81.2	100.0
111002 Asthma-F	6.7	3.4	104695 (BA) Adj "Normal" Bone-Backus	57.0	54.7
111003 Atopic Asthma-F	5.8	4.0	104696 (BA) OA Synovium- Backus	14.4	11.9
111004 Atopic Asthma-F	13.1	6.8	104700 (SS) OA Bone- Backus	34.4	27.0
111005 Atopic Asthma-F	5.2	3.3	104701 (SS) Adj "Normal" Bone-Backus	44.1	45.7
111006 Atopic Asthma-F	1.8	1.0	104702 (SS) OA Synovium- Backus	5.3	4.9
111417 Allergy-M	4.3	3.3	117093 OA Cartilage Rep7	3.4	3.0
112347 Allergy-M	0.4	0.1	112672 OA Bone5	3.6	3.8
112349 Normal Lung-F	0.3	0.1	112673 OA Synovium5	1.5	2.2
112357 Normal Lung-F	2.6	3.0	112674 OA Synovial Fluid cells5	1.5	1.4
112354 Normal Lung-M	1.1	1.3	117100 OA Cartilage Rep14	1.6	1.9
112374 Crohns- F	9.7	5.7	112756 OA Bone9	7.3	5.7
112389 Match Control Crohns-F	16.5	8.4	112757 OA Synovium9	0.8	0.5

112375 Crohns-F	9.2	6.3	112758 OA Synovial Fluid Cells9	3.3	2.3
112732 Match Control Crohns-F	2.7	2.5	117125 RA Cartilage Rep2	4.6	3.0
112725 Crohns-M	0.8	0.6	113492 Bone2 RA	6.5	5.3
112387 Match Control Crohns-M	6.3	4.5	113493 Synovium2 RA	3.1	1.8
112378 Crohns-M	0.5	0.2	113494 Syn Fluid Cells RA	5.9	4.7
112390 Match Control Crohns-M	23.7	16.7	113499 Cartilage4 RA	5.2	3.4
112726 Crohns-M	2.0	3.3	113500 Bone4 RA	4.6	3.2
112731 Match Control Crohns-M	4.8	3.4	113501 Synovium4 RA	3.1	2.1
112380 Ulcer Col-F	4.8	3.3	113502 Syn Fluid Cells4 RA	2.7	2.2
112734 Match Control Ulcer Col-F	7.4	3.8	113495 Cartilage3 RA	4.4	3.1
112384 Ulcer Col-F	6.7	5.6	113496 Bone3 RA	5.0	3.0
112737 Match Control Ulcer Col-F	1.7	0.9	113497 Synovium3 RA	3.3	2.4
112386 Ulcer Col-F	1.6	3.7	113498 Syn Fluid Cells3 RA	6.2	4.0
112738 Match Control Ulcer Col-F	1.4	1.0	117106 Normal Cartilage Rep20	3.1	3.0
112381 Ulcer Col-M	0.2	0.1	113663 Bone3 Normal	0.3	0.1
112735 Match Control Ulcer Col-M	1.1	1.5	113664 Synovium3 Normal	0.1	0.0
112382 Ulcer Col-M	11.5	8.7	113665 Syn Fluid Cells3 Normal	0.2	0.0

112394 Match Control Ulcer Col-M	2.0	1.7	117107 Normal Cartilage Rep22	0.6	0.4
112383 Ulcer Col-M	4.8	2.9	113667 Bone4 Normal	0.7	0.7
112736 Match Control Ulcer Col-M	22.2	6.3	113668 Synovium4 Normal	0.8	0.7
112423 Psoriasis-F	1.3	0.9	113669 Syn Fluid Cells4 Normal	0.8	0.9

Table 34. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1848, Run 207776125	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2263, Run 219933384	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2263, Run 224115886	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2422, Run 206262709	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2422, Run 230512499
AD 1 Hippo	28.3	39.0	19.3	21.3	16.6
AD 2 Hippo	37.9	45.1	23.5	38.7	40.1
AD 3 Hippo	12.0	20.6	13.9	14.9	13.0
AD 4 Hippo	17.7	27.2	9.0	13.3	16.4
AD 5 hippo	45.4	60.3	8.1	57.8	59.0
AD 6 Hippo	66.9	96.6	70.2	95.9	66.0
Control 2 Hippo	43.2	81.2	67.8	46.0	48.3
Control 4 Hippo	34.2	36.6	38.7	30.4	27.5
Control (Path) 3 Hippo	3.9	11.0	4.6	12.7	12.1
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	47.0	79.0	69.7	40.6	27.2
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	49.3	61.6	70.7	39.8	50.7
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	14.5	20.7	15.3	15.7	14.5
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	41.5	53.6	31.9	36.3	39.0
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	77.9	95.9	72.2	88.9	100.0
AD 5 SupTemporal Ctx	40.9	57.4	3.7	57.0	69.3
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	84.1	99.3	100.0	74.2	83.5
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	58.2	64.6	81.8	71.7	61.1

Control 1 Temporal Ctx	17.9	18.0	21.5	11.3	16.5
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	45.7	39.8	66.4	44.8	55.1
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	14.7	21.8	22.7	15.6	13.5
Control 4 Temporal Ctx	23.2	21.5	23.8	19.1	24.1
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	46.0	39.8	19.3	40.3	51.1
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	24.7	40.6	23.7	21.8	24.0
Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	6.0	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.3
Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	32.1	29.5	31.0	24.0	18.6
AD 1 Occipital Ctx	24.1	48.0	5.5	26.4	13.7
AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AD 3 Occipital Ctx	19.2	25.3	20.4	18.2	18.8
AD 4 Occipital Ctx	30.1	58.2	30.6	23.3	30.8
AD 5 Occipital Ctx	6.0	51.8	53.6	26.8	23.0
AD 6 Occipital Ctx	43.2	39.0	8.5	50.3	47.6
Control 1 Occipital Ctx	14.6	22.2	19.1	12.8	13.4
Control 2 Occipital Ctx	66.9	85.9	94.6	76.3	70.2
Control 3 Occipital Ctx	17.8	37.1	8.0	17.4	13.1
Control 4 Occipital Ctx	23.3	22.2	2.7	15.7	19.1
Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	100.0	100.0	63.7	100.0	90.1
Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	18.7	20.9	11.0	12.3	11.7
Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	7.9	6.1	9.4	7.1	5.8
Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	24.5	21.5	11.1	14.0	13.1
Control 1 Parietal Ctx	23.2	26.8	7.4	22.2	17.6

Control 2 Parietal Ctx	46.0	65.1	71.2	64.6	50.0
Control 3 Parietal Ctx	26.1	27.2	16.5	17.3	19.5
Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	51.1	66.0	80.1	54.3	55.1
Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	36.3	16.5	34.2	27.9	27.9
Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	6.1	10.5	1.4	5.1	4.6
Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	46.0	52.5	10.7	36.6	12.2

Table 35. Panel 1.2

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1522, Run 142131145	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1522, Run 142131145
Endothelial cells	1.2	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0
Heart (Fetal)	17.9	Renal ca. A498	0.3
Pancreas	0.7	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.2
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	4.9	Renal ca. ACHN	0.1
Adrenal Gland	7.9	Renal ca. UO-31	0.5
Thyroid	0.1	Renal ca. TK-10	0.3
Salivary gland	2.5	Liver	2.4
Pituitary gland	0.1	Liver (fetal)	0.5
Brain (fetal)	0.2	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.3
Brain (whole)	3.2	Lung	0.3
Brain (amygdala)	4.4	Lung (fetal)	0.4
Brain (cerebellum)	9.0	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	25.3
Brain (hippocampus)	18.9	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	43.8
Brain (thalamus)	15.7	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.3
Cerebral Cortex	35.4	Lung ca. (large cell)NCI-H460	54.7
Spinal cord	1.6	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.3
glio/astro U87-MG	72.2	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	2.4
glio/astro U-118-MG	3.1	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	1.7
astrocytoma SW1783	0.3	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	9.3

neuro*; met SK-N-AS	36.3	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	1.5
astrocytoma SF-539	5.8	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	22.4
astrocytoma SNB-75	1.7	Mammary gland	1.4
glioma SNB-19	23.8	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.8
glioma U251	2.9	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.1
glioma SF-295	100.0	Breast ca.* (pl. ef) T47D	18.4
Heart	31.6	Breast ca. BT-549	0.1
Skeletal Muscle	3.4	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0
Bone marrow	0.2	Ovary	6.9
Thymus	0.2	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	1.7
Spleen	2.1	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	12.9
Lymph node	0.5	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	5.7
Colorectal Tissue	1.4	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	5.3
Stomach	1.3	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.8
Small intestine	3.3	Ovarian ca. (ascites) SK-OV-3	5.4
Colon ca. SW480	0.8	Uterus	0.9
Colon ca.* SW620 (SW480 met)	2.2	Placenta	0.9
Colon ca. HT29	0.1	Prostate	10.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	7.5	Prostate ca.* (bone met) PC-3	0.1
Colon ca. CaCo-2	6.3	Testis	0.3
Colon ca. Tissue (ODO3866)	3.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	21.2
Colon ca. HCC-2998	1.2	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	28.5
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	24.7	Melanoma UACC-62	2.4
Bladder	12.8	Melanoma M14	0.1
Trachea	0.3	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.1
Kidney	19.2	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	1.2
Kidney (fetal)	6.6		

Table 36. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1522, Run 159601761	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1848, Run 160201402	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2263, Run 166011650	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2422, Run 159319549
Liver	15.8	12.3	31.4	18.3
adenocarcinoma				
Pancreas	1.7	1.4	2.8	2.9
Pancreatic ca.				
CAPAN 2	6.7	4.6	21.6	5.5
Adrenal gland	3.9	2.0	3.5	3.0
Thyroid	1.7	1.5	0.0	2.5
Salivary gland	0.6	0.2	2.3	0.3
Pituitary gland	2.1	1.4	2.9	4.3
Brain (fetal)	1.4	1.1	3.5	1.1
Brain (whole)	28.7	13.5	43.2	10.4
Brain (amygdala)	16.8	13.0	31.2	18.6
Brain (cerebellum)	8.2	6.5	42.3	9.2
Brain (hippocampus)	60.7	47.6	16.8	51.8
Brain (substantia nigra)	8.9	5.2	32.3	6.8
Brain (thalamus)	40.1	22.2	62.0	19.8
Cerebral Cortex	25.9	18.4	36.6	14.3
Spinal cord	10.2	5.4	37.9	7.9
glio/astro U87-MG	43.2	34.6	100.0	48.6
glio/astro U-118-MG	10.2	8.0	6.4	7.5
astrocytoma SW1783	0.9	0.8	2.8	1.1
neuro*; met SK-N- AS	100.0	100.0	59.0	100.0
astrocytoma SF-539	9.7	8.3	17.7	9.0
astrocytoma SNB-75	12.9	12.1	8.4	12.1
glioma SNB-19	19.5	17.6	46.3	17.2
glioma U251	13.4	10.6	24.5	10.9
glioma SF-295	66.9	62.4	64.2	62.0
Heart (fetal)	15.6	12.5	20.0	18.7
Heart	2.2	1.1	3.4	3.3
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	22.2	14.0	6.7	19.3
Skeletal muscle	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.7
Bone marrow	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8
Thymus	2.0	1.6	3.6	3.4
Spleen	7.9	5.6	4.5	5.9
Lymph node	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.1

Colorectal	4.7	9.2	12.8	10.3
Stomach	6.1	2.4	3.6	4.5
Small intestine	2.9	2.9	4.5	4.9
Colon ca. SW480	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.5
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.1
Colon ca. HT29	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Colon ca. HCT-116	4.2	2.9	4.7	5.6
Colon ca. CaCo-2	5.3	3.9	12.5	7.2
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	14.8	17.3	19.8	23.5
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.5
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	21.9	22.8	19.1	25.7
Bladder	2.1	1.7	3.4	1.5
Trachea	12.2	6.8	1.6	13.8
Kidney	1.4	0.6	3.9	3.0
Kidney (fetal)	5.3	5.8	5.2	6.3
Renal ca. 786-0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Renal ca. A498	7.7	7.9	6.8	9.7
Renal ca. RXF 393	0.1	3.6	0.8	0.1
Renal ca. ACHN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Renal ca. UO-31	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Renal ca. TK-10	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liver	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6
Liver (fetal)	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.2
Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3
Lung	8.2	9.4	4.1	10.3
Lung (fetal)	4.3	4.2	7.3	4.5
Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	8.4	6.9	31.6	9.9
Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	44.4	48.6	90.8	54.3
Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.1
Lung ca. (large cell)NCI-H460	16.2	11.9	22.4	12.1
Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	2.0	0.9	3.3	1.2
Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.7

Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.1
Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.2
Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	4.0	4.1	26.4	2.4
Mammary gland	6.3	4.4	3.0	2.8
Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.9
Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.4
Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	9.6	5.7	14.0	4.5
Breast ca. BT-549	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ovary	6.4	4.9	6.2	9.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	1.0	1.4	11.4	1.5
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	2.4	2.6	5.7	3.3
Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	3.6	1.6	2.6	5.4
Ovarian ca. IGROV- 1	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2
Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.1
Uterus	2.7	1.3	3.9	4.2
Placenta	2.0	2.0	5.8	4.8
Prostate	4.4	2.5	3.4	5.4
Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Testis	8.1	5.5	3.5	6.4
Melanoma Hs688(A).T	31.6	25.0	59.5	27.4
Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	46.0	17.1	87.1	28.5
Melanoma UACC- 62	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.5
Melanoma M14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.6

Adipose	3.6	2.3	5.1	2.9
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table 37. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1522, Run 145049854	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1522, Run 145492337	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1848, Run 160202834	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2263, Run 165725935	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2422, Run 159317774
Normal Colon	20.2	46.0	35.1	59.0	36.9
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	15.3	45.1	22.5	21.8	21.3
CC Margin (ODO3866)	6.1	15.2	7.4	7.7	5.5
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	7.0	8.2	5.8	5.9	13.2
CC Margin (ODO3868)	0.3	0.5	0.5	9.3	0.8
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	1.2	4.0	2.5	5.6	5.8
CC Margin (ODO3920)	3.0	4.7	4.1	5.4	7.2
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	10.7	22.5	24.1	19.9	25.5
CC Margin (ODO3921)	3.6	4.3	7.3	5.6	5.8
CC from Partial Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets	12.1	19.9	20.7	19.3	27.0
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	0.4	3.6	2.4	2.6	3.3
Colon mets to lung (OD04451- 01)	5.8	11.9	6.1	8.5	10.7
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	9.3	17.7	7.7	10.0	15.4
Normal Prostate 6546-1	10.5	51.1	7.3	21.6	7.0
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	12.2	14.9	14.9	9.0	17.4
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	14.6	13.8	25.3	19.2	29.7
Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	12.2	18.0	22.7	31.6	30.6
Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	11.8	11.8	17.7	16.7	25.0
Normal Lung	7.3	17.8	17.6	12.8	22.4

061010					
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	12.7	27.4	25.0	31.0	22.1
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	7.4	8.7	6.2	7.3	9.5
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	22.7	27.4	26.1	28.3	20.4
Lung Margin (OD03126)	12.7	21.9	21.9	13.9	31.9
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	17.9	41.5	41.5	30.4	48.0
Lung Margin (OD04404)	16.4	28.7	10.0	11.8	12.4
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	22.5	38.2	28.5	27.9	40.6
Lung Margin (OD04565)	8.1	11.7	8.5	8.6	16.3
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	9.8	7.1	10.9	8.8	9.6
Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	12.9	23.0	14.3	14.0	16.0
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	3.5	2.6	1.8	3.3	3.0
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	1.4	2.0	3.6	4.3	2.9
Lung Margin (OD04321)	20.4	14.4	25.2	24.0	18.6
Normal Kidney	20.2	19.9	18.0	17.4	26.1
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	1.7	4.2	2.9	2.7	4.9
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	6.2	11.7	17.2	11.3	22.8
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	3.6	10.0	3.7	4.6	6.6
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	11.7	12.2	11.4	12.1	11.0
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	46.7	50.7	66.0	65.1	70.7

Kidney Margin (OD04340)	15.3	19.1	14.8	12.9	16.8
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	21.0	9.5	16.3	16.8	17.0
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	8.2	5.8	8.8	11.5	9.3
Kidney Cancer (OD04622-01)	24.0	25.3	27.7	24.8	41.5
Kidney Margin (OD04622-03)	2.1	4.6	3.4	3.1	5.9
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	5.9	6.3	9.3	9.9	12.9
Kidney Cancer 8120607	7.3	9.1	11.9	12.8	13.4
Kidney Margin 8120608	12.2	6.2	7.9	5.6	8.0
Kidney Cancer 8120613	3.6	8.0	5.2	8.8	10.1
Kidney Margin 8120614	6.3	6.7	8.9	7.5	9.3
Kidney Cancer 9010320	18.7	61.1	25.0	21.9	22.1
Kidney Margin 9010321	14.0	20.3	16.4	12.9	17.9
Normal Uterus	4.1	5.6	3.3	8.4	6.0
Uterus Cancer 064011	9.6	10.7	17.1	11.7	15.6
Normal Thyroid	2.6	9.2	2.6	1.5	3.6
Thyroid Cancer 064010	100.0	72.7	100.0	82.9	100.0
Thyroid Cancer A302152	7.6	4.5	12.5	8.0	11.7
Thyroid Margin A302153	3.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	6.0
Normal Breast	10.3	5.7	9.9	12.9	7.2
Breast Cancer (OD04566)	11.7	15.9	12.8	12.9	12.8
Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	17.9	39.0	27.2	16.5	25.3
Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	26.1	66.0	35.4	42.0	27.9
Breast Cancer	4.5	5.4	6.0	5.2	3.5

Metastasis (OD04655-05)					
Breast Cancer 064006	30.8	32.1	28.1	21.6	36.3
Breast Cancer 1024	20.7	46.7	19.8	16.7	14.8
Breast Cancer 9100266	13.1	15.9	13.9	11.0	22.1
Breast Margin 9100265	10.4	14.4	15.6	16.4	20.9
Breast Cancer A209073	22.2	26.8	34.2	25.5	50.0
Breast Margin A2090734	6.7	9.7	7.1	4.3	11.3
Normal Liver	1.4	4.2	1.6	1.7	2.3
Liver Cancer 064003	1.0	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.3
Liver Cancer 1025	1.4	1.1	3.3	2.3	3.2
Liver Cancer 1026	7.8	6.5	4.9	6.4	10.7
Liver Cancer 6004-T	5.0	9.9	4.2	3.0	5.2
Liver Tissue 6004-N	4.7	7.9	3.5	4.2	3.7
Liver Cancer 6005-T	7.9	11.5	8.2	10.3	6.7
Liver Tissue 6005-N	2.0	3.2	2.7	1.6	2.3
Normal Bladder	6.8	17.9	13.6	11.5	15.2
Bladder Cancer 1023	10.7	22.8	14.5	14.2	14.2
Bladder Cancer A302173	18.0	29.3	22.7	17.7	23.5
Bladder Cancer (OD04718-01)	14.5	29.3	26.1	21.0	28.3
Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718-03)	2.9	5.0	3.1	3.2	4.2
Normal Ovary	1.4	4.7	3.6	4.6	5.4
Ovarian Cancer 064008	40.9	100.0	89.5	100.0	76.3
Ovarian Cancer (OD04768-07)	9.7	43.2	16.7	15.6	19.5
Ovary Margin (OD04768-08)	6.5	7.9	10.8	6.7	8.3

Normal Stomach	11.8	39.5	14.7	14.8	13.1
Gastric Cancer 9060358	1.4	6.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
Stomach Margin 9060359	6.4	19.9	7.4	10.8	8.7
Gastric Cancer 9060395	11.1	58.6	21.6	21.2	32.3
Stomach Margin 9060394	6.8	34.6	23.7	13.8	22.2
Gastric Cancer 9060397	15.4	78.5	24.8	25.2	31.9
Stomach Margin 9060396	3.9	14.5	6.1	7.5	7.9
Gastric Cancer 064005	2.5	14.8	7.0	7.3	13.0

Table 38. Panel 3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2263, Run 170189128	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2263, Run 170189128
Daoy- Medulloblastoma	19.1	Ca Ski- Cervical epidermoid carcinoma (metastasis)	0.4
TE671- Medulloblastoma	8.4	ES-2- Ovarian clear cell carcinoma	0.0
D283 Med- Medulloblastoma	39.2	Ramos- Stimulated with PMA/ionomycin 6h	0.0
PFSK-1- Primitive Neuroectodermal	59.5	Ramos- Stimulated with PMA/ionomycin 14h	0.0
XF-498- CNS	0.9	MEG-01- Chronic myelogenous leukemia (megokaryoblast)	3.8
SNB-78- Glioma	35.4	Raji- Burkitt's lymphoma	0.0
SF-268- Glioblastoma	0.0	Daudi- Burkitt's lymphoma	0.0
T98G- Glioblastoma	1.2	U266- B-cell plasmacytoma	0.0
SK-N-SH- Neuroblastoma (metastasis)	94.6	CA46- Burkitt's lymphoma	0.0
SF-295- Glioblastoma	0.3	RL- non-Hodgkin's B-cell lymphoma	0.0
Cerebellum	37.4	JM1- pre-B-cell lymphoma	0.0
Cerebellum	35.1	Jurkat- T cell leukemia	0.5
NCI-H292- Mucoepidermoid lung carcinoma	4.3	TF-1- Erythroleukemia	73.2
DMS-114- Small cell lung cancer	6.6	HUT 78- T-cell lymphoma	0.0

DMS-79- Small cell lung cancer	100.0	U937- Histiocytic lymphoma	0.0
NCI-H146- Small cell lung cancer	37.4	KU-812- Myelogenous leukemia	0.6
NCI-H526- Small cell lung cancer	17.2	769-P- Clear cell renal carcinoma	0.0
NCI-N417- Small cell lung cancer	88.9	Caki-2- Clear cell renal carcinoma	0.0
NCI-H82- Small cell lung cancer	95.3	SW 839- Clear cell renal carcinoma	0.0
NCI-H157- Squamous cell lung cancer (metastasis)	0.8	G401- Wilms' tumor	2.8
NCI-H1155- Large cell lung cancer	55.5	Hs766T- Pancreatic carcinoma (LN metastasis)	0.6
NCI-H1299- Large cell lung cancer	0.0	CAPAN-1- Pancreatic adenocarcinoma (liver metastasis)	3.1
NCI-H727- Lung carcinoid	0.7	SU86.86- Pancreatic carcinoma (liver metastasis)	0.4
NCI-UMC-11- Lung carcinoid	7.9	BxPC-3- Pancreatic adenocarcinoma	22.8
LX-1- Small cell lung cancer	1.8	HPAC- Pancreatic adenocarcinoma	35.6
Colo-205- Colon cancer	0.3	MIA PaCa-2- Pancreatic carcinoma	0.6
KM12- Colon cancer	0.1	CFPAC-1- Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	1.1
KM20L2- Colon cancer	0.6	PANC-1- Pancreatic epithelioid ductal carcinoma	0.3
NCI-H716- Colon cancer	70.2	T24- Bladder carcinoma (transitional cell)	0.0
SW-48- Colon adenocarcinoma	0.0	5637- Bladder carcinoma	2.2
SW1116- Colon adenocarcinoma	16.6	HT-1197- Bladder carcinoma	0.4
LS 174T- Colon adenocarcinoma	4.2	UM-UC-3- Bladder carcinoma (transitional cell)	0.2
SW-948- Colon adenocarcinoma	0.4	A204- Rhabdomyosarcoma	0.0
SW-480- Colon adenocarcinoma	0.0	HT-1080- Fibrosarcoma	7.9
NCI-SNU-5- Gastric carcinoma	1.7	MG-63- Osteosarcoma	16.3
KATO III- Gastric carcinoma	17.4	SK-LMS-1- Leiomyosarcoma (vulva)	0.0

NCI-SNU-16- Gastric carcinoma	0.7	SJRH30- Rhabdomyosarcoma (met to bone marrow)	3.9
NCI-SNU-1- Gastric carcinoma	23.0	A431- Epidermoid carcinoma	34.9
RF-1- Gastric adenocarcinoma	0.0	WM266-4- Melanoma	0.0
RF-48- Gastric adenocarcinoma	0.0	DU 145- Prostate carcinoma (brain metastasis)	0.0
MKN-45- Gastric carcinoma	11.5	MDA-MB-468- Breast adenocarcinoma	16.4
NCI-N87- Gastric carcinoma	24.0	SCC-4- Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	0.0
OVCAR-5- Ovarian carcinoma	3.7	SCC-9- Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	0.0
RL95-2- Uterine carcinoma	4.6	SCC-15- Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	0.0
HelaS3- Cervical adenocarcinoma	5.9	CAL 27- Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue	7.1

Table 39. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1522, Run 145789191	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1848, Run 160202841	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2263, Run 151562852	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2422, Run 159318890
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Secondary Th2 act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Secondary Th1 rest	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Primary Th1 act	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0
Primary Th2 act	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Primary Tr1 act	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.6
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	4.9	6.3	8.5	10.6
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAK cells rest	1.8	2.7	2.0	5.8
LAK cells IL-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.5
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Two Way MLR 5 day	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
PBMC rest	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
PBMC PWM	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
PBMC PHA-L	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ramos (B cell) none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B lymphocytes PWM	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
Dendritic cells none	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.8
Dendritic cells LPS	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	2.4	3.0	3.5	6.7
Monocytes rest	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.3
Monocytes LPS	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Macrophages rest	1.3	1.0	0.0	2.0
Macrophages LPS	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
HUVEC none	1.1	1.4	0.6	2.5
HUVEC starved	4.4	4.7	2.9	6.0
HUVEC IL-1beta	1.7	2.8	1.0	2.3
HUVEC IFN gamma	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.9
HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.3
HUVEC IL-11	0.9	1.2	2.2	0.5
Lung Microvascular EC	2.2	6.5	2.8	6.7

none				
Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	12.7	11.9	8.5	15.5
Microvascular Dermal EC none	32.1	30.8	22.4	22.4
Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL- 1beta	16.3	16.2	8.8	14.4
Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	24.0	31.2	15.1	50.7
Small airway epithelium none	8.8	5.9	6.7	12.8
Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	31.9	43.5	21.0	44.8
Coronary artery SMC rest	27.4	28.7	8.5	35.8
Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	12.9	21.6	27.4	17.8
Astrocytes rest	17.1	14.9	23.8	24.3
Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	32.8	29.5	28.1	35.1
KU-812 (Basophil) rest	1.0	1.8	1.3	0.7
KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	1.4	3.3	2.0	3.7
CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	1.4	0.2	0.7	2.7
CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.3
Liver cirrhosis	2.9	3.0	2.4	4.8
Lupus kidney	3.0	2.9	0.9	4.4
NCI-H292 none	10.4	13.7	5.6	18.8
NCI-H292 IL-4	14.2	14.9	6.8	17.1
NCI-H292 IL-9	13.2	16.7	9.3	12.8
NCI-H292 IL-13	9.4	8.6	15.9	9.0
NCI-H292 IFN gamma	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.3
HPAEC none	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.8
HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	5.8	2.6	4.7	6.0
Lung fibroblast none	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	8.5	12.2	15.9	15.2
Lung fibroblast IL-4	74.2	79.6	45.7	97.3
Lung fibroblast IL-9	27.7	48.6	30.6	50.3
Lung fibroblast IL-13	48.0	39.5	27.4	55.9

Lung fibroblast IFN gamma	76.3	82.9	42.6	98.6
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	52.9	56.3	27.2	65.5
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	33.9	42.6	19.8	46.7
Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	29.1	27.9	70.2	28.9
Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	6.1	3.6	8.9	7.9
Dermal fibroblast IL-4	14.5	16.2	17.3	18.9
IBD Colitis 2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
IBD Crohn's	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.8
Colon	7.6	6.4	8.0	11.3
Lung	59.5	75.8	47.6	74.7
Thymus	16.5	17.3	10.2	19.6
Kidney	6.8	9.0	3.0	6.5

Table 40. Panel CNS_1

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2263, Run 171669090	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2263, Run 171669090
BA4 Control	22.8	BA17 PSP	11.2
BA4 Control2	38.2	BA17 PSP2	7.1
BA4 Alzheimer's2	3.7	Sub Nigra Control	100.0
BA4 Parkinson's	45.7	Sub Nigra Control2	51.8
BA4 Parkinson's2	31.2	Sub Nigra Alzheimer's2	30.8
BA4 Huntington's	12.3	Sub Nigra Parkinson's2	89.5
BA4 Huntington's2	12.2	Sub Nigra Huntington's	59.0
BA4 PSP	13.6	Sub Nigra Huntington's2	16.2
BA4 PSP2	42.6	Sub Nigra PSP2	22.5
BA4 Depression	27.9	Sub Nigra Depression	40.6
BA4 Depression2	10.9	Sub Nigra Depression2	12.8
BA7 Control	28.3	Glob Palladus Control	36.1
BA7 Control2	27.2	Glob Palladus Control2	21.3
BA7 Alzheimer's2	5.5	Glob Palladus Alzheimer's	26.1

BA7 Parkinson's	13.2	Glob Palladus Alzheimer's2	11.2
BA7 Parkinson's2	12.8	Glob Palladus Parkinson's	73.2
BA7 Huntington's	14.8	Glob Palladus Parkinson's2	15.7
BA7 Huntington's2	22.2	Glob Palladus PSP	15.0
BA7 PSP	29.1	Glob Palladus PSP2	10.4
BA7 PSP2	8.9	Glob Palladus Depression	28.3
BA7 Depression	5.4	Temp Pole Control	5.4
BA9 Control	14.3	Temp Pole Control2	25.2
BA9 Control2	57.0	Temp Pole Alzheimer's	10.0
BA9 Alzheimer's	5.5	Temp Pole Alzheimer's2	2.5
BA9 Alzheimer's2	13.8	Temp Pole Parkinson's	15.5
BA9 Parkinson's	16.2	Temp Pole Parkinson's2	27.9
BA9 Parkinson's2	21.0	Temp Pole Huntington's	22.4
BA9 Huntington's	21.5	Temp Pole PSP	1.3
BA9 Huntington's2	11.9	Temp Pole PSP2	6.4
BA9 PSP	27.7	Temp Pole Depression2	12.3
BA9 PSP2	5.9	Cing Gyr Control	48.3
BA9 Depression	11.0	Cing Gyr Control2	28.1
BA9 Depression2	9.5	Cing Gyr Alzheimer's	27.2
BA17 Control	25.0	Cing Gyr Alzheimer's2	13.1
BA17 Control2	45.7	Cing Gyr Parkinson's	29.7
BA17 Alzheimer's2	6.5	Cing Gyr Parkinson's2	37.4
BA17 Parkinson's	35.4	Cing Gyr Huntington's	70.7
BA17 Parkinson's2	15.3	Cing Gyr Huntington's2	32.1
BA17 Huntington's	15.5	Cing Gyr PSP	42.6
BA17	8.1	Cing Gyr PSP2	8.3

Huntington's2			
BA17 Depression	26.2	Cing Gyr Depression	20.6
BA17 Depression2	59.9	Cing Gyr Depression2	36.3

AI_comprehensive panel_v1.0 Summary: Ag1522/1848: The results of two runs with the same probe and primer set are in good agreement. Low to moderate levels of expression of the NOV11 gene are detected in samples derived from osteoarthritic (OA) bone and adjacent bone as well as OA cartilage, OA synovium and OA synovial fluid samples. Low level expression is also detected in cartilage, bone, synovium and synovial fluid samples from rheumatoid arthritis patients. With the exception of the cartilage Rep20 sample, no significant expression is detected in normal samples of cartilage, synovium, bone or synovial fluid cells. Low level expression is also detected in samples derived from normal lung samples, COPD lung, emphysema, atopic asthma, asthma, allergy, Crohn's disease (normal matched control and diseased), ulcerative colitis(normal matched control and diseased), and psoriasis (normal matched control and diseased). Therefore, therapeutic modulation of this gene product may ameliorate symptoms/conditions associated with autoimmune and inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, allergy, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis.

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag1848/Ag2263/Ag2422 Multiple experiments using different probe/primer sets produce results that are in good agreement. Highest expression of the NOV11 gene is detected in the occipital cortex of a control patient. Significant levels of expression are also detected in the hippocampus, inferior temporal cortex, and the superior temporal cortex of brain tissue from an Alzheimer's patient.

Based on its homology, the NOV11 gene product is most similar to an UNC5H receptor, which as a class are known to act both in axon guidance and neuronal migration during development, as well as inducers of apoptosis (except when stimulated by the ligand netrin-1). Panel CNS_Neurodegeneration_V1.0 shows a moderate increase (1.5 to 2-fold) in the temporal cortex of the Alzheimer's disease brain when compared to non-demented elderly either with or without a high amyloid plaque load [this difference is apparent after scaling the RTQ-PCR data based upon overall RNA amount/quality, and is most apparent on Aq2263]. Thus, the NOV11 gene represents a protein that differentiates demented and non-demented elderly who have a severe amyloid plaque load, making it an excellent drug target in Alzheimer's disease. The modulation and/or selective stimulation of this receptor may be of

use in enhancing or directing compensatory synaptogenesis and axon/dendritic outgrowth in response to neuronal death (stroke, head trauma) neurodegeneration (Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Huntington's, spinocerebellar ataxia, progressive supranuclear palsy) or spinal cord injury. Furthermore, antagonism of this receptor may decrease apoptosis in Alzheimer's disease.

5 **References:**

Ellezam B, Selles-Navarro I, Manitt C, Kennedy TE, McKerracher L. Expression of netrin-1 and its receptors DCC and UNC-5H2 after axotomy and during regeneration of adult rat retinal ganglion cells. *Exp Neurol* 2001 Mar;168(1):105-15

10 Netrins are a family of chemotropic factors that guide axon outgrowth during development; however, their function in the adult CNS remains to be established. We examined the expression of the netrin receptors DCC and UNC5H2 in adult rat retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) after grafting a peripheral nerve (PN) to the transected optic nerve and following optic nerve transection alone. In situ hybridization revealed that both Dcc and Unc5h2 mRNAs are expressed by normal adult RGCs. In addition, netrin-1 was found to be

15 constitutively expressed by RGCs. Quantitative analysis using in situ hybridization demonstrated that both Dcc and Unc5h2 were down-regulated by RGCs following axotomy. In the presence of an attached PN graft, Dcc and Unc5h2 were similarly down-regulated in surviving RGCs regardless of their success in regenerating an axon. Northern blot analysis demonstrated expression of netrin-1 in both optic and sciatic nerve, and Western blot analysis

20 revealed the presence of netrin protein in both nerves. Immunohistochemical analysis indicated that netrin protein was closely associated with glial cells in the optic nerve. These results suggest that netrin-1, DCC, and UNC5H2 may contribute to regulating the regenerative capacity of adult RGCs.

 Braisted JE, Catalano SM, Stimac R, Kennedy TE, Tessier-Lavigne M, Shatz CJ, O'Leary DD Netrin-1 promotes thalamic axon growth and is required for proper development of the thalamocortical projection. *J Neurosci* 2000 Aug 1;20(15):5792-801

25

 The thalamocortical axon (TCA) projection originates in dorsal thalamus, conveys sensory input to the neocortex, and has a critical role in cortical development. We show that the secreted axon guidance molecule netrin-1 acts in vitro as an attractant and growth

30 promoter for dorsal thalamic axons and is required for the proper development of the TCA projection in vivo. As TCAs approach the hypothalamus, they turn laterally into the ventral telencephalon and extend toward the cortex through a population of netrin-1-expressing cells. DCC and neogenin, receptors implicated in mediating the attractant effects of netrin-1, are expressed in dorsal thalamus, whereas unc5h2 and unc5h3, netrin-1 receptors implicated in

repulsion, are not. In vitro, dorsal thalamic axons show biased growth toward a source of netrin-1, which can be abolished by netrin-1-blocking antibodies. Netrin-1 also enhances overall axon outgrowth from explants of dorsal thalamus. The biased growth of dorsal thalamic axons toward the internal capsule zone of ventral telencephalic explants is attenuated, but not significantly, by netrin-1-blocking antibodies, suggesting that it releases another attractant activity for TCAs in addition to netrin-1. Analyses of netrin-1 ^{-/-} mice reveal that the TCA projection through the ventral telencephalon is disorganized, their pathway is abnormally restricted, and fewer dorsal thalamic axons reach cortex. These findings demonstrate that netrin-1 promotes the growth of TCAs through the ventral telencephalon and cooperates with other guidance cues to control their pathfinding from dorsal thalamus to cortex.

Panel 1.2 Summary: Ag1522 Expression of the NOV11 gene is highest in CNS cancer cell lines (CT=26.1). Of nine tissue samples derived from CNS cancer cell lines, expression of the NOV11 gene occurs in all samples, with expression high (CT=26.1, 26.6, 27.6) in three samples, moderate in five samples and low in one sample. High expression is also detectable in melanoma cell lines (CT=27.9). Significant expression of the NOV11 gene is seen in gastric cancer (28.1) and all ten samples of lung cancer cell lines in this sample. Thus, expression of the NOV11 gene could be used to distinguish those cancer cell lines from normal tissues. In addition, therapeutic modulation of the expression, or activity of the NOV11 gene product, might be of use in the treatment of melanoma, gastric cancer, lung cancer and brain cancer.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag1522/Ag1848/Ag2263/Ag2422 Four experiments using different probe/primer sets on the same tissue panel produce results that are in excellent agreement. In all four experiments, highest expression of the NOV11 gene is detected in CNS cancer cell lines. Expression is also significant in lung cancer and melanoma cell lines and in healthy brain tissue from the hippocampus and thalamus regions. Thus, the expression of the NOV11 gene could be used to distinguish these tissue samples from other samples. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the expression, or function, of the NOV11 gene, through the use of small molecule drugs or antibodies, might be beneficial in the treatment of melanoma, lung cancer and brain cancer.

Among metabolic tissues, there is high expression of the NOV11 gene in adult heart tissue (CT=27.8) and moderate expression in fetal heart, adult and fetal liver, pancreas, adrenal gland, thyroid and pituitary. The NOV11 gene appears to be differentially expressed in fetal (CT value = 31) and adult skeletal muscle (CT value = 37) using the probe and primer set

Ag1848 and may be useful for the differentiation of the adult from the fetal phenotype in this tissue.

Panel 2D Summary: Ag1522/Ag1848/Ag2263/Ag2422 Results from multiple experiments with four different probe and primer sets are in very good agreement. In all experiments, highest expression of the NOV11 gene is detected in thyroid and ovarian cancers (CTs = 27-30), with lower expression also seen in most of the other tissues on this panel. Thus, the expression of the NOV11 gene could be used to distinguish ovarian and thyroid cancer cell lines from other tissues. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the expression this gene, or its function, through the use of small molecule drugs or antibodies, might be of benefit in the treatment of ovarian and thyroid cancer. In addition, experiments with Ag2263 show differential expression between samples derived from lung cancer and their adjacent normal tissues. Thus, expression of the NOV11 gene could be used to distinguish cancerous lung tissue from normal lung tissue. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene or its protein product, through the use of antibodies or small molecule drugs, might be of benefit in the treatment of lung cancer.

Panel 3D Summary: Ag2263 Expression of the NOV11 gene occurs at moderate levels across all the tissues in this panel. Highest expression is detected in a small cell lung cancer (CT = 30.6) and neuroblastoma (CT = 30.7). In addition, significant expression is detected in a cluster of small cell lung cancer lines. Thus, this gene could be used to distinguish lung cancer cell lines from other samples. Moreover, therapeutic modulation of the NOV11 gene or its protein product, through the use of small molecule drugs or antibodies might be of benefit in the treatment of small cell lung cancer.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag1522/Ag1848/Ag2263/Ag2422 Experiments using each of the four probe and primer sets that correspond to the NOV11 gene produce results that are in excellent agreement. In all the experiments, expression of the NOV11 gene occurs at moderate to low levels in many of the tissues in the sample. Highest expression in each experiment occurs in lung fibroblasts (CT = 29). Moderate expression in lung fibroblasts treated with IL-4 is also consistent among all four experiments (CT = 30). Lower expression is also detected in a variety of fibroblasts, endothelial and smooth muscle cells. The expression of the NOV11 gene produces a complex profile; it is upregulated by TNF-alpha in small airway epithelium, but clearly downregulated by the same stimulus in lung fibroblasts. The gene most probably encodes a netrin receptor that may be important in understanding cell migration. Regulation of the protein encoded for by the NOV11 gene could potentially control the progression of keloid

formation, emphysema and other conditions in which TNF-alpha and IL-1 beta are present and tissue remodeling may occur.

Panel CNS_1 Summary: Ag2263 Expression of the NOV11 gene is moderate to low across many of the tissues in this panel. Highest expression is detected in the substantia nigra (CT = 31.4). Although no disease-specific expression is seen in this panel, the expression profile confirms the expression of this gene in the central nervous system. Please see panel_CNS_neurodegeneration for potential utility of the NOV11 gene regarding the CNS.

NOV10

Expression of gene NOV10 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2421, described in Table 41. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 42 and 43.

Table 41. Probe Name Ag2421

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-tgaggctgagctctctgtgt-3'	20	1952	179
Probe	TET-5'-tctgctaactgtgaaggatctacca-3'-TAMRA	26	1985	180
Reverse	5'-ctggtccacattgtcaggaa-3'	20	2014	181

Table 42. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2421, Run 159299536	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2421, Run 159299536
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.0	Kidney (fetal)	0.6
Pancreas	0.0	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	Renal ca. A498	0.0
Adrenal gland	0.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0
Thyroid	0.0	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0
Salivary gland	0.0	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0
Pituitary gland	0.0	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Brain (fetal)	0.0	Liver	33.4
Brain (whole)	0.0	Liver (fetal)	0.0
Brain (amygdala)	0.0	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0
Brain (cerebellum)	0.0	Lung	26.2
Brain (hippocampus)	8.4	Lung (fetal)	8.7
Brain (substantia nigra)	0.0	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	10.4	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	0.0	Lung ca. (s.cell var.)	0.0

		SHP-77	
Spinal cord	1.1	Lung ca. (large cell)NCI-H460	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	0.0
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.0
astrocytoma SNB-75	1.4	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.0	Mammary gland	0.0
glioma U251	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0
Heart (fetal)	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	0.0
Heart	0.0	Breast ca. BT-549	0.0
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	0.0	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0
Skeletal muscle	0.0	Ovary	1.5
Bone marrow	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0
Thymus	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0
Spleen	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0
Lymph node	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.0
Colorectal	0.0	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0
Stomach	0.0	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.0
Small intestine	0.0	Uterus	0.0
Colon ca. SW480	0.0	Placenta	0.0
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.0	Prostate	0.0
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	Testis	0.0
Colon ca. CaCo-2	4.2	Melanoma	0.0

		Hs688(A).T	
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	0.0	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.0	Melanoma UACC-62	0.0
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.0	Melanoma M14	0.0
Bladder	0.0	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0
Trachea	100.0	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0
Kidney	0.0	Adipose	0.0

Table 43. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2421, Run 159298043	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2421, Run 159298043
Normal Colon	0.0	Kidney Margin 8120608	0.0
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	0.0	Kidney Cancer 8120613	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3866)	0.0	Kidney Margin 8120614	0.4
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	0.0	Kidney Cancer 9010320	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3868)	0.0	Kidney Margin 9010321	0.0
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	0.0	Normal Uterus	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3920)	0.0	Uterus Cancer 064011	1.0
CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	0.0	Normal Thyroid	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3921)	0.0	Thyroid Cancer 064010	0.0
CC from Partial Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets	7.7	Thyroid Cancer A302152	0.0
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	99.3	Thyroid Margin A302153	0.0
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	0.1	Normal Breast	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	0.4	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	0.0
Normal Prostate 6546-1	0.0	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	0.0
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	0.0	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	0.0
Prostate Margin	0.0	Breast Cancer	0.0

(OD04410)		Metastasis (OD04655-05)	
Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	0.0	Breast Cancer 064006	0.2
Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	0.0	Breast Cancer 1024	0.0
Normal Lung 061010	4.0	Breast Cancer 9100266	0.0
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	0.0	Breast Margin 9100265	0.0
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	0.0	Breast Cancer A209073	0.0
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	2.6	Breast Margin A2090734	0.0
Lung Margin (OD03126)	2.3	Normal Liver	57.8
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	0.2	Liver Cancer 064003	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04404)	1.6	Liver Cancer 1025	0.4
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	0.1	Liver Cancer 1026	2.1
Lung Margin (OD04565)	0.8	Liver Cancer 6004-T	0.7
Lung Cancer (OD04237- 01)	0.1	Liver Tissue 6004-N	1.4
Lung Margin (OD04237- 02)	1.2	Liver Cancer 6005-T	1.5
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	0.2	Liver Tissue 6005-N	7.0
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	100.0	Normal Bladder	0.0
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	0.0	Bladder Cancer 1023	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04321)	1.5	Bladder Cancer A302173	0.4
Normal Kidney	0.0	Bladder Cancer (OD04718-01)	0.0
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	0.0	Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718- 03)	0.1
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	0.0	Normal Ovary	0.0
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	0.0	Ovarian Cancer 064008	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	0.0	Ovarian Cancer (OD04768-07)	0.0
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	0.0	Ovary Margin (OD04768-08)	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	0.0	Normal Stomach	0.0

Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	0.0	Gastric Cancer 9060358	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	0.0	Stomach Margin 9060359	0.0
Kidney Cancer (OD04622-01)	0.0	Gastric Cancer 9060395	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04622-03)	0.0	Stomach Margin 9060394	0.0
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	0.0	Gastric Cancer 9060397	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	0.0	Stomach Margin 9060396	0.0
Kidney Cancer 8120607	0.0	Gastric Cancer 064005	0.0

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2421 Expression of the NOV10 gene is restricted to samples from liver, lung and trachea in this panel (CTs=32-33), while none of the cancer cell lines appear to make this protein. Thus, lack of expression of this gene might be significant for cell proliferation and growth.

Furthermore, the difference in expression between adult liver and fetal liver (CT=40) could be used to distinguish between the two sources of liver tissue.

Panel 2D Summary: Ag2421 The NOV10 gene encodes a protein homologous to pregnancy zone protein (PZP), a liver protein, and. is expressed primarily in liver tissue. This gene shows a higher level of expression in normal liver than the matched tumor tissue, metastatic melanoma and metastatic colon cancer. There is also higher expression in normal lung compared to lung cancer samples. This expression profile is in agreement with the results from Panel 1.3D. Thus, this expression could potentially be used as a diagnostic marker for liver and lung cancer. Furthermore, the protein product could potentially be used as a therapy for lung and liver cancer.

References:

Mavroidis M, Sunyer JO, Lambris JD. Isolation, primary structure, and evolution of the third component of chicken complement and evidence for a new member of the alpha 2-macroglobulin family. J Immunol 1995 Mar 1;154(5):2164-74

Although the third component of complement, C3, has been isolated and its primary structure determined from most living classes of vertebrate, limited information is available on its structure and function for aves, which represent a significant stage in complement

evolution. In this study, we present the complete cDNA sequence of chicken C3, the cDNA sequences of the thioester region for two chicken alpha 2-macroglobulin (alpha 2M)-related proteins, a simplified method for purifying chicken C3, and an analysis of the C3 convertase and factor I-mediated cleavages in chicken C3. Using the reverse-transcriptase PCR, with degenerate oligonucleotide primers derived from two conserved C3 sequences (GCGEQN/TM, TWLTAY/FV) and liver mRNA as template, we isolated three distinct 220-bp PCR products, one with a high degree of sequence similarity to C3 and two to alpha 2M and pregnancy zone protein from other species. The complete cDNA sequence of chicken C3 was obtained by screening a chicken liver lambda gt10 library with the C3 PCR product and probes from the 5' end of the partial-length C3 clones. The obtained sequence is in complete agreement with the protein sequence of several tryptic peptides of purified chicken C3. Chicken pro-C3 consists of an 18-residue putative signal peptide, a 640-residue beta-chain (70 kDa), a 989-residue alpha-chain (111 kDa), and an RKRR linker region. It contains an internal thioester and three potential N-glycosylation sites, all in the alpha-chain. The convertase cleavage site, predicted to be Arg-Ser, was confirmed by sequencing the zymosan-bound C3 fragments generated upon complement activation. NH2-terminal sequencing of the purified C3 chains showed that 1) pro-C3 is indeed cleaved at the RKRR linker sequence to generate the mature two-chain molecule, and 2) the beta-chain of chicken C3 is blocked. The deduced amino acid sequence shows 54, 54, 54, 53, 52, 57, and 55% amino acid identities to human, mouse, rat, guinea pig, rabbit, cobra, and *Xenopus* C3, respectively, and an identity of 44, 31, and 33% to trout, hagfish, and lamprey C3, respectively. The identities to human C4, C5, and alpha 2M are 31, 29 and 23%, respectively. A phylogenetic tree for C3, C4, C5, and alpha 2M-related proteins was constructed based on the sequence data and is discussed.

PMID: 7532662

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2421 Results from one experiment with the NOV10 gene are not included. The amp plot indicates that there is a high probability of a probe failure. (Data not shown.)

NOV9

Expression of gene NOV9 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2873, described in Table 44.

Table 44. Probe Name Ag2873

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-ccctgctcacaagactgactag-3'	22	1025	182
Probe	TET-5'-ctccacgcagtttcaggcatgaag-3'-TAMRA	24	1054	183
Reverse	5'-gacattaggagacaacctccaa-3'	22	1080	184

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2873 Expression of the NOV9 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

5 **Panel 1.3D Summary:** Ag2873 Expression of the NOV9 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

Panel 2D Summary: Ag2873 Expression of the NOV9 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

10 **Panel 4D Summary:** Ag2873 Results from experiment with the NOV9 gene are not included. The amp plot indicates that there were experimental difficulties with this run.

NOV7a

Expression of gene NOV7a was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2878, described in Table 45. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 46, 47, and 48.

Table 45. Probe Name Ag2878

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-catctctaagaatgccctcaga-3'	22	490	185
Probe	TET-5'-cttcgctcgcttacacacctaagcct-3'-TAMRA	26	515	186
Reverse	5'-gagggtctccagatggttattg-3'	22	544	187

15

Table 46. CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2878, Run 209058909	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2878, Run 209058909
AD 1 Hippo	14.7	Control (Path) 3 Temporal Ctx	10.4
AD 2 Hippo	58.6	Control (Path) 4 Temporal Ctx	36.9
AD 3 Hippo	4.9	AD 1 Occipital Ctx	8.0
AD 4 Hippo	38.2	AD 2 Occipital Ctx (Missing)	0.0
AD 5 Hippo	44.1	AD 3 Occipital Ctx	6.0
AD 6 Hippo	100.0	AD 4 Occipital Ctx	27.0
Control 2 Hippo	18.8	AD 5 Occipital Ctx	24.0
Control 4 Hippo	24.3	AD 6 Occipital Ctx	22.7
Control (Path) 3	9.6	Control 1 Occipital	7.9

Hippo		Ctx	
AD 1 Temporal Ctx	18.0	Control 2 Occipital Ctx	23.2
AD 2 Temporal Ctx	64.2	Control 3 Occipital Ctx	20.6
AD 3 Temporal Ctx	7.4	Control 4 Occipital Ctx	11.8
AD 4 Temporal Ctx	46.0	Control (Path) 1 Occipital Ctx	57.8
AD 5 Inf Temporal Ctx	80.7	Control (Path) 2 Occipital Ctx	6.6
AD 5 Sup Temporal Ctx	46.3	Control (Path) 3 Occipital Ctx	3.7
AD 6 Inf Temporal Ctx	81.2	Control (Path) 4 Occipital Ctx	7.6
AD 6 Sup Temporal Ctx	97.3	Control 1 Parietal Ctx	18.9
Control 1 Temporal Ctx	18.4	Control 2 Parietal Ctx	59.0
Control 2 Temporal Ctx	38.7	Control 3 Parietal Ctx	20.2
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	28.3	Control (Path) 1 Parietal Ctx	65.1
Control 3 Temporal Ctx	26.8	Control (Path) 2 Parietal Ctx	23.2
Control (Path) 1 Temporal Ctx	58.2	Control (Path) 3 Parietal Ctx	13.4
Control (Path) 2 Temporal Ctx	30.8	Control (Path) 4 Parietal Ctx	24.8

Table 47. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2878, Run 167646344	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2878, Run 167646344
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.0	Kidney (fetal)	10.1
Pancreas	0.0	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	Renal ca. A498	0.0
Adrenal gland	0.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0
Thyroid	0.0	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0
Salivary gland	0.0	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0
Pituitary gland	0.0	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Brain (fetal)	60.7	Liver	2.1
Brain (whole)	34.2	Liver (fetal)	2.4
Brain (amygdala)	43.5	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0

Brain (cerebellum)	100.0	Lung	2.9
Brain (hippocampus)	17.9	Lung (fetal)	3.2
Brain (substantia nigra)	81.2	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	23.3	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	51.4	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0
Spinal cord	69.7	Lung ca. (large cell)NCI-H460	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	0.0
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.0
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.0	Mammary gland	4.4
glioma U251	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0
Heart (fetal)	7.3	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	0.0
Heart	4.0	Breast ca. BT-549	0.0
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	8.6	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0
Skeletal muscle	18.2	Ovary	0.0
Bone marrow	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR- 3	0.0
Thymus	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR- 4	0.0
Spleen	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR- 5	0.0
Lymph node	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR- 8	0.0
Colorectal	5.8	Ovarian ca. IGROV- 1	0.0
Stomach	0.0	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.0
Small intestine	5.9	Uterus	17.0

Colon ca. SW480	0.0	Placenta	0.0
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.0	Prostate	3.0
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	Testis	0.0
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	0.0	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.0	Melanoma UACC-62	0.0
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.0	Melanoma M14	0.0
Bladder	0.0	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0
Trachea	0.0	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0
Kidney	0.0	Adipose	2.3

Table 48. Panel CNS_1

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2878, Run 171688441	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2878, Run 171688441
BA4 Control	16.5	BA17 PSP	12.2
BA4 Control2	17.3	BA17 PSP2	2.2
BA4 Alzheimer's2	4.5	Sub Nigra Control	23.0
BA4 Parkinson's	49.7	Sub Nigra Control2	8.8
BA4 Parkinson's2	39.8	Sub Nigra Alzheimer's2	4.4
BA4 Huntington's	50.7	Sub Nigra Parkinson's2	42.0
BA4 Huntington's2	11.3	Sub Nigra Huntington's	41.2
BA4 PSP	15.9	Sub Nigra Huntington's2	13.6
BA4 PSP2	13.9	Sub Nigra PSP2	3.7
BA4 Depression	18.0	Sub Nigra Depression	5.5
BA4 Depression2	6.5	Sub Nigra Depression2	4.6
BA7 Control	15.0	Glob Palladus Control	12.1
BA7 Control2	4.8	Glob Palladus Control2	4.5
BA7	7.7	Glob Palladus	6.7

Alzheimer's2		Alzheimer's	
BA7 Parkinson's	13.4	Glob Palladus Alzheimer's2	7.3
BA7 Parkinson's2	32.1	Glob Palladus Parkinson's	100.0
BA7 Huntington's	43.2	Glob Palladus Parkinson's2	7.9
BA7 Huntington's2	55.9	Glob Palladus PSP	1.6
BA7 PSP	40.1	Glob Palladus PSP2	3.4
BA7 PSP2	20.7	Glob Palladus Depression	4.1
BA7 Depression	18.0	Temp Pole Control	10.7
BA9 Control	18.7	Temp Pole Control2	27.0
BA9 Control2	47.3	Temp Pole Alzheimer's	5.0
BA9 Alzheimer's	4.6	Temp Pole Alzheimer's2	10.7
BA9 Alzheimer's2	17.4	Temp Pole Parkinson's	27.9
BA9 Parkinson's	35.6	Temp Pole Parkinson's2	20.3
BA9 Parkinson's2	33.2	Temp Pole Huntington's	59.0
BA9 Huntington's	94.0	Temp Pole PSP	5.2
BA9 Huntington's2	20.6	Temp Pole PSP2	1.7
BA9 PSP	16.0	Temp Pole Depression2	4.7
BA9 PSP2	3.1	Cing Gyr Control	47.0
BA9 Depression	14.8	Cing Gyr Control2	16.8
BA9 Depression2	9.5	Cing Gyr Alzheimer's	11.8
BA17 Control	20.6	Cing Gyr Alzheimer's2	13.7
BA17 Control2	7.3	Cing Gyr Parkinson's	31.4
BA17 Alzheimer's2	4.3	Cing Gyr Parkinson's2	27.2
BA17 Parkinson's	34.2	Cing Gyr Huntington's	85.9
BA17 Parkinson's2	12.9	Cing Gyr Huntington's2	15.4
BA17 Huntington's	26.4	Cing Gyr PSP	14.4

BA17 Huntington's2	7.0	Cing Gyr PSP2	3.5
BA17 Depression	14.2	Cing Gyr Depression	11.8
BA17 Depression2	11.2	Cing Gyr Depression2	7.3

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2878 No differential expression of the NOV7a gene is found between Alzheimer's disease and control postmortem brains. This panel confirms the expression of this gene at moderate level in the CNS in an independent group of patients. Please see panel 1.3D for a discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2878 The expression of the NOV7a gene shows a CNS-preferential expression profile. Because it is not detected in any cancers, this gene is an excellent diagnostic device to differentiate normal CNS tissue from glioma. Furthermore, it may be useful as a tumor suppressor gene in the treatment of brain cancer.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2878 Expression of the NOV7a gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

Panel CNS_1 Summary: Ag2878 This panel confirms the expression of the NOV7a gene at moderate level in the CNS in an independent group of patients. Please see panel 1.3D for a discussion of utility of this gene in the central nervous system.

NOV6

Expression of gene NOV6 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag1799, described in Table 49. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Tables 50, 51 and 52.

Table 49. Probe Name Ag1799

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-gaccaacggctttcttcaag-3'	20	680	188
Probe	TET-5'-accttccttcttgcgacttggatcct-3'-TAMRA	26	708	189
Reverse	5'-tcagttgttcaaagcacacaaa-3'	22	748	190

Table 50. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1799, Run 156248690	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1799, Run 156248690
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.0	Kidney (fetal)	8.4
Pancreas	0.0	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0

Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	Renal ca. A498	1.3
Adrenal gland	100.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0
Thyroid	9.5	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0
Salivary gland	4.3	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0
Pituitary gland	0.6	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Brain (fetal)	0.0	Liver	0.0
Brain (whole)	0.0	Liver (fetal)	0.0
Brain (amygdala)	0.0	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	6.3
Brain (cerebellum)	0.0	Lung	0.6
Brain (hippocampus)	0.8	Lung (fetal)	8.9
Brain (substantia nigra)	0.0	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	5.4	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	11.8
Cerebral Cortex	0.0	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	0.0
Spinal cord	0.0	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	0.0
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	0.0
astrocytoma SW1783	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	1.9	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.0
astrocytoma SNB-75	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.0	Mammary gland	0.0
glioma U251	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0
Heart (fetal)	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	0.0
Heart	0.8	Breast ca. BT-549	0.0
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	0.0	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0
Skeletal muscle	0.0	Ovary	0.0
Bone marrow	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	0.0
Thymus	5.3	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-	0.0

		4	
Spleen	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0
Lymph node	8.9	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.0
Colorectal	0.0	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0
Stomach	0.0	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	2.0
Small intestine	0.0	Uterus	0.0
Colon ca. SW480	0.0	Placenta	0.0
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.0	Prostate	0.0
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	Testis	0.8
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.8	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	0.0
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	0.0	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	5.0	Melanoma UACC-62	0.0
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.0	Melanoma M14	0.0
Bladder	0.0	Melanoma LOX IMVI	0.0
Trachea	90.8	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0
Kidney	0.5	Adipose	0.0

Table 51. Panel 2D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1799, Run 156251136	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1799, Run 156251136
Normal Colon	0.0	Kidney Margin 8120608	0.0
CC Well to Mod Diff (ODO3866)	0.0	Kidney Cancer 8120613	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3866)	0.0	Kidney Margin 8120614	0.0
CC Gr.2 rectosigmoid (ODO3868)	0.0	Kidney Cancer 9010320	3.3
CC Margin (ODO3868)	0.0	Kidney Margin 9010321	0.0
CC Mod Diff (ODO3920)	0.0	Normal Uterus	0.0
CC Margin (ODO3920)	0.0	Uterus Cancer 064011	0.0

CC Gr.2 ascend colon (ODO3921)	0.0	Normal Thyroid	100.0
CC Margin (ODO3921)	0.0	Thyroid Cancer 064010	0.0
CC from Partial Hepatectomy (ODO4309) Mets	0.0	Thyroid Cancer A302152	25.2
Liver Margin (ODO4309)	0.0	Thyroid Margin A302153	46.3
Colon mets to lung (OD04451-01)	0.0	Normal Breast	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04451-02)	0.0	Breast Cancer (OD04566)	0.0
Normal Prostate 6546-1	15.6	Breast Cancer (OD04590-01)	0.0
Prostate Cancer (OD04410)	0.0	Breast Cancer Mets (OD04590-03)	0.0
Prostate Margin (OD04410)	0.0	Breast Cancer Metastasis (OD04655-05)	0.0
Prostate Cancer (OD04720-01)	0.0	Breast Cancer 064006	0.0
Prostate Margin (OD04720-02)	9.7	Breast Cancer 1024	0.0
Normal Lung 061010	15.6	Breast Cancer 9100266	0.0
Lung Met to Muscle (ODO4286)	0.0	Breast Margin 9100265	7.3
Muscle Margin (ODO4286)	0.0	Breast Cancer A209073	15.2
Lung Malignant Cancer (OD03126)	0.0	Breast Margin A2090734	0.0
Lung Margin (OD03126)	16.6	Normal Liver	0.0
Lung Cancer (OD04404)	0.0	Liver Cancer 064003	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04404)	0.0	Liver Cancer 1025	0.0
Lung Cancer (OD04565)	0.0	Liver Cancer 1026	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04565)	0.0	Liver Cancer 6004-T	0.0
Lung Cancer (OD04237-01)	8.5	Liver Tissue 6004-N	0.0
Lung Margin (OD04237-02)	0.0	Liver Cancer 6005-T	0.0
Ocular Mel Met to Liver (ODO4310)	8.1	Liver Tissue 6005-N	0.0
Liver Margin (ODO4310)	0.0	Normal Bladder	0.0
Melanoma Mets to Lung (OD04321)	15.8	Bladder Cancer 1023	0.0

Lung Margin (OD04321)	0.0	Bladder Cancer A302173	0.0
Normal Kidney	0.0	Bladder Cancer (OD04718-01)	0.0
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 2 (OD04338)	0.0	Bladder Normal Adjacent (OD04718-03)	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04338)	0.0	Normal Ovary	6.8
Kidney Ca Nuclear grade 1/2 (OD04339)	0.0	Ovarian Cancer 064008	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04339)	0.0	Ovarian Cancer (OD04768-07)	0.0
Kidney Ca, Clear cell type (OD04340)	0.0	Ovary Margin (OD04768-08)	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04340)	0.0	Normal Stomach	0.0
Kidney Ca, Nuclear grade 3 (OD04348)	0.0	Gastric Cancer 9060358	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04348)	0.0	Stomach Margin 9060359	0.0
Kidney Cancer (OD04622-01)	0.0	Gastric Cancer 9060395	5.6
Kidney Margin (OD04622-03)	0.0	Stomach Margin 9060394	0.0
Kidney Cancer (OD04450-01)	0.0	Gastric Cancer 9060397	0.0
Kidney Margin (OD04450-03)	0.0	Stomach Margin 9060396	0.0
Kidney Cancer 8120607	0.0	Gastric Cancer 064005	0.0

Table 52. Panel 4D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1799, Run 156251137	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1799, Run 156251137
Secondary Th1 act	0.0	HUVEC IL-1beta	0.0
Secondary Th2 act	0.0	HUVEC IFN gamma	0.0
Secondary Tr1 act	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IFN gamma	0.0
Secondary Th1 rest	0.0	HUVEC TNF alpha + IL4	0.0
Secondary Th2 rest	0.0	HUVEC IL-11	0.0
Secondary Tr1 rest	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC none	0.0
Primary Th1 act	0.0	Lung Microvascular EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0

Primary Th2 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC none	0.0
Primary Tr1 act	0.0	Microvascular Dermal EC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Primary Th1 rest	0.0	Bronchial epithelium TNFalpha + IL1beta	0.0
Primary Th2 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium none	0.0
Primary Tr1 rest	0.0	Small airway epithelium TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD45RA CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	Coronary artery SMC rest	0.0
CD45RO CD4 lymphocyte act	0.0	Coronary artery SMC TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	Astrocytes rest	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte rest	0.0	Astrocytes TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
Secondary CD8 lymphocyte act	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) rest	0.0
CD4 lymphocyte none	0.0	KU-812 (Basophil) PMA/ionomycin	0.0
2ry Th1/Th2/Tr1_anti-CD95 CH11	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) none	0.0
LAK cells rest	0.0	CCD1106 (Keratinocytes) TNFalpha + IL-1beta	0.0
LAK cells IL-2	0.0	Liver cirrhosis	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IL-12	0.0	Lupus kidney	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+IFN gamma	0.0	NCI-H292 none	0.0
LAK cells IL-2+ IL-18	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-4	4.8
LAK cells PMA/ionomycin	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-9	5.2
NK Cells IL-2 rest	0.0	NCI-H292 IL-13	0.0
Two Way MLR 3 day	0.0	NCI-H292 IFN gamma	0.0
Two Way MLR 5 day	0.0	HPAEC none	0.0
Two Way MLR 7 day	0.0	HPAEC TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0
PBMC rest	0.0	Lung fibroblast none	0.0
PBMC PWM	0.0	Lung fibroblast TNF alpha + IL-1 beta	0.0
PBMC PHA-L	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-4	0.0
Ramos (B cell) none	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-9	0.0
Ramos (B cell) ionomycin	0.0	Lung fibroblast IL-13	0.0
B lymphocytes PWM	0.0	Lung fibroblast IFN	0.0

		gamma	
B lymphocytes CD40L and IL-4	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 rest	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 TNF alpha	0.0
EOL-1 dbcAMP PMA/ionomycin	0.0	Dermal fibroblast CCD1070 IL-1 beta	0.0
Dendritic cells none	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IFN gamma	0.0
Dendritic cells LPS	0.0	Dermal fibroblast IL-4	0.0
Dendritic cells anti-CD40	0.0	IBD Colitis 2	0.0
Monocytes rest	0.0	IBD Crohn's	0.0
Monocytes LPS	0.0	Colon	0.0
Macrophages rest	0.0	Lung	0.0
Macrophages LPS	0.0	Thymus	40.3
HUVEC none	0.0	Kidney	100.0
HUVEC starved	0.0		

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag1799 Expression of the NOV6 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). (Data not shown.) The amp plot indicates that there is a high probability of a probe failure.

5 **Panel 1.3D Summary:** Ag1799 Expression of the NOV6 gene is restricted to a few samples, with highest expression in the trachea and adrenal gland (CTs=31). Thus, expression of this gene could be used as a marker of these tissue types.

10 **Panel 2D Summary:** Ag1799 Expression of the NOV6 gene is restricted to a samples derived from thyroid (CT=33.5). Thus, expression of this gene could be used as a marker of thyroid tissue.

Panel 4D Summary: Ag1799 Expression of the NOV6 gene is restricted to a samples derived from thymus and kidney (CTs=33-34). Thus, expression of this gene could be used as a marker of these tissues.

15 **Panel 5D Summary:** Ag1799 Expression of the NOV6 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). (Data not shown.) The amp plot indicates that there is a high probability of a probe failure.

NOV5

Expression of gene NOV5 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag2911, described in Table 53. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Table 54.

Table 53. Probe Name Ag2911

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-cagggatggaatgcattatg-3'	20	349	191
Probe	TET-5'-caatgtcacctgtactcagatctgtga-3'-TAMRA	27	371	192
Reverse	5'-gctctccaaagcagtaaggaa-3'	21	422	193

5

Table 54. Panel 1.3D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2911, Run 162292963	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag2911, Run 162292963
Liver adenocarcinoma	0.0	Kidney (fetal)	0.0
Pancreas	0.0	Renal ca. 786-0	0.0
Pancreatic ca. CAPAN 2	0.0	Renal ca. A498	0.0
Adrenal gland	0.0	Renal ca. RXF 393	0.0
Thyroid	0.0	Renal ca. ACHN	0.0
Salivary gland	0.0	Renal ca. UO-31	0.0
Pituitary gland	0.0	Renal ca. TK-10	0.0
Brain (fetal)	0.0	Liver	0.0
Brain (whole)	21.5	Liver (fetal)	0.0
Brain (amygdala)	15.8	Liver ca. (hepatoblast) HepG2	0.0
Brain (cerebellum)	53.2	Lung	0.0
Brain (hippocampus)	10.5	Lung (fetal)	0.0
Brain (substantia nigra)	3.2	Lung ca. (small cell) LX-1	0.0
Brain (thalamus)	0.0	Lung ca. (small cell) NCI-H69	0.0
Cerebral Cortex	54.0	Lung ca. (s.cell var.) SHP-77	12.4
Spinal cord	0.0	Lung ca. (large cell) NCI-H460	3.8
glio/astro U87-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-sm. cell) A549	0.0
glio/astro U-118-MG	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) NCI-H23	0.0
astrocytoma SW1783	2.7	Lung ca. (non-s.cell) HOP-62	0.0
neuro*; met SK-N-AS	0.0	Lung ca. (non-s.cl) NCI-H522	0.0
astrocytoma SF-539	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) SW 900	0.0

astrocytoma SNB-75	0.0	Lung ca. (squam.) NCI-H596	0.0
glioma SNB-19	0.0	Mammary gland	0.0
glioma U251	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MCF-7	0.0
glioma SF-295	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) MDA-MB-231	0.0
Heart (fetal)	0.0	Breast ca.* (pl.ef) T47D	4.2
Heart	6.7	Breast ca. BT-549	0.0
Skeletal muscle (fetal)	100.0	Breast ca. MDA-N	0.0
Skeletal muscle	8.3	Ovary	0.0
Bone marrow	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-3	3.4
Thymus	15.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-4	0.0
Spleen	2.2	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-5	0.0
Lymph node	0.0	Ovarian ca. OVCAR-8	0.0
Colorectal	3.3	Ovarian ca. IGROV-1	0.0
Stomach	0.0	Ovarian ca.* (ascites) SK-OV-3	0.0
Small intestine	0.0	Uterus	2.5
Colon ca. SW480	0.0	Placenta	0.0
Colon ca.* SW620(SW480 met)	0.0	Prostate	0.0
Colon ca. HT29	0.0	Prostate ca.* (bone met)PC-3	0.0
Colon ca. HCT-116	0.0	Testis	6.7
Colon ca. CaCo-2	0.0	Melanoma Hs688(A).T	12.9
Colon ca. tissue(ODO3866)	0.0	Melanoma* (met) Hs688(B).T	0.0
Colon ca. HCC-2998	0.0	Melanoma UACC-62	0.0
Gastric ca.* (liver met) NCI-N87	0.0	Melanoma M14	0.0
Bladder	1.8	Melanoma LOX IMVI	3.3
Trachea	3.4	Melanoma* (met) SK-MEL-5	0.0
Kidney	0.0	Adipose	0.0

CNS_neurodegeneration_v1.0 Summary: Ag2911 Amp plot shows that there were experimental difficulties with this run and gene NOV5. (Data not shown.)

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag2911 The NOV5 gene, a fatty acid binding homolog, appears to be differentially expressed in adult (CT value = 34) vs fetal skeletal muscle (CT value = 38). This gene product may be useful for the differentiation of the adult from the fetal source of this tissue. Fatty acid binding proteins sequester fatty acid moieties thereby protecting against intracellular lipotoxicity. Thus, an activator of this gene product may be a treatment for the prevention of lipotoxicity in skeletal muscle. Furthermore, increased intracellular triglyceride accumulation is considered to be pathogenically important in skeletal muscle insulin resistance and Type 2 diabetes. Thus, therapeutic modulation of the expression or function of this gene may be effective in the treatment of Type 2 diabetes.

References:

Unger R, Orci L. Diseases of liporegulation: new perspective on obesity and related disorders. *FASEB J.* 2001 Feb;15(2):312-21. Review.

Obesity-related diseases now threaten to reach epidemic proportions in the United States. Here we review in a rodent model of genetic obesity, the fa/fa Zucker diabetic fatty (ZDF) rat, the mechanisms involved in the most common complications of diet-induced human obesity, i.e., noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, and myocardial dysfunction. In ZDF rats, hyperphagia leads to hyperinsulinemia, which up-regulates transcription factors that stimulate lipogenesis. This causes ectopic deposition of triacylglycerol in nonadipocytes, providing fatty acid (FA) substrate for damaging pathways of nonoxidative metabolism, such as ceramide synthesis. In beta cells and myocardium, the resulting functional impairment and apoptosis cause diabetes and cardiomyopathy. Interventions that lower ectopic lipid accumulation or block nonoxidative metabolism of FA and ceramide formation completely prevent these complications. Given the evidence for a similar etiology for the complications of human obesity, it would be appropriate to develop strategies to avert the predicted epidemic of lipotoxic disorders.

PMID: 11156947

Unger R, Orci L. Lipotoxic diseases of nonadipose tissues in obesity. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord.* 2000 Nov;24 Suppl 4:S28-32. Review.

It is proposed that an important function of leptin is to confine the storage of triglycerides (TG) to the adipocytes, while limiting TG storage in nonadipocytes. Excess TG deposition in nonadipocytes leads to impairment of functions, increased ceramide formation, which triggers nitric oxide-mediated lipotoxicity and lipoapoptosis. The fact that TG content

in nonadipocytes normally remains within a very narrow range irrespective of excess caloric intake, while TG content of adipocytes rises, is consistent with a system of fatty acid (FA) homeostasis in nonadipose tissues. When leptin is deficient or leptin receptors are dysfunctional, TG content in nonadipose tissues such as pancreatic islets, heart and skeletal muscle, can increase 10-50-fold, suggesting that leptin controls the putative homeostatic system for intracellular TG. The fact that function and viability of nonadipocytes is compromised when their TG content rises above normal implies that normal homeostasis of their intracellular FA is critical for prevention of complications of obesity. FA overload of skeletal muscle, myocardium and pancreatic islets cause, respectively, insulin resistance, lipotoxic heart disease and adipogenic type 2 diabetes. All can be completely prevented by treatment with antisteatotic agents such as troglitazone. In diet-induced obesity, leptin signaling is normal initially and lipotoxic changes are at first prevented; later, however, post-receptor leptin resistance appears, leading to dysfunction and lipoapoptosis in nonadipose tissues, the familiar complications of obesity.

PMID: 11126236

Panel 2D Summary: Ag2911 Expression of gene NOV5 is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

Panel 4D Summary: Ag2911 Expression of gene NOV5 is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel (CTs>35). (Data not shown.)

NOV13

Expression of gene NOV13 was assessed using the primer-probe set Ag1559, described in Table 55. Results of the RTQ-PCR runs are shown in Table 56.

Table 55. Probe Name Ag1559

Primers	Sequences	Length	Start Position	SEQ ID NO:
Forward	5'-caggacctcggttatcaaca-3'	20	406	194
Probe	TET-5'-acctacgttgagcaaccgtgccg-3'-TAMRA	23	426	195
Reverse	5'-atcgtactcgctggcgtaa-3'	19	483	196

Table 56. Panel 5D

Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1559, Run 169269222	Tissue Name	Rel. Exp.(%) Ag1559, Run 169269222
97457_Patient-02go_adipose	0.0	94709_Donor 2 AM - A_adipose	0.0

97476_Patient-07sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	94710_Donor 2 AM - B_adipose	0.0
97477_Patient-07ut_uterus	0.0	94711_Donor 2 AM - C_adipose	0.0
97478_Patient-07pl_placenta	0.0	94712_Donor 2 AD - A_adipose	0.0
97481_Patient-08sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	94713_Donor 2 AD - B_adipose	0.0
97482_Patient-08ut_uterus	0.0	94714_Donor 2 AD - C_adipose	0.0
97483_Patient-08pl_placenta	0.0	94742_Donor 3 U - A Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0
97486_Patient-09sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	94743_Donor 3 U - B Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0
97487_Patient-09ut_uterus	100.0	94730_Donor 3 AM - A_adipose	0.0
97488_Patient-09pl_placenta	0.0	94731_Donor 3 AM - B_adipose	0.0
97492_Patient-10ut_uterus	0.0	94732_Donor 3 AM - C_adipose	0.0
97493_Patient-10pl_placenta	0.0	94733_Donor 3 AD - A_adipose	0.0
97495_Patient-11go_adipose	0.0	94734_Donor 3 AD - B_adipose	0.0
97496_Patient-11sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	94735_Donor 3 AD - C_adipose	0.0
97497_Patient-11ut_uterus	0.0	77138_Liver_HepG2untreated	0.0
97498_Patient-11pl_placenta	0.0	73556_Heart_Cardiac stromal cells (primary)	0.0
97500_Patient-12go_adipose	0.0	81735_Small Intestine	0.0
97501_Patient-12sk_skeletal muscle	0.0	72409_Kidney_Proximal Convoluted Tubule	0.0
97502_Patient-12ut_uterus	0.0	82685_Small intestine_Duodenum	0.0
97503_Patient-12pl_placenta	0.0	90650_Adrenal_Adrenocortical adenoma	0.0
94721_Donor 2 U - A_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0	72410_Kidney_HRCE	0.0
94722_Donor 2 U - B_Mesenchymal Stem Cells	0.0	72411_Kidney_HRE	0.0
94723_Donor 2 U - C_Mesenchymal Stem	0.0	73139_Uterus_Uterine smooth muscle cells	0.0

Cells			
-------	--	--	--

Panel 1.3D Summary: Ag1559 Expression of the NOV13 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). (Data not shown.) The data suggest that there was a possible probe failure.

5 **Panel 2.2 Summary:** Ag1559 Expression of the NOV13 gene is low/undetectable in all samples on this panel. (CTs>35). (Data not shown.) The data suggest that there was a possible probe failure.

Panel 5D Summary: Ag1559 Expression of the NOV13 gene is limited to placental tissue (CT=34.7). Thus, expression of this gene could be used as a marker for this tissue.

10 Furthermore, this novel cytoplasmic protein may be important for the pathogenesis, diagnosis, and/or treatment of reproductive diseases.

Example 3. SNP analysis of NOVX clones

SeqCalling™ Technology: cDNA was derived from various human samples
15 representing multiple tissue types, normal and diseased states, physiological states, and developmental states from different donors. Samples were obtained as whole tissue, cell lines, primary cells or tissue cultured primary cells and cell lines. Cells and cell lines may have been treated with biological or chemical agents that regulate gene expression for example, growth factors, chemokines, steroids. The cDNA thus derived was then sequenced using CuraGen's
20 proprietary SeqCalling technology. Sequence traces were evaluated manually and edited for corrections if appropriate. cDNA sequences from all samples were assembled with themselves and with public ESTs using bioinformatics programs to generate CuraGen's human SeqCalling database of SeqCalling assemblies. Each assembly contains one or more overlapping cDNA sequences derived from one or more human samples. Fragments and ESTs were included as
25 components for an assembly when the extent of identity with another component of the assembly was at least 95% over 50 bp. Each assembly can represent a gene and/or its variants such as splice forms and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and their combinations.

Variant sequences are included in this application. A variant sequence can include a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP). A SNP can, in some instances, be referred to as a
30 "cSNP" to denote that the nucleotide sequence containing the SNP originates as a cDNA. A SNP can arise in several ways. For example, a SNP may be due to a substitution of one nucleotide for another at the polymorphic site. Such a substitution can be either a transition or

a transversion. A SNP can also arise from a deletion of a nucleotide or an insertion of a nucleotide, relative to a reference allele. In this case, the polymorphic site is a site at which one allele bears a gap with respect to a particular nucleotide in another allele. SNPs occurring within genes may result in an alteration of the amino acid encoded by the gene at the position of the SNP. Intragenic SNPs may also be silent, however, in the case that a codon including a SNP encodes the same amino acid as a result of the redundancy of the genetic code. SNPs occurring outside the region of a gene, or in an intron within a gene, do not result in changes in any amino acid sequence of a protein but may result in altered regulation of the expression pattern for example, alteration in temporal expression, physiological response regulation, cell type expression regulation, intensity of expression, stability of transcribed message.

Method of novel SNP Identification: SNPs are identified by analyzing sequence assemblies using CuraGen's proprietary SNPTool algorithm. SNPTool identifies variation in assemblies with the following criteria: SNPs are not analyzed within 10 base pairs on both ends of an alignment; Window size (number of bases in a view) is 10; The allowed number of mismatches in a window is 2; Minimum SNP base quality (PHRED score) is 23; Minimum number of changes to score an SNP is 2/assembly position. SNPTool analyzes the assembly and displays SNP positions, associated individual variant sequences in the assembly, the depth of the assembly at that given position, the putative assembly allele frequency, and the SNP sequence variation. Sequence traces are then selected and brought into view for manual validation. The consensus assembly sequence is imported into CuraTools along with variant sequence changes to identify potential amino acid changes resulting from the SNP sequence variation. Comprehensive SNP data analysis is then exported into the SNPCalling database.

Method of novel SNP Confirmation: SNPs are confirmed employing a validated method known as Pyrosequencing (Pyrosequencing, Westborough, MA). Detailed protocols for Pyrosequencing can be found in: Alderborn et al. Determination of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms by Real-time Pyrophosphate DNA Sequencing. (2000). *Genome Research*. 10, Issue 8, August. 1249-1265. In brief, Pyrosequencing is a real time primer extension process of genotyping. This protocol takes double-stranded, biotinylated PCR products from genomic DNA samples and binds them to streptavidin beads. These beads are then denatured producing single stranded bound DNA. SNPs are characterized utilizing a technique based on an indirect bioluminometric assay of pyrophosphate (PPi) that is released from each dNTP upon DNA chain elongation. Following Klenow polymerase-mediated base incorporation, PPi is released and used as a substrate, together with adenosine 5'-phosphosulfate (APS), for ATP sulfurylase, which results in the formation of ATP. Subsequently, the ATP accomplishes the conversion of

luciferin to its oxi-derivative by the action of luciferase. The ensuing light output becomes proportional to the number of added bases, up to about four bases. To allow processivity of the method dNTP excess is degraded by apyrase, which is also present in the starting reaction mixture, so that only dNTPs are added to the template during the sequencing. The process has been fully automated and adapted to a 96-well format, which allows rapid screening of large SNP panels. The DNA and protein sequences for the novel single nucleotide polymorphic variants are reported. Variants are reported individually but any combination of all or a select subset of variants are also included. In addition, the positions of the variant bases and the variant amino acid residues are underlined.

Results

Variants are reported individually but any combination of all or a select subset of variants are also included as contemplated NOVX embodiments of the invention.

NOV2a SNP data:

NOV2a has two SNP variants, whose variant positions for its nucleotide and amino acid sequences is numbered according to SEQ ID NOs:9 and 10, respectively. The nucleotide sequence of the NOV2a variant differs as shown in Table 57.

Table 57. cSNP and Coding Variants for NOV2a				
NT Position of cSNP	Wild Type NT	Variant NT	Amino Acid position	Amino Acid Change
633	A	G	199	E->G
941	G	A	302	G->S
1156	T	C	373	No change

NOV2b SNP data:

NOV2b has four SNP variants, whose variant positions for its nucleotide and amino acid sequences is numbered according to SEQ ID NOs:11 and 12, respectively. The nucleotide sequence of the NOV2b variant differs as shown in Table 58.

Table 58. cSNP and Coding Variants for NOV2b				
NT Position of cSNP	Wild Type NT	Variant NT	Depth	Putative Allele Freq.
635	G	A	37	0.216
786	C	T	43	0.047
948	A	G	37	0.162
1119	T	C	26	0.231

NOV2c SNP data:

NOV2c has four SNP variants, whose variant positions for its nucleotide and amino acid sequences is numbered according to SEQ ID NOs:13 and 14, respectively. The nucleotide sequence of the NOV2c variant differs as shown in Table 59.

5

Table 59. cSNP and Coding Variants for NOV2c				
NT Position of cSNP	Wild Type NT	Variant NT	Depth	Putative Allele Freq.
149	A	G	16	0.375
174	T	C	16	0.125
175	T	C	16	0.125
320	C	T	15	0.467
386	T	C	15	0.133
435	G	A	16	0.125

NOV6 SNP data:

NOV6 has one SNP variant, whose variant position for its nucleotide and amino acid sequences is numbered according to SEQ ID NOs:25 and 26, respectively. The nucleotide sequence of the NOV6 variant differs as shown in Table 60.

10

Table 60. cSNP and Coding Variants for NOV6				
NT Position of cSNP	Wild Type NT	Variant NT	Amino Acid position	Amino Acid Change
190	G	S	64	A->T
396	A	G	132	No change

NOV7a SNP data:

NOV7a has one SNP variant, whose variant position for its nucleotide and amino acid sequences is numbered according to SEQ ID NOs:27 and 28, respectively. The nucleotide sequence of the NOV7a variant differs as shown in Table 61.

15

Table 61. cSNP and Coding Variants for NOV7a				
NT Position of cSNP	Wild Type NT	Variant NT	Amino Acid position	Amino Acid Change
1638	C	T	513	P->L

20

NOV8 SNP data:

NOV8 has one SNP variant, whose variant position for its nucleotide and amino acid sequences is numbered according to SEQ ID NOs:31 and 32, respectively. The nucleotide sequence of the NOV8 variant differs as shown in Table 62.

Table 62. cSNP and Coding Variants for NOV8				
NT Position of cSNP	Wild Type NT	Variant NT	Amino Acid position	Amino Acid Change
102	T	C	28	C->R
185	A	G	55	No change
210	G	A	64	A->T
225	T	C	69	F->L
395	T	C	125	No change

5

Example 4. In-frame Cloning

NOV2e

For NOV2e the cDNA coding for the DOMAIN of NOV1a from residues 51 to 400 was targeted for “in-frame” cloning by PCR. The PCR template was based on the previously identified plasmid, when available, or on human cDNA(s).

10

Table 99. Oligonucleotide primers used to clone the target cDNA sequence:

Primers	Sequences
F1	5'-GGATCC TCCAGTTGGAGGAGGTGTTCACTCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:199)
R1	5'-CTCGAG AGGAGAAGAAAATCTGCCGAAGAAGAGGATGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:200)
SF1	5'- ATGAAGTGAACATAACCAACAGGCT -3' (SEQ ID NO:201)
SF2	5'- GGACTTGTTCCAGATGGCTCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:202)
SF3	5'- TTTAGCTTCACTTTCTGGAGGACT-3' (SEQ ID NO:203)
SF4	5'- AAAGAAAGGTGAATCTGCACTTGCCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:204)
SF5	5'- TTGTGGCAGTAACTGAGGAAGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:205)
SR1	5'- AGCCTGTTGGTTATGTTCACTTCAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:206)
SR2	5'- TTTTTCATTTGTTTGTCTTCAACC-3' (SEQ ID NO:207)
SR3	5'- AGGAATGGCTCTGTGTCATCATCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:209)
SR4	5'- CTTTCTCCATATGCCCTGGAATA-3' (SEQ ID NO:210)
SR5	5'- CAAAGGAAGTGTGAGGAAGTCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:211)

For downstream cloning purposes, the forward primer includes an in-frame Hind III restriction site and the reverse primer contains an in-frame Xho I restriction site.

15

Two parallel PCR reactions were set up using a total of 0.5-1.0 ng human pooled cDNAs as template for each reaction. The pool is composed of 5 micrograms of each of the following human tissue cDNAs: adrenal gland, whole brain, amygdala, cerebellum, thalamus, bone marrow, fetal brain, fetal kidney, fetal liver, fetal lung, heart, kidney, liver, lymphoma, Burkitt's Raji cell line, mammary gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, placenta, prostate, salivary gland, skeletal muscle, small Intestine, spleen, stomach, thyroid, trachea, uterus.

20

When the tissue of expression is known and available, the second PCR was performed using the above primers and 0.5ng-1.0 ng of one of the following human tissue cDNAs:

skeleton muscle, testis, mammary gland, adrenal gland, ovary, colon, normal cerebellum, normal adipose, normal skin, bone marrow, brain amygdala, brain hippocampus, brain substantia nigra, brain thalamus, thyroid, fetal lung, fetal liver, fetal brain, kidney, heart, spleen, uterus, pituitary gland, lymph node, salivary gland, small intestine, prostate, placenta, spinal cord, peripheral blood, trachea, stomach, pancreas, hypothalamus.

The reaction mixtures contained 2 microliters of each of the primers (original concentration: 5 pmol/ul), 1 microliter of 10mM dNTP (Clontech Laboratories, Palo Alto CA) and 1 microliter of 50xAdvantage-HF 2 polymerase (Clontech Laboratories) in 50 microliter-reaction volume. The following reaction conditions were used:

PCR condition 1:

- a) 96°C 3 minutes
- b) 96°C 30 seconds denaturation
- c) 60°C 30 seconds, primer annealing
- d) 72°C 6 minutes extension

Repeat steps b-d 15 times

- e) 96°C 15 seconds denaturation
- f) 60°C 30 seconds, primer annealing
- g) 72°C 6 minutes extension

Repeat steps e-g 29 times

- e) 72°C 10 minutes final extension

PCR condition 2:

- a) 96°C 3 minutes
- b) 96°C 15 seconds denaturation
- c) 76°C 30 seconds, primer annealing, reducing the temperature by 1 °C per cycle
- d) 72°C 4 minutes extension

Repeat steps b-d 34 times

- e) 72°C 10 minutes final extension

An amplified product was detected by agarose gel electrophoresis. The fragment was gel-purified and ligated into the pCR2.1 vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) following the manufacturer's recommendation. Twelve clones per PCR reaction were picked and sequenced. The inserts were sequenced using vector-specific M13 Forward and M13 Reverse primers and the gene-specific primers in Tables 88 and 89.

Table 88. Gene-specific Primers

NOV	Primers	Sequences
NOV11c	SF1	GCCCTCCCGGTCCAGGTC (SEQ ID NO:200)
	SF2	GGCGACGGCACCAGCATGT (SEQ ID NO:201)
	SR1	GCCTGGCCTGCCGGTTCT (SEQ ID NO:202)
	SR2	CATGAGCACGTGGTAAGCG (SEQ ID NO:203)

Table 89. Gene-specific Primers

NOV	Primers	Sequences
NOV1b	SF1	GTGCTGGCATTGGAGTGTTCAGTG (SEQ ID NO:204)
	SF2	ATCAAGCACGTTGACACAGAATGAG (SEQ ID NO:205)
	SF3	GCATTCACCTAACACACATTACA (SEQ ID NO:206)
	SF4	GTTTCAGCAGAGATGTCGTCTGACCTTC (SEQ ID NO:207)
	SF5	GGGATCCTCCAGATCCTGTATTTT (SEQ ID NO:208)
	SF6	TGAAGAACACATCAACAACAGACATAA (SEQ ID NO:209)
	SR1	ACTGTTTTTCAGCAGCTACCTTAATTC (SEQ ID NO:210)
	SR2	CTTGATGAATGTGTGGTACGCGAT (SEQ ID NO:211)
	SR3	GTGAATGCAAACTTGAGGTCTTTTGT (SEQ ID NO:212)
	SR4	CCTCATATAATCCTACCATTGGCTGTACT (SEQ ID NO:213)
	SR5	GAGGATCCCAGTGTAATAAATACTTCTG (SEQ ID NO:214)
	SR6	TAGCACTTCATAAGCAATAATGATCCC (SEQ ID NO:215)
	SR7	TGAGTGTAAGTAGCAGACACCTCAATGAT (SEQ ID NO:216)

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

Although particular embodiments have been disclosed herein in detail, this has been done by way of example for purposes of illustration only, and is not intended to be limiting with respect to the scope of the appended claims, which follow. In particular, it is

- 5 contemplated by the inventors that various substitutions, alterations, and modifications may be made to the invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the claims. The choice of nucleic acid starting material, clone of interest, or library type is believed to be a matter of routine for a person of ordinary skill in the art with knowledge of the embodiments described herein. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications considered to be
- 10 within the scope of the following claims.